



NEW YORK STATE'S
PROMINENT
AND PROGRESSIVE MEN

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF CONTEMPORANEOUS
BIOGRAPHY

COMPILED BY MITCHELL C. HARRISON

VOLUME III



NEW YORK TRIBUNE

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Frederick W. Luce



FREDERIC WILLIAM ADEE

THE family of Adee is of English origin. Its founder in the United States was John Adee, who in the eighteenth century came hither and settled, with his family, in the Providence Plantations, now the State of Rhode Island. At a later date the family removed to Portchester, in Westchester County, New York, and thence, in 1823, to Westchester, in the same county.

A son of John Adee was William Adee, who married Christina Townsend of Albany, New York. Their son, George Townsend Adee, became a prominent merchant and banker of New York, making his home at Westchester. George Townsend Adee married Ellen L. Henry of New York city, and to them the subject of the present sketch was born, the great-grandson of the founder of the family in America.

Frederic William Adee was born at Westchester, Westchester County, New York, on April 19, 1873. His early instruction was received at the private school and military academy of Brunard T. Harrington, at Westchester, and there he was prepared to enter college. In the fall of 1892, being then sixteen years of age, he was matriculated at Yale University, and began the pursuit of its regular classical course. His four years at Yale were spent profitably and creditably, his rank as a student being high in his class, and in the summer of 1878 he was duly graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

With this foundation for special professional culture Mr. Adee came to New York and entered the Law School of Columbia University, in the fall of 1878. He took the full regular course, under Professor Theodore W. Dwight. The course was then only two years long, and so in the spring of 1880 he was gradu-

ated, with honorable standing in his class, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in May, 1875. Prior to his graduation from the Law School, Mr. Adee began a clerkship in the office of Lord, Day & Lord, the well-known and long-established law firm, in association with which he continued in various capacities for over nine years. In 1883 he established an office of his own in the Equitable Life Assurance Society Building, 120 Broadway, New York, for the general practice of law. He has attained a recognized standing in the practice of commercial, corporate, trust, and real-estate law, and in matters pertaining to decedents' estates. Besides his office practice, he has been principally engaged in the New York Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, surrogates' courts, United States courts in the Southern District of New York and at Washington, in the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and the United States Court of Claims.

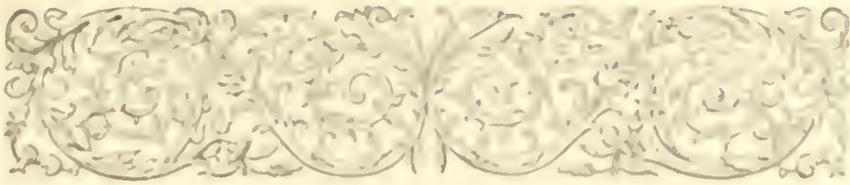
While an undergraduate at Yale, Mr. Adee became a member of the following college societies: Scroll and Key, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, and Delta Kappa. He is a member of the following New York clubs and institutions: Union Club, Knickerbocker Club, University Club, Metropolitan Club, Down-Town Association, Country Club of Westchester County, Yale Club, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and New York Zoölogical Society. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being a pewholder in Trinity Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York city.

He resides at the family homestead on Throg's Neck, Westchester, New York city, bordering on Long Island Sound, and his law offices are now at 45 Pine Street, New York city.





Thomas Allison



THOMAS ALLISON

THOMAS ALLISON was born in New York city on September 19, 1840, and was educated in the public schools and in the College of the City of New York, from which latter he was graduated in 1860. He studied law in the office of John W. Edmonds, ex-justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and in November, 1861, was admitted to practice at the bar. Although his father was at that time a man of wealth, Mr. Allison's independent spirit constrained him to depend upon his own exertions for maintenance. He served as an office-boy, and he continued to work his way forward and upward in his profession.

His practice has included some of the most frequently quoted cases in various branches, but he has from the beginning paid especial attention to municipal law. He has been employed as special counsel in innumerable cases in which the city has been a party, by every corporation council, for more than twenty-five years. This fact is the more significant when it is remembered that he has always been a strong Republican, while the city officers have generally been Democrats. He brought the suit in which Hubert O. Thompson enjoined Tammany Hall from initiating a hundred and sixty-seven new members, and balked Tammany's scheme to control the Presidential nomination in the Tilden campaign. During Mayor Cooper's term he argued against the Public Burdens Bill before the Senate committee, and secured its rejection after it had been passed by the Assembly. He conducted and won the contest of E. Henry Lacombe for corporation counsel against E. T. Wood. He was the city's sole counsel in all the Broadway surface railroad litigation, in the case of the Twenty-third Street railroad, and in that of the notorious "Shepherd's Fold." These are a few of the causes in

which he has figured prominently as counsel for the city. He has also had a large general practice in other branches of the law.

For nine years he was the head of the law firm of Allison & Shaw, but since May, 1882, he has been alone in practice. His services have often been sought as special and consulting counsel, and he has frequently been appointed referee. During Mayor Edson's term he was asked to accept appointment as corporation counsel, but he declined. He also declined nomination for the bench by a Citizens' Committee, as well as appointment to the Board of Education by Mayor Cooper and Mayor Grace.

Mr. Allison was the Republican, Citizens', and County Democracy candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1889, and polled a very large vote, and won from the press, irrespective of party, the highest tributes to his worth and ability. He was, however, defeated with the rest of the ticket. In April, 1895, Governor Morton appointed him a judge of the Court of General Sessions. He was nominated to succeed himself by the Republicans and Good Government clubs, and, though defeated, had the satisfaction of polling several thousand more votes than any other candidate on the ticket. At the end of his term the jurors who had served under him and the lawyers presented to him testimonials of their esteem. Judge Allison declined appointment by Governor Morton as District Attorney to succeed Colonel Fellows, deceased, and also several other offers of appointment. In 1897 he was the Republican candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. In the summer of 1901 his appointment as judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York was strongly urged upon President McKinley. In the fall of 1901 he was one of the three persons agreed upon by the anti-Tammany conference committee for the nomination by the County Convention for District Attorney.



John A. Amundson



JOHN A. AMUNDSON

THE tides of migration in such a country as ours often show a curious reflex action. In general the trend has been from the East to the West. The great States of the West have been founded, settled, and built up into their present superb proportions by men and women from the older States of the eastern seaboard. Wisconsin, it is true, was explored by the French in early times, and a few mission and trading-posts were there established. But the real settlement of the region dates from about 1872, when pioneers began to pour into it from the Atlantic seaboard. They built it up into one of the sturdiest and worthiest of the United States. And now, in turn, Wisconsin, as also all the other Western States, sends back now and then one of her sons to the East, to be there a vitalizing factor and a dominant one in the life of the community. With such a man, of eastern ancestry, of western birth, and again of eastern settlement and achievements, the present sketch has to deal.

The Badger State was the native place of John A. Amundson. His parents, descended from the line of ancestors identified with the growth of the United States, were among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, and there, at the State capital, Madison, he was born, on April 2, 1856.

His parents were in moderate circumstances, and he was compelled to depend upon the common schools and his own efforts for his early education. His personal determination, application, and self-sacrifice enabled him to surmount difficulties which would have seemed insuperable to a less robust character, and he succeeded in preparing himself for college so well that he was accepted as a matriculant at Yale without a single condition.

With such preparation his success at college was practically assured. The same earnest and indomitable spirit carried him through the four years' course in brilliant fashion. He was a marked man in each of the four classes, proficient in all his studies. At the end he was graduated with high honors, and delivered the De Forest prize oration.

From the Academic Department of Yale he at once went into the Law Department, and there pursued his studies with his accustomed zeal and thoroughness. He also served for the prescribed time as clerk in a law office, and then was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law.

No profession is more crowded than the legal, and nowhere is it more crowded than in New York. Mr. Amundson did not, however, shrink from the intense competition which he knew he would find in the courts of the metropolis. He opened his office here and awaited clients. They came. His high ability, his unswerving integrity of character, his tact and energy in the prosecution of cases and the transaction of business commended him to all with whom he had dealings, and his enviable reputation was steadily extended. Among his clients he soon began to number many large corporations, mercantile establishments, and prominent individual citizens. He became especially notable for his management of large estates, and for his ability often to adjust grave disputes without expensive appeals to the courts.

Indeed, throughout his career, which has now led him high in the profession and in worldly success, Mr. Amundson has been distinguished for the same traits of self-reliance, energy, thoroughness, sound judgment, and sterling integrity which marked his first efforts to obtain a liberal education.

Mr. Amundson takes an active interest in politics, as a Republican. He belongs to a number of social, professional, and political organizations, in which he is a positive and appreciated force. He was married in September, 1884, to Miss Carrie Monson, daughter of Curtis J. Monson of New Haven, Connecticut. He is now a widower, however, with one child, his daughter Elaine. He resides at the Hotel Majestic, at Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, New York.



Agapgar



ALLEN STODDARD APGAR

THE Apgar family, of Norman-French origin, was transplanted from Europe to America more than a century and a half ago, in the person of John Adams Apgar, who came over in the ship *Christian*, and landed at Philadelphia on September 13, 1749. Thence he proceeded to German Valley, New Jersey, and there made his home. One of his direct descendants, Major John Lamerson Apgar, removed thence, in 1839, to Hartford, Connecticut, and was there prosperously engaged in the business of a contractor. He married, in 1840, Miss Mary Sophia Stoddard, a member of the well-known Connecticut family of that name. Her first American ancestor, John Stoddard, came from England and settled at Wetherfield, Connecticut, in 1640. Her maternal ancestor, Thomas Welles, was Governor of Connecticut in 1655-58. Her grandmother, Dorothy Willard, was a descendant of Major Simon Willard, a distinguished soldier and civilian of colonial days. Other members of the family were prominent in the early history of the New England colonies and States.

Allen Stoddard Apgar, son of John L. and Mary Stoddard Apgar, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, on November 4, 1841, and was educated in the public schools and high school of his native city. In 1859 he began business life in the book-store of Hutchinson & Bullard, in Hartford. Later he was employed by Geer & Pond in the same line of business. His business career was interrupted, however, by the Civil War, which led him into the naval service of the nation. He was appointed, on September 1, 1863, acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and was attached to the U. S. S. *Fawn*, one of

Admiral Porter's fleet of gunboats on the Mississippi River and adjacent waters.

On June 24, 1864, Mr. Apgar was in the pilot-house of the *Fawn*, in company with the only pilot of the vessel, during an engagement with General Shelby's Confederate forces, when two shells entered and exploded. The pilot was instantly killed. Mr. Apgar was, by a miraculous chance, uninjured. Seeing the urgent need of the moment, he seized the wheel and steered the gunboat during the remainder of the engagement; for which service he was especially mentioned in the report of the commander. After the close of the war, he was, on October 19, 1865, honorably mustered out of the service.

Returning North and reëntering civil life, Mr. Apgar, in June, 1866, became a member of the staff of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York. His first place was that of a bookkeeper, but promotions followed in due course. He was made assistant cashier in 1869, cashier in 1870, a director in 1878, and vice-president in 1891.

At the present time Mr. Apgar is vice-president and cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, treasurer and a director of the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, vice-president and director of the Kensico Cemetery, president and director of the Yost Writing Machine Company, president and director of the Montauk Slate Company, and a director of the Greenwich Insurance Company, the North River Insurance Company, and the Woreester Salt Company.

Mr. Apgar is a member of the Union League Club, the Army and Navy Club, the Military Order of the Loyal Legicn, the Naval Order of the United States, the Naval Veterans' Association, George Washington Post G. A. R., the New England Society of New York, and the Ridgefield Club and the Country Club of Ridgefield, Connecticut. Mr. Apgar is married, his wife having formerly been Miss Mary J. Baker of Philadelphia. He is a Republican in politics, but has held no public office.



Marks. Amheim



MARKS ARNHEIM

MARKS ARNHEIM, who for a quarter of a century has been one of the foremost figures in the tailoring trade of New York, and therefore of the United States, is of purely German ancestry on both sides of the house. His father, William Arnheim, was a merchant of Berlin, and in that city Marks Arnheim was born, on November 4, 1849. When he was only three years of age he was brought to the United States, where his life since has been spent.

The family settled in New York, and he was educated in the public schools of that city. On leaving school for business life, he at first worked for his brother Louis Arnheim, who had a mercantile establishment at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York. At the age of eighteen years he left his brother's employ and went West. That was in 1867. He traveled all over the United States for a number of years, finding employment in various places and at various occupations. He generally met with a fair degree of success, but not with enough to induce him to settle down.

Finally he turned his footsteps backward to New York, returning to that city in 1876. He had seen enough of the United States to cause him to prefer its metropolis, for business purposes, to any other place. He decided to engage in the tailoring trade, and accordingly, in the "centennial year," opened a merchant tailor's establishment at No. 192 Bowery. This venture was from the beginning highly successful, and soon, and later from time to time, the place had to be enlarged to make room for additional patronage.

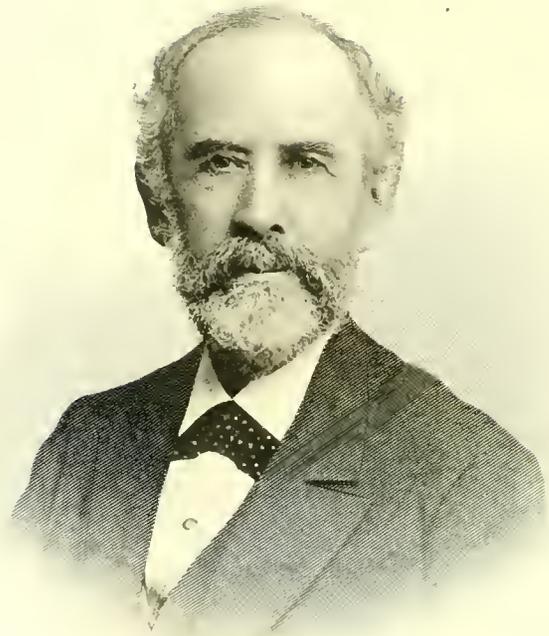
On May 4, 1892, Mr. Arnheim removed his headquarters from the Bowery to Broadway, establishing himself in a superb four-

story building on that great thoroughfare, at the corner of Ninth Street. In general plan, in ventilation, heating, sanitary arrangements, etc., this building is regarded as a model of excellence. Nothing seems to have been spared that would add to the comfort and welfare of the employees. Between these latter and their employer the pleasantest relations always exist, and Mr. Arnheim is therefore free from the industrial disturbances which so often elsewhere prevail.

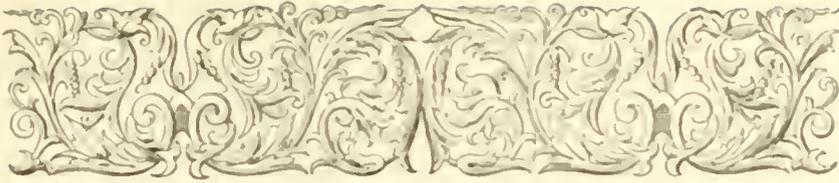
In addition to his great tailoring business, Mr. Arnheim is interested in some iron-mines in the West. He has never been able to spare time for politics, but he is a member of several clubs, and is much interested in philanthropic works of various kinds. Among these latter is the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York. He is a member of the congregation of the Madison Avenue Hebrew Temple, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street.

Mr. Arnheim was married, on April 25, 1880, to Miss Fanny Zorkowski, who has borne him two daughters and one son.





B. C. Buckley



CHARLES CHAPMAN BACKUS

THE Backus family, which has not been without distinction in many departments of American life, was founded in this country by William Backus, who settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1635. He and his son Stephen were among the founders, in 1659, of what is now the handsome city of Norwich, Connecticut. The son of Stephen Backus, also named Stephen, migrated northward from Norwich, and, about the year 1700, founded the town of Canterbury, Connecticut. A later descendant, Timothy Backus, was for many years, at the middle of the eighteenth century, a leader in one of the then current theological controversies in New England. His son, Elisha Backus, was a major in the Revolutionary army and fought at Bunker Hill; while his son, Elisha Backus the younger, was, in turn, a colonel in the American army in the War of 1812. A son of this second Elisha Backus is the subject of the present sketch.

Charles Chapman Backus was born at Charlton, Saratoga County, New York, on March 13, 1816. He received a good education and engaged in the printing and publishing business. At the age of twenty-four years he became a member of the firm of Bennett, Backus & Hawley, at Utica, New York, doing a general printing and book-publishing business, and having the largest book-store in the State of New York outside of New York city. The firm also issued the "Baptist Register," which afterward became the "Examiner" of New York city, and has long been one of the foremost religious periodicals in the country.

About the year 1840 the firm became enlisted in a new enterprise as the Utica agents of an express business which then was just being established for the first time between Buffalo and New York, by Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy. This business at

first consisted in nothing but the carrying of packages of money for the banks along the present route of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and its sole messenger was Henry Wells, who often carried the whole freight in a single hand-bag. The profits of the enterprise were so small in those early days that Mr. Wells was several times upon the point of abandoning it. He would doubtless have done so had not Mr. Backus become interested in it and incited him to persevere; for Mr. Backus saw with prophetic eye the vast future possibilities of such a business, and encouraged Mr. Wells.

After a time the business was enlarged, under Mr. Backus's inspiration, so as to include the carrying of other articles than money. At first small articles of merchandise were taken which the senders desired to have transmitted with especial speed and care; and gradually during the succeeding ten years a general express business, in the modern sense of the term, was organized. Thus, very largely through the enterprise and energy of Mr. Backus, the great concern known as the American Express Company came into being, and he was chosen its first treasurer. Methods of communication, as well as of transportation, also aroused Mr. Backus's interest and obtained his attention. He gave much study and thought to telegraphy at the inception of the use of that force, and was especially interested in the House system of printing telegraphy. He was one of the original promoters of that system. This and other interests soon began to outgrow the Utica publishing business and book-store in importance, and in 1847 he retired from the latter altogether. About 1850 he removed his residence permanently to New York city in order to be at the center of business operations.

In New York Mr. Backus became a forceful and conspicuous figure in the business and financial world. He was deeply interested in the great railroad systems of the State, and participated in the management of some of them. About 1861 the stockholders of the New York Central system became dissatisfied with its management and convinced that a change was desirable. Thereupon Mr. Backus was placed upon a committee of investigation, consisting of five gentlemen, who painstakingly examined into the affairs of the road, including its finances and general management. Of this committee he was a most impor-

tant member, and the disclosures reported, which were largely the result of his investigations and labors, brought about a complete revolution in the management and conduct of the road. Dean Richmond was installed as the new president of the road, and a new and far more prosperous chapter in its history was begun. From 1862 to 1865 Mr. Backus was the president of the New York and Montana Gold and Silver Mining and Discovery Company.

Mr. Backus's health began to show signs of impairment about 1856, and he accordingly withdrew, little by little, from active participation in the large affairs that had engaged his attention, and even was constrained by 1865 to give up the office he had previously occupied for the transaction of business; nevertheless, his earnest interest in affairs, his valuable advice to others, and his kindly benefactions have kept him known and honored in the business world until the year of grace 1899.

For many years Mr. Backus was known as a conspicuously careful and accurate student of the Bible. He perused, with the commentators, sentence by sentence and word by word, the whole Bible once, the New Testament twice, and the four gospels three or four times, thus making himself an authority upon the Holy Book.

Mr. Backus married, in 1810, Harriet Newell, daughter of Edward Baldwin of Utica, New York. She died as early as 1867, but Mr. Backus never married again. Of their four children, two grew to maturity and survived them: Henry Clinton Backus, the well-known lawyer of this city, and Mrs. George E. Nearing of Syracuse, New York. After surviving for seven and a half weeks a stroke of apoplexy, Charles Chapman Backus passed from this life on February 13, 1899, having completed almost eighty-three years of most successful and respected existence.





HENRY CLINTON BACKUS

AMONG the State-builders of early New England the Baekus family was conspicuous. Its founder in this country was William Baekus, who came from England and settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1635. He and his son Stephen were later among the founders of Norwich, in that State, in 1659, the elder Baekus giving, with the consent of his fellow-settlers, that city its name; and in 1700 his grandson, Stephen, was the founder of Canterbury, also in Connecticut. His descendant, Timothy Baekus, an ancestor of our subject, was a leading and dominant theological controversialist in New England about the middle of the last century. His child, Elisha Baekus, was with "Old Put" at Bunker Hill, and fought through the Revolutionary War, attaining the rank of major. After the war he removed from Connecticut to Onondaga County, New York, and settled at Manlius. His son, Elisha Baekus, was a colonel in the War of 1812, and, at its close, became prominent in the arts of peace by developing the then new country of the central and northern parts of the State of New York with the stage-line with which he opened up the district, one hundred and fifty miles long, between Utica and Ogdensburg. A son of this later Elisha Baekus, Charles Chapman Baekus, was a well-known citizen of Utica, New York, being a member of the firm of Bennett, Backus & Hawley, publishers, who conducted the largest publishing-house and book-store then in New York State outside of its chief city, and issued the "Baptist Register," now the "Examiner," of New York city, then, as now, the leading newspaper of the Baptists in this country. He married Harriet Newell Baldwin, a daughter of Edward Baldwin and Anne Lewis, who both came from Wales in 1800, and settled in Utica about 1805. Edward



Cordially yours
Henry Clinton Backus

Baldwin was one of Utica's most highly esteemed citizens until his death, in 1871.

Charles Chapman Baekus and his wife came to New York city to live about 1850, bringing with them their infant son, Henry Clinton Baekus, the subject of this sketch, who had been born at Utica on May 31, 1848. The son was educated in the public and private schools of this city, was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and then was matriculated at Harvard University, wherefrom he was graduated in the class of 1871. Two years later he was graduated from the Law School of Columbia University, and thereupon was admitted to the New York bar. He at once entered the office of Sanford, Robinson & Woodruff, but, a year afterward, that of Beebe, Wileox & Hobbs. This latter firm had probably a more extensive admiralty practice in the federal courts than any other law firm, and in attending to it he gained much valuable experience. His practice has not, however, been confined to any single branch of legal judicature. He has been counsel in many important cases of a great variety of character, in the numerous branches of civil or municipal law. He is much esteemed for his knowledge of constitutional history and law, and of international law; he is the legal adviser of several large estates; and though generally not practising criminal law, he successfully conducted at least one most noteworthy criminal case. This case, the State of Kansas *vs.* Baldwin, is worth recounting. In response to local clamor, the defendant had been prosecuted upon the charge of having murdered his sister, had been convicted, and had been sentenced to death. The case was vainly appealed to the State's Supreme Bench, when Mr. Baekus, upon urgent solicitation, took up the case, prepared an elaborate brief, created a counter public opinion by causing the circulation throughout Kansas of vigorous editorial articles in the Albany "Law Journal," the New York "Tribune," and other papers, and finally induced the Governor to make a careful investigation of the case. The outcome was that the man's innocence was clearly established, and an unconditional pardon was granted to him.

Two incidents in the early life of Mr. Baekus should be noticed because they disclose the strong, resolute character which has been so useful to him and so helpful to others during his subse-

quent life. While yet a youth he formed and commanded during the late War of the Rebellion a company in a regiment known as the "McClellan Grays," recruited from students in the public schools in New York city, who, though too young for legal enlistment in the volunteer army, were animated by such patriotic zeal as to organize for the purpose of protecting the national capital in case of attack upon it by the rebels in force, or for any sudden emergency of dangerous and extreme import to their country. About the same period he bravely and resistlessly advocated the cause of the negro, and taught a class of colored children among the white children in the Sunday-school of a fashionable church in New York city, in the face of bitter and intense opposition, begotten of the malignant antipathy to the negro race then prevalent in much of the North as well as at the South. He was making speeches upon the public rostrum at sixteen years of age; and so meritorious was his course at this time of his life that it won for him the warm personal regard and friendship of several of the nation's heroes and great statesmen of the war period.

Besides being one of the most successful practising lawyers in New York, Mr. Backus has long been conspicuous among political leaders. For more than ten years he was a member of the Republican county committee, and for five years served as a member of its committee on resolutions. While here he caused the constitution of the county committee to be so amended as to empower twenty-five enrolled voters in any assembly district to compel the primary election polls in that district to be kept open twelve instead of only six hours. In 1891 he was made a member of the executive committee of the county committee, and was elected leader of his party in his assembly district. By reason of a revolt against the previous leadership and management in the district, his delegation encountered a most bitter contest of five months' duration for its seats in the county committee; but Mr. Backus triumphantly vindicated its claim to its seats, and his leadership was accompanied by a harmony and peace unknown for many years in the district. The following year, however, he declined reelection to the leadership when it was tendered to him. He has on numerous occasions represented his district in county and State conventions of the

Republican party. Various nominations for public office, among which have been for assemblyman, for surrogate, and for judge of the city court, have been offered to him; but he has declined them all. He was nominated in 1893 to represent the Seventh Senatorial District in the State constitutional convention, but was defeated, the district being overwhelmingly Democratic. He obtained, however, the highest vote of all candidates running on the entire Republican ticket that year in that district. He was elected, in 1898, chairman of the delegation from his assembly district to the general committee of the Republicans of New York County, who combined in protest against the corrupt methods and imperious dictation of the previous management of the party in the county.

Apart from politics Mr. Backus has many interests of more than personal significance. He was one of the committee on the construction of the tomb and monument of Ulysses S. Grant, at the head of Riverside Drive, New York. He is a member of the city and State bar associations, of the Republican Club of the city of New York, of the Dwight Alumni Association, and of the Harvard Club of New York city. He is also an honorary member of the Railway Conductors' Club of North America, and a fellow of the American Geographical Society, in the information garnered and distributed and the enterprises advanced by which body he takes a scholarly interest.

His much-esteemed wife is a valued member of the board of managers of the New York Colored Orphan Asylum. Of two children born to them, one, a son, is living.





GEORGE CLINTON BATCHELLER

THE name of Batcheller in America dates back to the "good old colony days" of 1636, in which year Joseph Batcheller, with his wife and three children, came over from Canterbury, England, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. This founder of the Batcheller family in America was a man of character, parts, and substance, who soon rose to prominence in the colony, and was the first Representative from Wenham in the General Court at Boston. One of his sons, Mark Batcheller, joined the colonial militia, and was killed in a battle with the Narragansett Indians in 1675.

A grandson of Joseph, Abraham Batcheller, removed from Salem to Sutton, Massachusetts, about 1751, took possession of a tract of a thousand acres of land, and divided it into equal portions among his ten sons on their attaining their majority. Two of these sons were among the minute-men who fought at Lexington and Concord. One of these latter, Abner Batcheller, also served in the movement upon Dorchester Heights, which compelled the British to evacuate Boston. His son, Moses Batcheller, served in the War of 1812 on the ship *Constitution* — immortalized in song and story as "Old Ironsides." His son, Moses Leland Batcheller, was the founder of one of the most noted scythe factories in the country, at Grafton, Massachusetts, afterward at Smithville, Rhode Island. And his son, George Clinton Batcheller, is the subject of the present sketch. Through his mother, Sarah Phillips, his grandmother, Polly Chase, and his great-grandmother, Prudence Leland, Mr. Batcheller is connected with the families of those names which have long been conspicuous in New England.

George Clinton Batcheller was born at Grafton, Massachusetts, on September 27, 1834, and was educated at the Grafton Grammar School and at the Barre Academy, Barre, Vermont, being graduated from the latter in 1855. He then entered the dry-goods house of Turner, Wilson & Co., Boston, and spent two years with them. After the apprenticeship in trade, he came to New York and soon engaged in the firm of Nichols & Batcheller in the manufacture of hoop-skirts, corsets, and other articles of feminine attire.

From that partnership Mr. Batcheller withdrew in 1865, and organized the firm of Langdon, Batcheller & Co., in the same line of manufactures. Branch houses were established in England and other foreign countries, and the firm took a leading position in what became a vast and important manufacturing industry. In 1876 a large manufacturing plant was established at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Two years later Mr. Batcheller became the executive head of the business, and in 1892, by the retirement of his partner, he became the sole proprietor. Since that time he has been associated with his brother, William H. Batcheller, and George C. Miller. Under his management the business has steadily grown, so that the Bridgeport factory has had to be much enlarged. It now has a working force of about one thousand persons.

Business has not, however, monopolized all of Mr. Batcheller's attention. He has been active in various spheres of social life in New York. He is a member of the Colonial, Republican, and West Side Republican clubs, and takes an active interest in their affairs. He is also a member of the West End Property-Owners' Association. As might be supposed, he is conspicuous in the New England Society, being a life member thereof, and in the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and Sons of the American Revolution, of each of which he is a charter member. He is a member and officer of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, and devotes much attention to the promotion of its work. He is a lover of fine horses and has a number of them in his stables. He is also a connoisseur and collector of works of art, having, among other valuable paintings, the portraits of George and Martha Washington painted by Sharpless at Mount Vernon in 1796. His literary tastes are indicated and gratified

by the possession of an extensive and well-selected library, in which much of his leisure time is spent.

Mr. Batcheller is a close observer of men and affairs, and a good judge of human nature. To these qualities his business success may in great part be attributed. It has been his fortune to secure and retain a particularly devoted and efficient army of assistants and workmen, whose interests and his own are so inseparably associated that the prosperity of the one assures the prosperity of the other. Upon such a foundation his great business rests.





Oliver A. P. Selmer



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY BELMONT

AMONG the names which have been identified in this country with conspicuous leadership in many directions of human activity, there are few so well known as that of Belmont. For many years it has stood for great wealth, well secured and well used; for eminent service to State and nation in political affairs; for social prominence, well deserved and gracefully maintained; and for an important part in those manly sports which more and more are becoming a feature of American life.

The Belmont family, thus long distinguished for its wealth, influence, and social leadership, was founded in this country by August Belmont, a native of Alzey, in the Rhenish Palatinate. He was the son of a banker, and was himself a banker. He came hither at the age of twenty-one as the New York agent of the Rothschilds, whom he had already represented at Naples. He soon founded a great banking house of his own, which became famous as that of August Belmont & Co. He also became an American citizen, entered political life as a Democrat, did so good service as *Chargé d'Affaires* and Minister Resident at The Hague as to win the special thanks of the government at Washington, and for twelve years was chairman of the National Democratic Committee. He had also a distinguished career in club life and on the turf. He married Miss Caroline Slidell Perry, daughter of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, who "opened" Japan to the world, and niece of Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, whose message, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours!" has become historic. The third of the four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Belmont received the name of his famous granduncle.

Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont was born in New York city on November 12, 1858. He early manifested many of the traits which had made his ancestors on both sides noteworthy. From the Belmonts he inherited determination, aggressiveness, a sense of justice and chivalry, and the faculty of using wealth and social leadership. From the Perrys he got his love of adventure and his fondness for the sea. This last trait led to his being sent to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis to complete his education. Following his graduation there he served in the navy for some time, on active sea duty, on the *Kearsarge*, the *Trenton*, and other vessels. Both in the service and after he had left it he traveled widely, in almost all parts of the world, and on his travels he collected many objects of interest and beauty, with which on his return he adorned his mansion at Newport. The latter, known as Belcourt, has long been famed as one of the finest residences in the United States.

Mr. Belmont has long been a prominent figure in the best clubs and society at Newport and in New York, in which latter city he has a splendid home. He has paid much attention to driving, and has one of the finest stables of horses in this country. He has naturally retained a keen interest in the fame of his family, and has made each recurring anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie a gala-day at Newport.

In politics Mr. Belmont is a Democrat. He was for some years disinclined to serve as more than a private citizen, and held no public office, save that of Park Commissioner at Newport. In the hotly contested national campaign of 1900, however, his unwillingness to assume public office was overcome, and he was nominated and elected a Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth Congressional District of New York. His influence in the councils of his party has long been commanding. In 1898-99 he rose to the foremost rank of national leadership as the advocate of harmony in the party which had been rent and distracted, and as the exponent of the principles of tariff revision, income tax, inheritance tax, public ownership of public works, direct legislation, anti-imperialism, and others which he deemed of greatest importance to the country, and best calculated to restore the Democratic party to power. He made speeches on these matters in many States of the Union, and

established an illustrated weekly paper, the "Verdict," for the promotion of his political creed.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, Mr. Belmont offered to build and equip for the government within ninety days a dynamite torpedo gunboat. The President in personal interviews seemed inclined to accept the offer, but in the end it was declined.

Mr. Belmont was married January 11, 1896. Mrs. Belmont was formerly Miss Alva Smith, daughter of Murray Forbes Smith of Mobile, Alabama. She is of Kentucky ancestry, being a granddaughter of Governor Desha, who was one of the foremost men in the Blue-grass State in the days of Henry Clay. Mr. and Mrs. Belmont are of most hospitable disposition, and make their homes in New York and at Newport, centers of the most brilliant and cultivated social life.





JOHN ANDERSON BENSEL

JOHN ANDERSON BENSEL comes of mingled Dutch and Scotch stock, his father, Brownlee Bensel, having descended from the former, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Maclay, from the latter. He was born in New York city on August 16, 1863, and was carefully educated. He attended public and private schools in his native city, and then, having manifested a decided aptitude and taste for engineering and kindred pursuits, entered the well-known Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, New Jersey. There he passed through the thorough scientific courses of that school, and was thus prepared for the calling he had chosen.

On leaving school he began work in a humble capacity. His first engagement was as a rodman in the corps surveying the route of the new Croton Aqueduct, from Croton Dam to New York city. The work was hard, but the training was good, and the way was thus opened for more important engagements. For some years, indeed, his struggles were those characteristic of an ambitious young man in a workaday world, and his lot neither harder nor easier than is usual, or is to be expected, in the life of a practical engineer.

After a term of service with the aqueduct corps he resigned his place there to become a rodman on the Pennsylvania Railroad's surveying staff. In the latter place he remained for five years, winning promotion to the rank of assistant engineer, and to that of assistant supervisor of the New York division. In the latter capacity he had charge of the tracks, yards, etc., between Jersey City and Newark.

It was in 1884 that Mr. Bensel was graduated from Stevens Institute. His work on the Croton Aqueduct was all done in



J. A. Russell

that year, and before the end of the year he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He resigned his place under the railroad in August, 1889, to enter the Department of Docks of New York city, as assistant engineer. In this capacity he worked until the latter part of 1895. During the latter part of his service he had charge of all construction work on the North River water-front of the city, including the building of bulk-heads, sea-walls, docks, piers, etc., as well as the supervision of a large amount of private work.

At the end of six years of this public service, Mr. Bensel resigned his place to enter the private practice of his profession. For three years thereafter he was profitably busy. He was engaged as consulting engineer for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, for the inspection and valuation of its dock property. He was consulting engineer for the city of Philadelphia and for the Girard estate in that city, in the construction of the river-wall along the Delaware from Vine to South streets, of which structure he was the designer. He also designed various private piers along the Delaware at Philadelphia, and had charge of sundry other works in the harbor of that city. He was consulting engineer for the city of Newburg, New York, in the valuation of its water-front property occupied and owned by the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Mr. Bensel became, on January 1, 1898, engineer-in-chief of the Department of Docks and Ferries of the city of New York, which place he still holds. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' Club, and the St. Andrew's Society. He was married to Miss Ella Louise Day, daughter of Henry Day of New York, in 1896.





GEORGE BLAIR

THE father and mother of George Blair were Germans, born in Bavaria, near the banks of the Rhine. In that historic land the father pursued the trade of a stone-cutter. They came to this country some sixty years ago and settled in New York, and here, on June 30, 1846, George Blair was born. The family home was well known down-town, and Mr. Blair has lived practically all his life south of Spring Street. He was sent to the public school in Grand Street, near Wooster Street, at the age of four years. At the age of nine years he began working, to support himself, as errand boy and by selling newspapers, etc. Whatever education Mr. Blair has was largely acquired by constant reading of well-edited newspapers and books and by contact with the world, added to close observation of affairs. At a Lutheran Sunday-school, to which faith he belongs, he studied German, and in that language passed his examination for confirmation. At the age of fifteen he entered a box factory, and in a year rose through all the grades to be a master workman.

Mr. Blair was a little over eighteen when, on September 5, 1864, he enlisted in the United States navy. The next month he was shipwrecked on the Carolina coast, but was rescued, and thereafter served in the West Gulf Squadron, under Admiral Farragut. A part of his service was aboard the gunboat *Kennebec*. He remained on duty until honorably discharged on July 10, 1865. The next year was spent in South America, and then he came back to New York, resumed the box business, and, at the age of twenty-one, was married to Miss Elizabeth Grenier, a native of Berlin, Prussia, and a member of a family honorably conspicuous in civil and military life.

From the beginning of his career as a box-maker Mr. Blair



Geo. Blair

was prominent in the organization of labor. He filled successively all offices in the Box-makers' Union, and was a delegate to the central organization. From 1867 to 1873 he was a leader in every movement of workingmen in this city. In the latter year, when the socialists made their first appearance here, he was chairman of the Committee of Safety, and urged practical measures for preserving the integrity of the labor-unions. These were rejected by the radical element, and finding himself in the minority, he resigned his place. He then organized the Greenback Labor party in this State, and traveled all over the State in its interest. For some years that party was a considerable factor in politics, but it began to wane after a few years, and in 1881, convinced that the effort to perpetuate it would be futile, Mr. Blair, as president of the Working-men's Assembly of the State, called a convention of labor-unions at Albany, and secured the adoption of his old plan of not supporting a separate labor party, but voting for the friends of labor and opposing its enemies. That became the policy of organized labor in New York, and for five years Mr. Blair was busy putting it into execution. To that policy has been due much of the beneficent labor legislation of late years. Among the laws secured are those prohibiting the labor of children of tender years, forbidding competition of prison labor with free labor, and limiting to ten hours the labor of railroad employees. The establishment of the Board of Arbitration, inspection of mines and of bake-shops, the eight-hour law in public works, Labor Day, the Saturday half-holiday, and numerous other like measures belong to the period of Mr. Blair's activity in such matters.

Early in his business career Mr. Blair adopted the principle of coöperation, and started with some of his comrades a co-operative box factory. It failed through the jealousies of some of the men. Thereupon he withdrew and began work on his own account, with no capital but his kit of tools. He soon had a large shop, employing sixty men; then built two factories, and each year for fifteen years cut five million feet of lumber. His was the only union factory in the trade, and on that account it was more costly to maintain. The competition of Western factories eventually destroyed his profits. For a time he kept on at a loss in order to give his men employment, and thus sacrificed

much for the cause of organized labor. But in 1890 he was compelled, after a loss of \$100,000, to retire from the unequal competition, and abandoned the large trade, and confined his small plant to special work.

Mr. Blair was appointed by Governor Hill, in 1886, to serve on the Special Prison Commission. At present he holds the important place of Superintendent of the Poor in the Department of Charities of this city, his office being a sort of clearing-house for the relief of the destitute. It is his boast that no deserving person has ever been turned away from his office, and no impostor has been tolerated. It has been his aim to command the confidence of all organizations engaged in charitable work, and to encourage their coöperation in the amelioration of the condition of the poor of the great city.

Mr. Blair is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the general committee of Tammany Hall. He also belongs to the Democratic Club, the New York Athletic Club, and the Working-men's Political League of this city. He is a member of Naval Post No. 516 of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the George Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Tammany Society, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.





CALVIN STEWART BRICE

CALVIN STEWART BRICE, who for many years was prominent in the nation as a lawyer, railroad manager, and political leader, was born at Denmark, Ohio, on September 17, 1845. His father was William Kirkpatrick Brice, a Presbyterian minister, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Stewart, was a woman of much intellectual force and charm of character. The family removed in 1848 to Columbus Grove, in Putnam County, Ohio, and there Calvin spent his boyhood to the age of thirteen, under the home care of his mother and the scholarly instruction of his father. At thirteen he went to the preparatory school of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. His studies were interrupted in 1861 by the Civil War, when he enlisted in Captain Dodd's University Company, and was stationed at Camp Jackson, at the State capital. In the fall he returned to college, only to enlist again the next year in what became Company A of the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He spent the summer of 1862 campaigning in West Virginia, and then returned to Miami, to be graduated in June, 1863. Then he went to Lima, Ohio, taught for some months in the public schools, and was employed as a clerk in the office of the Auditor of Allen County. In July, 1864, he went to the war again, with a company recruited by himself, with a commission as captain of Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry. He served in Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, and the Carolinas until the end of the war, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel, but not mustered in.

Mr. Brice went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the fall of 1865, and attended lectures in the Law School of the University of Michigan. The next spring he was admitted to practice at the

bar and in the United States courts, and immediately formed a partnership with James Irvine, at Lima, Ohio, and for a dozen years pursued his profession there with success. His high character, ability, and devotion to the interests of his clients made him deservedly one of the foremost lawyers in that part of the State. Meantime he became interested more and more in railroad affairs, and at last transferred his activities almost entirely from his profession to that important business. His first railroad connection was with the legal department of the old Lake Erie & Louisville Road. He became a stockholder in that road, and played a leading part in its development. Failing to make the traffic arrangements he desired with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road, he next undertook the great "Nickel Plate" enterprise, and carried it through successfully. This made him a man of great wealth and a figure of national importance and interest. He thereafter was prominently connected with numerous other railroads, including the Union Pacific, the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, the Mobile & Birmingham, the Memphis & Charleston, the Lake Erie & Western, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Knoxville & Ohio, and also the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He was for years one of the most active and efficient factors in the railroad development of the Southern States.

Mr. Brice was an earnest Democrat in politics, and for many years was conspicuous and influential in the councils of his party. He was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Tilden ticket in 1876 and the Cleveland ticket in 1884. In 1888 he was a delegate at large from the State of Ohio to the Democratic National Convention, was chosen Ohio's member of the National Committee, and as chairman of the Campaign Committee conducted the campaign of that year. Upon the death of William H. Barnum he was, in 1889, elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He was delegate at large from Ohio to the National Convention of 1892, and chairman of the delegation.

His prominence in politics made Mr. Brice the logical choice of his party for whatever preferment it had to offer, and he was consequently, in January, 1890, elected United States Senator from Ohio, for the term 1891-97. In that office he exerted an

exceptional influence among his associates. He served on the committees on Appropriations, Pensions, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Pacific Railroads, being chairman of the last-named. He was also a member of the "Steering Committee" of his party in the Senate. His business experience, penetrating quality of his mind, and his cautious and conservative though optimistic temperament, made his judgment to be highly prized and his advice to be sought on all important matters.

Mr. Brice always maintained a home and a legal residence in Ohio. His senatorial duties led to the establishment of a second home at Washington. A third was in New York, where the bulk of his railroad business was concentrated, and where he and his family were prominent in the best society. Still a fourth home at Newport was occupied by the family for a part of the year. Mr. Brice was married, in 1870, to Miss Catherine Olivia Meily, a woman of fine intellectual gifts and much charm in social leadership. Five children were born to them, three sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Stewart M. Brice, has become prominent in the municipal affairs of New York city.

Mr. Brice was a member of most of the leading social clubs of New York, Washington, and Ohio. He died at his home in New York on December 15, 1898.





FREDERICK R. BROOKE

WHILE it is one of the most undeniable axioms that nothing succeeds like success, the practical American spirit renders due tribute in the fullest degree to the successful man who, starting poor, without backing, and through sheer perseverance, pluck, and ability, makes his way in life. For this reason such books as Samuel Smiles's "Self-Help" will always be of prime interest, not only to workers of all classes, but to the generous spirits of those who, prosperous themselves, can still appreciate the nobility of industry. Few of the examples of industrial achievement noted in the famous book we have mentioned are more interesting than the career of Frederick R. Brooke, president and manager of the United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Company, also president of the F. R. Brooke Company. This gentleman, after a variety of struggles and business vicissitudes, has attained high standing in commercial and business circles as a result of his sound business judgment, strict integrity, energy, and keen foresight. We must not leave out of consideration the two essential points of his natural adaptability to mercantile life and matters of finance. The company which he represents always receives the benefit of a judicious expenditure of the treasury funds, for his hard experiences in early life taught him the value of money, which the great Napoleon himself once reminded a spendthrift relative was "a very material thing."

Mr. Brooke was born in 1860, at Brantford, Ontario, Canada, his ancestors being of Irish and English extraction on his father's side, and full American on his mother's. He was educated at the Brantford Collegiate Institute. On leaving college, in 1878, he first entered the leading dry-goods house of his native city as



H. P. Brooks

an apprentice. His first business training was under the stern supervision of a hard-working, economical Scotelman, who inculcated the spirit of industry, thrift, and economy, which largely shaped and influenced his successful business career.

Naturally ambitious, he could not long remain within the confines of a small Canadian city, and in September, 1879, he gathered together his small belongings, and, with twenty-eight dollars in cash, sought fortune in the land of his adoption. Being of a free and independent nature, he disliked the autoeracy of a monarchical government, and at the earliest moment became a naturalized citizen of the United States, feeling in all sincerity that the country from which he derived all the benefits in life was entitled to all that he could give in return.

He entered the employ of the dry-goods house of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, of Rochester, as extra salesman during the holiday season, and in December of the same year came east to New York. No easy task awaited this countryman, and for a time he endured considerable privation. All classes of trade were dull and employment difficult to obtain. At this time his indomitable perseverance was strongly manifest. For weeks he traversed every avenue of the city, seeking such employment as would enable him to make sufficient to meet his honest obligations; but the beardless youth met with the same old story — lack of experience in the great metropolis. Finally, in sheer desperation, he offered his services without salary to a manufacturer of envelopes, that he might demonstrate his business ability. After a few weeks his success as a solicitor attracted the attention of one of New York's leading bank stationers, who secured his services. For fourteen years he faithfully served and managed this business in a way very profitable to his employer, living economically, and putting aside a moderate amount each week, until, in 1893, an unfortunate investment swept away the entire savings of years. At that time what seemed a misfortune proved a blessing in disguise, for the lesson taught was never forgotten — that wealth was not to be secured outside the channels of legitimate business enterprises. At this period he resigned his position, and, with a modest sum borrowed from a friend, started the business of which he is now president, which within five years, under his management, became one of the

leaders in its line. By rare business tact, ability, and perseverance, he built this business up during a period of such severe depression in business circles that failures and assignments were of weekly occurrence, and in the face of misfortunes under which most men would have been forced to the wall.

Within the first year the building in which he started business was torn down. Within the next twelve months his entire plant and stock at No. 74 Broadway were totally consumed by fire, forcing him to start at the present location, No. 52 Broadway. Having an almost unlimited capacity for work, he averaged from fourteen to sixteen hours a day at his business. By such determined application he succeeded in meeting all obligations and leaving a liberal balance in the treasury, thus giving to his company the highest possible rating and credit in business circles.

This high tension had its effect upon his nervous system, and in July, 1897, he suffered a temporary physical prostration. It was during his convalescence that his inventive genius was instrumental in the production of the pneumatic horse-collar, which is said, in the name of humanity, to be a great boon to the horse, and far superior to all other collars. It has been adopted by fire departments throughout the United States, strongly indorsed by veterinary surgeons and humane societies, and used by innumerable owners of horses. This collar is a staple article, useful and durable, and manufactured at less cost than those which it superseded. It is claimed that it is pliant, healthful and sanitary, easily renewed at small cost, and never injures the animal, thus preventing loss of service and doctors' bills. Being without competition in the market, he recognized in it the essential features of a monopoly and all the requisites of a successful commercial business. Realizing these facts, and believing that this pneumatic collar would be the standard, and universally used, he secured patents in United States, Canada, and European countries. The business grew into so gigantic an enterprise that, in order to provide the necessary capital to insure its success, he formed a stock company, known as the United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Company. The successful issue to which Mr. Brooke, as president, managed this company has brought his name conspicuously before the business world and unquestionably demonstrated his business ability, and the enormous

proportions which this business has assumed show the practical side of his executive genius. His business associates are of the highest character, and those he interests as directors in his company are all capable men, who have reached the highest commercial standing and scored success in their respective vocations in life. The directors of the United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Company are as follows :

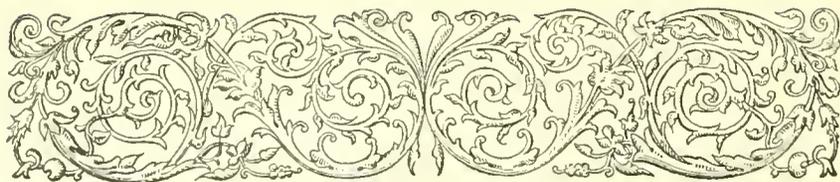
James Hart Welch, also president and largest stock-holder of the Bristol Brass and Clock Company, director of the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, director of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, and rated, in commercial reports, credit high from a quarter to three quarters of a million dollars, showing a most successful career.

Charles J. Marsh, manager and treasurer of the Brush Electric Light Company, a business man of high standing, whose knowledge of corporation affairs is of great value to the company.

Charles Powell, for many years connected with the "German Herold." His intimate knowledge of economical advertising is of inestimable value to the company.

C. C. Hoge, who is also counsel for the company. He is a corporation lawyer of high standing in the New York business community, and has full charge of the legal business of the company.

Mr. Brooke, being a firm believer in and advocate of the value of printers' ink, is a liberal but judicious advertiser in the newspapers and periodicals reaching the line of trade he desires to acquire. He is a man of temperate habits and large social acquaintance, being a member of the Crescent Club of Brooklyn, the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, the Underwriters' Club of New York, and the Reform Club of New York. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, but has been so busy in life that he has had no time to consider matrimony, devoting all his time and energies to the requirements of his business interests. He unquestionably is a man of unusually sound business judgment and a successful financier, neither he nor the companies he represents having ever failed to meet all personal and business obligations.



GEORGE V. BROWER

A GOOD old Brooklyn name is that of Brower, identified with that city through at least four generations. Abraham Brower was an officer of the patriot army in the War of the Revolution, and, with his brother Jeremiah, was joint owner of the old tide-mill at Gowanus, which was burned by order of Washington, at the battle of Long Island. The present chief representative of the name is a great-grandson of that Revolutionary warrior, and, though born outside of the city of Brooklyn, has for most of his active life been identified with its interests.

George V. Brower was born at Paterson, New Jersey, on October 14, 1842, and was prepared for matriculation at Princeton College. But the outbreak of the Civil War at that time caused his plans to be altered, and he did not go to college. Later he studied law in the office of Judge Charles W. Waller, at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1866 and to that of New York in 1867. Since the latter date he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, with more than ordinary measure of success. His practice has dealt largely with real-estate and commercial affairs, and has led him into connection with several important enterprises. Thus he is counsel for, and one of the trustees of, the Kings County Trust Company, and president of the Long Island Trust Company.

Mr. Brower has for many years taken an active interest in public affairs, and has exerted no little influence in politics as a member of the Democratic party. On January 30, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him General Appraiser of the Port of New York, which office he held and filled satisfactorily for four years. Then, in July, 1889, he was appointed a park commis-



Geo. N. Brown

sioner of Brooklyn, and was elected president of the board. At that time there were three commissioners. Afterward the commission was reduced to a single member, and Mr. Brower filled the place until February 1, 1894, when he retired before the incoming of a Republican administration.

The Democratic party regained control of the city government on January 1, 1898, and thereupon Mr. Brower was replaced in the office he had formerly filled, and to which he was able to return, not as a novice, but as an expert. He became park commissioner for the borough of Brooklyn, for a term of six years. In that place he has charge of the entire system of parks in Kings County, and also of the great pleasure drives, or parkways, such as that along the shore of New York Bay at Bay Ridge, that extending from Prospect Park to Coney Island, and that from the Prospect Park Plaza to East New York.

Mr. Brower was one of the founders of the Rembrandt Club of Brooklyn. He is a member and trustee of the Brooklyn Tree Planting and Fountain Society, which has done much to beautify that city, and a member also of the Montauk, Atlantic Yacht, Brooklyn, and Riding and Driving clubs, and various other social and political organizations, to all of which he devotes not a little of his time and means. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and has a summer home at Brandt Island, Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts, where he has every opportunity to indulge that taste. He is also an ardent lover of nature in all her forms, and a close student of arboriculture and horticulture. Thus he has been able to give to the parks of Brooklyn expert service and sympathetic care. Under his administration not a few improvements have been made in the appearance and management of the parks, in which he takes a natural pride, and for which he is entitled to credit.





DAVID WOLFE BRUCE

IF printing be the “art preservative of arts,”—and it is impossible justly to deny it that distinction,—the art of type-founding must be reckoned its most essential factor. It was, in fact, the invention of movable type, rather than that of the printing-press, that ushered in the new era of the world. So long as mere engravings upon slabs of wood or stone were used in it the printing-press was of comparatively little avail. It was when movable alphabetical types, cast of metal, were invented that the full capabilities of the press began to appear. And thus at least on an equality with the inventors and makers of printing-presses must the world hold in grateful remembrance those who made of type-casting not merely a trade, but an art worthy of identification with the highest developments of the “art preservative of arts.”

For two generations the name of Bruce was identified conspicuously with the important industry of type-founding in the United States, and for eighty years members of the Bruce family owned and controlled the great business which George and David Bruce established early in the nineteenth century. The founders of this business, George and David Bruce, were, as their names indicate, Scotchmen, who had come to the United States from Edinburgh in their boyhood, in the last decade of the eighteenth century. In Philadelphia, in Albany, and finally in New York they engaged in the various departments of the printing and publishing trade. Finally they introduced into the United States the art of stereotyping, and began the business of type-founding. To the latter industry George Bruce especially devoted himself, and he became the foremost type-founder of America. He invented new machines and processes,



W. Bruce

and originated various new and attractive styles of type. For a full generation he stood easily at the head of the trade in America, and the products of his foundry had no superiors anywhere in point of both beauty and utility. At the age of seventy-six years he cut his last set of punches (for great primer script), and the work was as good as any he had ever done in the prime of life, and was unsurpassed by that of any other American type-founder.

George Bruce was not only a great type-founder: he was for many years one of the best citizens of New York. His wealth, his intelligence, his benevolence, and his unswerving integrity made him a valuable member of the community. He was identified with many good works and organizations. Thus he was for many years president of the Mechanics' Institute and of the Type-founders' Association of New York, and an active member and supporter of the Historical Society, the Typographical Society, the St. Andrew's Society, and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. He died in New York city on July 6, 1866, leaving a large fortune and a business of great profit and of world-wide renown. The business was conducted after him for many years by the subject of the present sketch.

David Wolfe Bruce, son of George Bruce and Catherine Wolfe Bruce, the latter a sister of John David Wolfe, the eminent philanthropist, was born in New York city on March 21, 1824. He was educated in the best private schools of his native city, and then entered the business already successfully established by his father. This was the type-foundry with which the name of Bruce is still connected. The elder Bruce died in 1866, and thereupon David Wolfe Bruce succeeded to the head of the business, retaining the old firm-name of George Bruce, Son & Co.

Mr. Bruce was not content, however, with simply receiving this business from his father and carrying it on in the same old way that had proved so profitable. He enlarged the factory and greatly increased its output. He devised and produced many new styles of type. Among these latter was a new and better-graded series of Roman letters. He also produced a series of borders and corner ornaments. A complete set of penmanship scripts, designed and reduced by him in 1868-76, has been pro-

nounced the most difficult and expensive feat in type-founding ever performed or attempted in America.

He took no active part in political matters, nor was he identified with other business interests. Soon after his inheritance of the type-founding industry from his father, he took James Lindsay into partnership with him. After Mr. Lindsay's death, in 1890, he decided to withdraw from the cares and labors of business, and accordingly in that year he gave the great foundry to three of his employees, and then retired to private life.

Mr. Bruce was not a club-man in the ordinary sense of the term, but he was a member of the Old Guard. He was never married. He died on March 13, 1895.

The three employees who succeeded to the business were Henry M. Hall, Vilinder B. Munson, and Robert Lindsay, son of Mr. Bruce's former partner, James Lindsay. Robert Lindsay died in 1890, and Mr. Hall retired in 1896, leaving Mr. Munson in sole charge.

In 1901 Mr. Munson retired, selling out to the American Type-founders' Company.





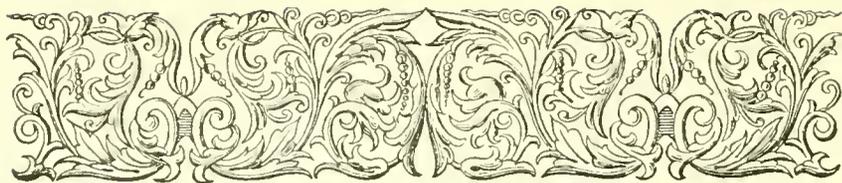
Geo Bruce



GEORGE BRUCE

THE historic and royal Scottish name of Bruce has long been inseparably connected with the printing industry in the United States, and bids fair, after nearly a century, to be remembered in association therewith as long as the "art preservative of arts" endures.

George Bruce, the eminent printer and type-founder, was, as his name indicates, of Scottish origin. He was born in Edinburgh on July 5, 1781, and at the age of fourteen followed his brother David to the United States. Here he gave his first attention to another department of the publishing trade, namely, book-binding. His employer proved, however, intolerably tyrannical and exacting, and the lad soon left and, on the advice of his brother, apprenticed himself to Thomas Dobson, then one of the foremost printers of Philadelphia, in whose shop David Bruce was already employed. In 1798 Dobson's establishment was destroyed by fire, and an epidemic of yellow fever broke out, which causes combined to impel the brothers to leave Philadelphia and make their way toward New York. Their route, as was customary in those days, was by the way of Perth Amboy and thence by boat to New York. At Amboy, however, George Bruce developed yellow fever and lay desperately ill for some time. Through the careful nursing of his brother he finally regained his health, and then they came on to New York, soon proceeding to Albany, where they secured employment in a printing establishment. After a few months they returned to New York and continued their work as printers. In 1803 George Bruce was foreman of the "Daily Advertiser" office, and at the same time a writer for that paper. Before the end of the year he took full charge of the office as printer and publisher of the paper for its proprietor.



THOMAS CORNER BUCK

THE ancestry of Thomas C. Buck is about as purely American as that of any man can easily be. On both sides of the house his forebears were settled in this country among the very earliest colonists. The only exception to this rule is found in the case of his maternal grandfather, Mr. Frazier by name, who came hither from Scotland. A daughter of the latter, Mary B. Frazier, became the wife of John M. Buck of Frederick County, Maryland, and to them was born the subject of this sketch.

Thomas Corner Buck was born in Frederick County, Maryland, on March 18, 1846. He received a good primary education, and then was sent to Milton Academy, in Baltimore County, Maryland, where his school education was completed. Next came the experimental education of practical business life. This he began in a clerkship in a Baltimore bank.

Upon his reaching his majority, in 1867, Mr. Buck left Baltimore and came to New York city to seek the larger opportunities and, as he hoped, the greater measure of success to be found in the metropolis of the nation. He found his first employment as a clerk in the house of Hoyt & Gardiner, brokers. Later he filled a similar place in the house of Quinan & Enos. There his early training in finance in the Baltimore bank served him well, and he made steady progress in the mastery of the business and in the confidence and esteem of his patrons.

In 1870 Mr. Buck finished his probation as a clerk, and became a member of the firm of H. K. Enos & Co., brokers. The next year he purchased a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, and thenceforward for some years had a successful career as an operator in that great center of financial speculation.



Mr. C. Buck

This career he voluntarily interrupted in 1878, when he sold his seat in the Exchange and went West to try his fortune in Chicago. Within the year he decided to return to New York, and did so return. In 1879 he rejoined the New York Stock Exchange, and has been a member thereof ever since. In the strenuous life of Wall Street he is entirely at home, and in all its varied and swiftly moving operations he is a confident and expert participant. In addition to the business of a broker he has acquired other interests in the New York business world. For a number of years he was a director of the Edison Electric Light Company.

The temptation to enter political life comes with more or less force to most successful New York business men, and Mr. Buck has been no exception to the rule. He has, however, consistently and successfully resisted it, and has remained content with the discharge of his duties as a private citizen.

He has not identified himself conspicuously with club life, finding his inclinations more domestic than convivial. He is, however, a member of the Manhattan Club and of the Church Club.

Mr. Buck was married in early life, on November 2, 1869, in Chicago, to Miss Elizabeth C. Sharp of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Buck make their home in New York city, and their domestic life has been crowned with an interesting family of five sons, who bear the names respectively of Henry C., Thomas C., Raymond, Ainsworth, and Alan F. Buck.





CHARLES LUMAN BUCKINGHAM

CHARLES LUMAN BUCKINGHAM, who has become prominent in New York, Washington, and the country at large as a practitioner of law, is descended from an old New England family which migrated from Connecticut to Ohio in the early days of the settlement of the "Western Reserve." The family was founded in America by Thomas Buckingham, who landed at Boston in June, 1637, and who in the next two years participated in the founding of New Haven and Milford, Connecticut. He was one of the "seven pillars" of the first church organized at Milford in 1639. His son, the Rev. Thomas Buckingham, was one of the founders of Yale College, and a member of the synod which met at Saybrook and formulated the plan of government of the Congregational churches. The line of descent was continued directly through Thomas Buckingham III, Thomas Buckingham IV, Jedediah Buckingham, Thomas Buckingham V, Samuel Buckingham, and George Buckingham, to Charles Luman Buckingham, the subject of this sketch. The family was, in various generations, allied by marriage with the families of Hosmer Griswold, Parker, Clerk, Hibbard, Babcock, and Andrews. Governor Buckingham of Connecticut was a member of this family.

Thomas Buckingham V and his son Samuel Buckingham, respectively the great-grandfather and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved from the old home in Connecticut to the "Western Reserve" in Ohio. There in the next generation George Buckingham was born and lived, and there, too, at Berlin Heights, Ohio, on October 14, 1852, Charles Luman Buckingham was born, the son of George and Ariadne (Andrews) Buckingham. He was educated first in the local public schools.



Ch. Buckingham

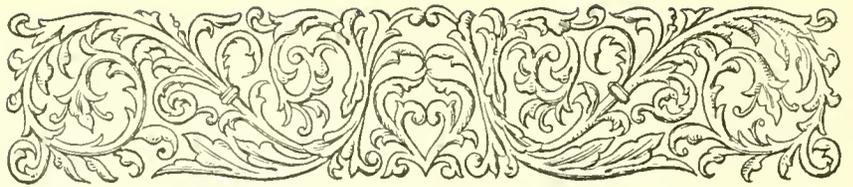
Thence he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1875. Finally he pursued a course in law in the Law Department of the Columbian University, at Washington, D. C., from which institution he was also graduated. While a student in the Columbian University he was also an examiner in the United States Patent Office.

Mr. Buckingham has made a specialty of patent law, for which his scientific and engineering studies at the University of Michigan and his service in the Patent Office had afforded special preparation. In that branch of legal practice he soon attained success, and became counsel for many of the largest industrial corporations.

Mr. Buckingham has been leading counsel in some of the most important patent contests of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Thomson-Houston Electric and General Electric companies, the Delaware & Atlantic Telegraph & Telephone Company, the American District Telegraph Company, the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company, the American Speaking Telephone Company, the Schuyler Electric Company of Connecticut, and various others.

Mr. Buckingham is a member of various professional and social organizations in New York, Washington, and elsewhere. Among these two are the University Club of New York, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and the Ohio Society of New York.





SAMUEL BUDD

A CERTAIN Baron Jean Budd was a man of influence in the early days of the Franklin realm, and his descendants were noted champions of civil and religious freedom in Normandy. From that dukedom they went with William the Conqueror to England, and there maintained their prominence in political and social affairs. About 1632 two brothers, John and Joseph Budd, came to New England and thus planted the family there. They settled at New Haven, Connecticut, and their descendants became scattered throughout Long Island, Westchester County, New York, and elsewhere. A third brother, Thomas, came over a little later, and founded the well-known Budd family of Burlington, New Jersey. The family was also identified with the settlement of northern New Jersey, where Budds Lake preserves its name, and of central and northern New York and parts of Pennsylvania.

We may not here trace all its history down to the present time. In the last generation, however, Hiram Budd and Catharine Ann Budd, his wife lived at New Paltz, Ulster County, New York, Mrs. Budd being of the sturdy Dutch stock which settled the Shawangunk region in Ulster County. In the next earlier generation the family was united by marriage with that of De La Rue, a French Huguenot family of New York State. The son of this couple, therefore, is of mingled Norman, English, Dutch, and French blood.

Samuel Budd, son of Hiram and Catharine Ann Budd, was born at New Paltz, New York, on December 26, 1835, and was educated in the public schools and the State Normal School at that place. His business career was begun in the employ of the firm of R. A. & G. H. Witthaus, in New York. He left them in 1861



James P. Kelly

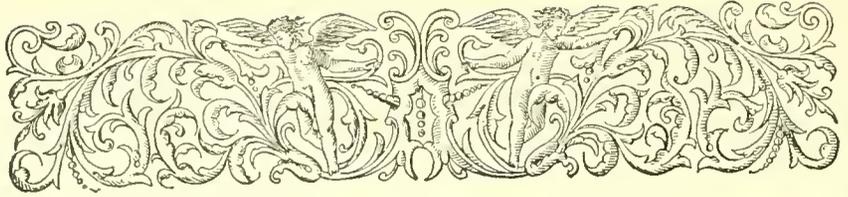
to engage in business on his own account as a dealer in men's furnishing goods, and soon made his two stores on Broadway veritable landmarks of that trade. He never removed his business from the place in which he started it, but remained at "the old stand" with uniform prosperity, commanding a fine measure of public favor and the confidence of all with whom he had dealings.

Mr. Budd has held no political office, confining his political activity to a right performance of the duties of a private citizen. He has served the State, however, as an efficient member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, and as captain of Company F of that famous organization. He is a charter member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association. Apart from that organization Mr. Budd is not known as a "club-man," preferring to give his time to domestic and business life rather than to club life.

Mr. Budd was married, many years ago, to Mary Hudson Beach, a member of the old Hudson family of Shelter Island. They have six children now living, namely: Alvura, Harry A., Marie Hudson, Fai B., Elizabeth S., and Beatrice B.

The second child, and only son, Harry A. Budd, was at first an associate and afterward successor to his father, on the latter's well-earned retirement from active business life, and now conducts the same successful trade under the old firm-name of Samuel Budd, at the same old stand.





JAMES BUTLER

ONE of the largest racial elements in this composite nation is that furnished from Ireland. For many a year there has been a steady stream of immigration into the United States from the Emerald Isle, of all sorts and conditions of people. Many are poor, and come hither as laborers, and of these some remain poor all their lives, while others find here opportunity of acquiring wealth far beyond the utmost dreams possible in the old country. Others come hither with some means, and at once establish themselves in comfortable positions. They enter all departments of activity, as working-men, politicians, and members of business houses and the learned professions. In the present case we have an example of the class which begins with humble means, and by virtue of grit and shrewdness and energy makes its way steadily forward and upward to the foremost and highest ranks.

James Butler comes of good old Irish stock. His father was Matthew Butler, a farmer of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and his mother was Ann Kearney Butler. He was born in County Kilkenny on February 9, 1855. That was after the Great Famine and the Young Ireland political troubles, when emigration from the island was attaining enormous proportions. The Butler family did not, however, join the exodus, but remained in Kilkenny. James spent his boyhood on his father's farm, obtaining meanwhile a good education in the National School of the parish of the Rower, County Kilkenny.

At the age of twenty years, however, the young man decided to seek a career in some land where the opportunities of achievement were greater than they were in Ireland at that time. So he joined the great army of emigrants that moved westward,



James Butler

and came to the United States. Here he had to begin where he had left off at home, as a farmer, obtaining a place on the farm of a Mr. Dresser, at Goshen Mountain, Massachusetts. Next he went to Urbana, Illinois, and secured employment in a hotel, the Driggs House. His third place was in the Sherman House, Chicago, and then, maintaining his steady progress, he came to New York as an employe of the Windsor Hotel. There he remained until the Murray Hill Hotel was opened, when he went to it. That was the extent of his hotel work.

Mr. Butler began business on his own account in 1882, as a grocer. His natural energy and shrewdness soon gave him a good start in it, and he has since continued in it, with more than ordinary success. He has become, also, a director of the Mutual Bank of this city, and is a member of the Produce Exchange and the New York Mercantile Exchange. He is a member of various social organizations, prominent among them being the Catholic Club and the Commercial Club. He has taken no part in politics beyond that of a private citizen.

He was married in this city, on September 26, 1883, to Miss Mary A. Rorke, a young lady of Irish ancestry, and they have five children now living, namely: Beatrice, Genevieve, James W., William M., and Pierce.





JOHN BYRNE

THE subject of this sketch, the son of John and Eleanor Byrne, comes of one of the most ancient Irish families, the traditions of which are carried back as far as the year 737. The "O'Byrnes' country," the region where the family chiefly flourished, was in the counties of Wicklow and Wexford. O'Toole, the ancient King of Leinster (O'Toole married an O'Byrne), bequeathed his kingdom to an O'Byrne. The family figures prominently through the centuries in every resistance to English occupation and rule. There has rarely been a rebellion or a rising with which some O'Byrne has not been actively identified. The father of John Byrne was an ardent patriot, as befitted his heredity, and in 1831 was forced to flee from Ireland with a price on his head, for complicity in the destruction of an English garrison near Dublin, engaged in guarding the tithe-books. He came to America, rescued from an open boat on the high seas by an American merchantman, and settled in Maryland, where he married an American, a native of his adopted State. Mr. Byrne's profession was that of a civil engineer and railroad builder, but he gave it up, after some years in the United States, and became a prosperous farmer and planter.

John Byrne the younger was born on his father's plantation in Washington County, Maryland, over forty-five years ago. He received a good education in the public schools, in the Frostburg Academy, and under private instruction at his home. He was trained in an engineers' corps, filling several positions of more or less importance on railroads and in connection with coal-mines, until he had thoroughly mastered the science of railroading. In his subsequent career he became one of the prominent railroad



J. S. P. B.

and mining men in the country, and is at present identified with a large number of enterprises, both East and West.

For many years he was connected with Collis P. Huntington in railway interests in Kentucky, Ohio, and Virginia. He was president of the Scioto Valley Railroad Company, is now president of the Central New York and Western Railroad Company, the Shawmut Mining Company of Pennsylvania, and the Interior Construction and Improvement Company of New York and Detroit, which is engaged in building railroads, gas-works, and natural gas lines; a director in the Detroit City Gas Company, a trustee of the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank of New York, president of the Buffalo, St. Mary's, and Southwestern Railroad Company, and is interested officially and otherwise in various railroads and coal and gas companies.

In political affairs Mr. Byrne has never been prominent. He was a flood commissioner under Governor George Hoadley of Ohio, during the great inundation of the Ohio Valley in 1883-84, assisting in disbursing the moneys appropriated by the State, as well as those contributed by the charitable throughout the world, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, serving without compensation or emolument. In 1896 he was elected president of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, which supported McKinley and Hobart, and afterward, in 1898, helped to elect Governor Roosevelt. Mr. Byrne still holds the office, and is as enthusiastic as ever in defense of sound-money principles.

He is connected with many charitable organizations, and is president of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association, which was formed to provide and care for the families of those soldiers and sailors whom the recent war sent into active service. The work of the association will continue as long as there is need of it.

Mr. Byrne, who is unmarried, is well known in the club world. He is a member of the Manhattan, Catholic, and Ohio clubs, and the Down-Town Association of New York, and the Detroit Club of Detroit.



LAURENCE J. CALLANAN

LAURENCE J. CALLANAN was born in Clonakilty, County Cork, Ireland, about sixty-five years ago. He gained a knowledge of the grocery and baking business in his father's large establishment, under strict discipline and no favors. To a quarrel with his father, and determination not to receive threatened punishment on his return from a business trip to Cork, was due his leaving home. Sending back most of the money from the sale of the goods, he sailed on the old ship *Constitution* from Liverpool, landing in New York in the fall of 1853. He had consigned himself without notice to his aunt, but found her awaiting him, she having received a letter from his father, which had beaten the old packet in transit and told of his running away, urging her to make him return. He declined to go back, and being willing to do anything not degrading or dishonest, he earned a few dollars at odd jobs, and got his first steady work with a gardener on Fifth Avenue. This ended with the busy season. Next, he found a five-dollar-a-month-and-board place in a grocery in Brooklyn. He stayed there some time, then went to New Orleans, where he became an entry clerk at good wages, but found living expensive and the associations not to his liking, so he returned to his old employer in Brooklyn, and afterward found employment with Peter Lynch, on Vesey Street, New York, in the store he now owns. A year later, hearing of a small store on Rector Street, he counted up one hundred and fifty dollars capital, notifying Mr. Lynch of his intention to start for himself. He got along very well for four years, when he was surprised by a visit from Mr. Lynch, who offered to lease him the large grocery store in Baxter Street, which had been occupied by his father-in-law, with the agency



L. J. Colman

of the real estate of which his father-in-law died possessed. He took the business, remaining in it until 1868, when Mr. Lynch offered him an interest in the firm of Peter Lynch & Co., James A. Kemp having been a partner since 1856.

Mr. Callanan married Miss Ellen Donovan of New York in 1861. With their little daughter, they moved to Vesey Street, living over the store. Four children were born there, and the most severe loss of his life, the death of his three eldest children within three weeks, occurred. The family then removed to Brooklyn, and thence to their present residence in West Eleventh Street, New York. Of eight children, one son only is living.

At the death of Mr. Lynch in 1874, the firm became Callanan & Kemp. Five years later Mr. Callanan bought the property, and built a new store over the old one, without stopping business for a single day—the first time this was attempted in New York. The adjoining building was purchased, and a new store erected, making a fifty-eight feet front by eighty-two feet deep, five stories in height. Mr. Kemp retired in 1896, Mr. Callanan purchasing his interest in the firm.

Mr. Callanan is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Produce Exchange, the Mercantile Exchange, and the Retail Grocers' Unions of New York and Brooklyn. He is an ardent advocate of municipal reform, and prominent in politics, without seeking office. In his three years' fight against encroachments upon sidewalks the Court of Appeals sustained his contentions. He urged the present rapid transit act, and the retention in power of the present commissioners, the passing of strict laws against food adulterations, and has given valuable service on committees before the city and State authorities in representing the interests of the citizens.

He is a member of the Catholic Club, and of the American Catholic Historical Societies of New York and Philadelphia, and in behalf of deserving charity his work is well known. As a member of the New York Yacht Club and of the Atlantic Yacht Club he takes his greatest pleasure and recreation from care and business on his sloop *Eclipse*, an old-time but speedy boat, being always with the fleet on regatta days and on the cruises.



THOMAS C. CAMPBELL

AMONG the successful men of affairs in New York are some who began their careers elsewhere, and came hither only when well started in life and its pursuits. They reckon to find here larger opportunities and higher planes of success than any lesser community can afford. A case in point is that of Colonel Thomas C. Campbell, who is now one of the well-known lawyers of the metropolitan bar. He is a native of the western part of New York State, having been born at Rochester, on April 25, 1845. His early education was acquired in the local public schools, and ended with the outbreak of the Civil War. On his sixteenth birthday anniversary he enlisted in the national army, being one of its youngest members. He served from the beginning to the end of the war, acquitting himself gallantly and skilfully in every capacity in which he was called upon to serve his country, and was honorably mustered out, at the age of twenty years, in the fall of 1865. When, in 1867, the Grand Army of the Republic was organized, with General Logan as commander-in-chief, Colonel Campbell was elected to his staff as quartermaster-general, and was appointed editor of the "Republic," the official organ of the order. He held this place until March, 1870, at which time he completed the studies at the Cincinnati (Ohio) Law School, which he had begun after leaving the army, and began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati.

In the meantime he had been, in 1868, elected a member of the City Council of Cincinnati, and in 1869 he was appointed Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue in that district. His career as a lawyer opened auspiciously. In 1871 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Cincinnati, and at the end of his term



J. R. Campbell

was reelected. He soon was engaged as the retained counsel for the Cincinnati "Gazette" and the Cincinnati "Enquirer," and held those positions for ten years.

He was chosen by the Ohio State Republican Committee, in 1876, to prosecute the men charged in that year with election frauds, and, in behalf of Judge Cox, he successfully contested, before the Ohio Senate and Supreme Court, the election of the Hon. Judson Harmon, who has since been Attorney-General of the United States. He was also counsel for the Hon. Stanley Matthews, afterward United States Senator and justice of the Supreme Court, in his contest with General Banning, and was counsel for Governor Campbell of Ohio in his congressional contest. He successfully defended Mr. Shellbaker, Chief of Police, for the shooting to death of Officer Chunley, and Controllor Hoffman against the charge of reissuing one hundred and eighty thousand dollars' worth of bonds of the city of Cincinnati.

One of his last enterprises in Cincinnati was the establishment of the "Cincinnati Evening Telegram," in 1884.

Colonel Campbell removed to New York in 1888, and has since that date been engaged in the pursuit of his profession in this city, where he has achieved a gratifying measure of success. He has taken an active interest in politics, and has twice been nominated for Congress, but has on both occasions declined to accept the nomination. He has various business interests outside of his profession, and is a member of the reorganization committee of the Columbus Central Railway Company of Ohio. Mr. Campbell is still frequently engaged in important litigation at his former home in Ohio.

For four years Colonel Campbell was president of the Hamilton Republican Club of this city. He is a prominent member of the Ohio Society of New York, and has been Master of Republic Lodge of the Masonic Order.





FRANCIS DIGHTON CARLEY

WHILE thousands of men have devoted their lives to banking and finance in its other departments, Francis D. Carley is probably the first man to make a specialty of finance in relation to speculative investments in railway equities. Mr. Carley has long held the belief that the laws of finance work in natural developments, and are like other laws in other departments, and govern the ultimate movements of securities. That his theories are correct he amply demonstrated during the phenomenal season of 1898-99 in Wall Street. A writer in "Munsey's Magazine" for April, 1889, gives an account of one of Mr. Carley's operations in the following language: "What it means to have the public with you in Wall Street is shown with especial clearness in what Francis D. Carley has accomplished for the minority stock-holders of a railroad controlled by a bigger corporation through the ownership of a majority of the capital stock. The property has been making money, but no dividends have been paid. Mr. Carley undertook to champion what he held to be minority's rights. Professional Wall Street looked on amused. The stock for which he stood was selling around twenty-five dollars a share, and the 'talent' of the Stock Exchange forthwith went short of it, expecting to buy back speedily at a ten-point profit. They did not. Instead of any decline, advances began, and from twenty-five the quotations rose steadily above ninety. Chief of all reasons for this was that the public, inclined to take hold of anything fairly promising, was persuaded that Mr. Carley was in earnest and would fight loyally."

Francis Dighton Carley was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio, on January 19, 1839. He is the son of Rufus W. and Mary Ann Carley. His father was a general merchant in St. Clairsville,



Francis J. Garley

and the circumstances of the family, ample for those simple days, were able to afford young Carley a good education in the schools of his native town, and later at the State University at Athens, Ohio. From that institution he was graduated with distinction, and afterward studied law.

He settled in Louisville, Kentucky, where it soon became apparent to him that a business, and not a legal career, was to be his sphere of usefulness. He became interested in various large corporations, and figured prominently in all the affairs of the city. He has been president of the southern wing of the Standard Oil Company, of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, and of the Citizens' Gas Company of Louisville. He was an active member of the Board of Trade as long as he lived in Louisville, and was for some time its president.

Mr. Carley has made his home in New York for a number of years, and is one of the best-known men in Wall Street.

He is a member of the Union League, the Tuxedo, and the Lotos clubs.

Mrs. Carley was Miss Grace Chess of South Bend, Indiana. They have three children: a son, Francis, aged nineteen, and two daughters, one of whom, Miss Grace Carley, married Oliver Harriman, Jr., and the other, Miss Pearl Carley, became the wife of Richard Howland Hunt, son of the celebrated architect, Richard Morris Hunt, who designed the Lenox Library, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Tribune Building, and a large number of the finest residences in New York and Newport. Richard Howland Hunt has himself gained distinction as an architect. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have three children, Richard Carley, Frank Carley, and Jonathan Carley Hunt.





JOHN MITCHELL CLARK

WHEN, about the year 1635, a number of the principal inhabitants of Ipswich, Massachusetts, being dissatisfied with the management of that town, moved away under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Parker, and founded the town of Newbury, in the same colony, one of the foremost of their number was Nathaniel Clark. He was a strong supporter of Mr. Parker in the religious controversies which were raging at that time, and he held a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. He was chosen constable, selectman, and to other official places, and naval officer of the ports of Newbury and Salisbury. He was also an ensign in a military company. His wife was Elizabeth Somerby, whose father came from England and whose mother was of Huguenot descent, the family name of Feuillevert being translated into Greenleaf. This latter name indicates relationship to the poet John Greenleaf Whittier, who was descended from the Feuilleverts. Nathaniel Clark's son Henry married Elizabeth Greenleaf, who was related also to the families of Coffin and Stevens, conspicuous in New England history. Henry Clark had a son Enoch, and he in turn had a son Enoch, both of whom filled various public offices. In the next generation was Captain Thomas March Clark, a soldier in the War of 1812, and a man of prominence, who married Rebecca Wheelwright, a descendant of the Rev. John Wheelwright. Their son was also named Thomas March Clark, and he became one of the foremost clergyman of his time in the United States. He was graduated from Yale College in 1831, and was successively rector of Grace Church (Protestant Episcopal) in Boston, rector of St. Andrew's Church in Philadelphia, rector of Grace Church in Providence, Rhode

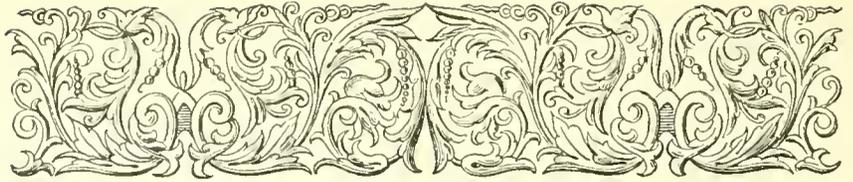
Island, and Bishop of Rhode Island. He received the degree of D. D. from Union College and Brown University, and LL. D. from the University of Cambridge. He married Caroline Howard, daughter of Benjamin Howard of Boston.

John Mitchell Clark, son of Bishop Clark, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on July 23, 1847. He received an exceptionally sound and thorough education, which was completed with a course at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, from which he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1865. His inclination led him, however, to a commercial rather than to a professional or literary life, and soon after leaving college he engaged in business in Boston.

His first important engagement was with the leading house of Naylor & Co., in the iron trade, and with that house he has ever since remained. He is now the head of the New York branch of that house, and is a prominent figure in the iron trade of the metropolis.

Mr. Clark has taken little part in political affairs, beyond discharging the duties of a private citizen. He is well known in a number of the best clubs and other social organizations. Among those of which he is a member are the Metropolitan Club, the Union Club, and the Tuxedo Club. He is also a member of the Down-Town Association and of the Brown University Alumni Association, and is a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.





WILLIAM HENRY CLARK

WILLIAM HENRY CLARK, who was Corporation Counsel of the city of New York during two administrations, and for many years a prominent figure in the political, financial, and sporting worlds of the metropolis and its suburbs, was a native of the city of Newark, New Jersey, the Clark family having for several generations been a well-known one in that State. He was born on November 29, 1855, and was carefully educated in the admirable public and private schools of his native city.

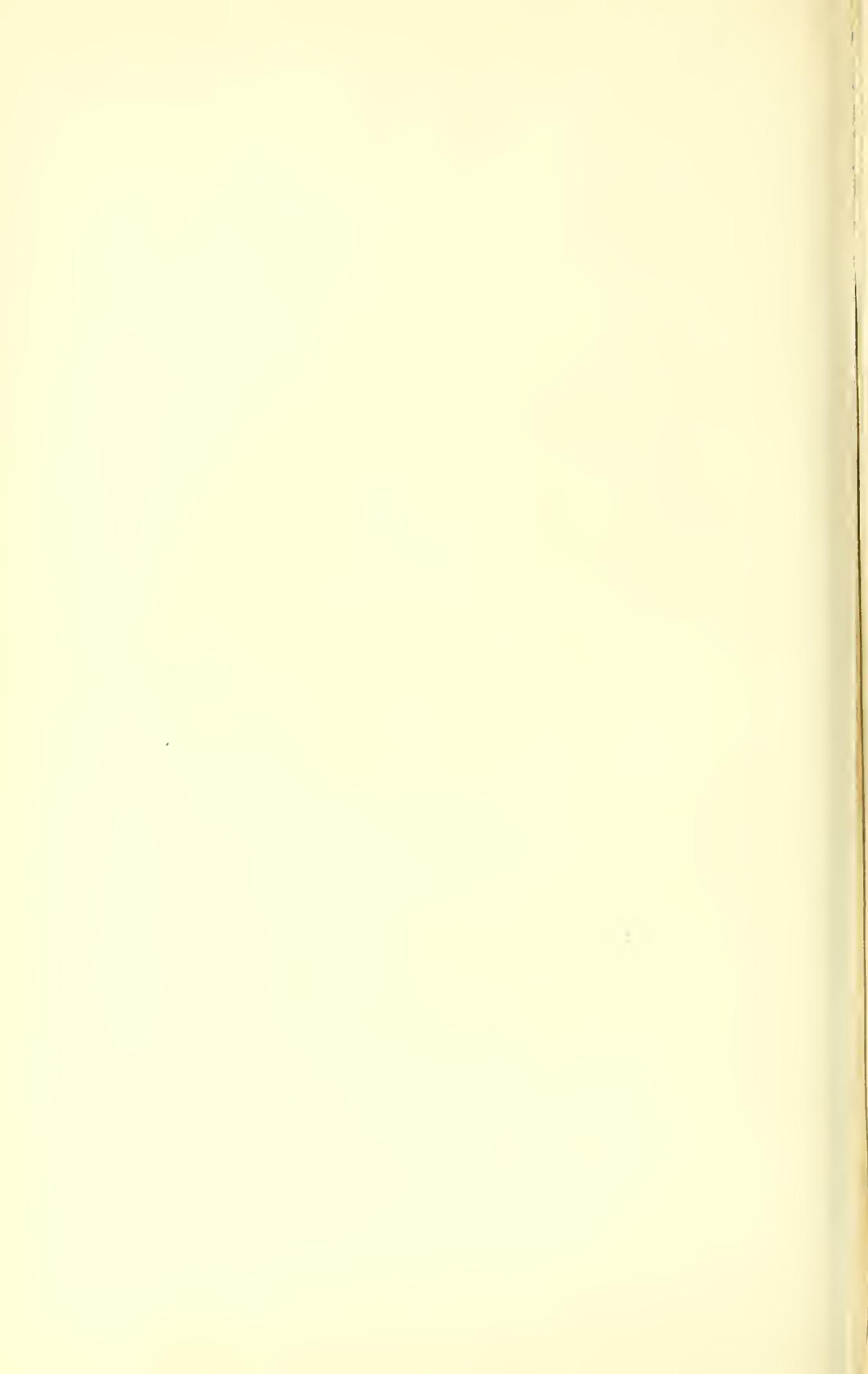
Upon the approach of manhood, Mr. Clark found his inclination turning toward the legal profession, and accordingly he entered the law office of James M. Chapman, in New York, as a student. There he remained for some time, pursuing his studies with diligence and laying the foundation of the success which he afterward attained in his chosen profession.

Before his course of study was completed, however, Mr. Clark left Mr. Chapman's office and entered that of Bourke Cockran, the distinguished lawyer, orator, and political leader. This change may be regarded as a turning-point in his career; for, under Mr. Cockran's direction, Mr. Clark not only finished his law studies and became well prepared to begin practice, but he also became deeply and practically interested in politics as a Democrat. It was through Mr. Cockran that he made his first influential friends in the political world, and thus was launched upon a public career of more than common success.

Mr. Clark completed his studies and was admitted to the bar in 1882, and in the following year formed a partnership with his preceptor and friend Mr. Cockran, under the firm-name of Cockran & Clark. This connection lasted for some time, to the



Wm H Clark



mutual satisfaction and profit of the partners. It was broken only by the entrance of Mr. Clark into semi-public office as counsel to the Sheriff of the county of New York, Mr. Davidson. The partnership was amicably and regretfully dissolved, and Mr. Clark thereafter for a time devoted his attention to the legal business of the shrievalty.

Mr. Davidson was succeeded as Sheriff by Hugh J. Grant, and the latter retained Mr. Clark during his administration as his legal adviser. In that place Mr. Clark attained an intimate knowledge of the legal interests of the city, and became particularly well fitted for the next appointment which came to him and with which his name is most identified.

This latter appointment was that as Corporation Counsel of the city of New York, which made him the supreme legal adviser of the municipal government, and put him in charge of the legal interests of the city. It is a place of trust and honor, and of considerable political influence, which has been sought and filled by lawyers of the highest distinction. Mr. Clark was appointed to this office by Mr. Grant when the latter became Mayor, and he filled it throughout Mr. Grant's administration with eminent success. Mr. Grant was succeeded in the mayoralty by Mr. Gilroy, who reappointed Mr. Clark, and retained him, in the office throughout his administration.

At the end of Mr. Gilroy's term in the Mayor's office a political revolution occurred in New York. A strong anti-Tammany "fusion" movement was organized and was successful, and a Republican Mayor, Colonel Strong, was elected. This led to a change in the political complexion of the appointive offices, and Mr. Clark was accordingly not continued in his place.

He thereupon retired to private practice, and held no more public offices, though he retained for the remainder of his life an active interest in political affairs. He was identified with Tammany Hall, and for years was prominent in its councils. In the latter years of his life, however, together with Messrs. Grant, Gilroy, and others, he disagreed with those who directed the policy of the organization, and accordingly had little to do with the workings of the party.

In his private legal practice Mr. Clark was engaged in a number of important and even sensational cases, including several in

which city office-holders were involved. He was counsel for the defense of Sharp and Kerr, who were indicted in connection with the famous Broadway Railroad bribery cases. He was likewise counsel for the defense of Maurice B. Flynn when the latter was indicted for conspiracy in connection with the Department of Public Works. As a lawyer in private practice Mr. Clark was successful, and he enjoyed the patronage of a large and profitable clientele.

In addition to his office-holding and legal practice, Mr. Clark found time to interest himself in the operations of Wall Street. He greatly enjoyed the excitement of speculation, and was generally regarded as an enterprising and successful operator. He also speculated in real estate to a considerable extent, and was credited with having amassed from this source alone a handsome fortune.

It was upon his retirement from the office of Corporation Counsel that Mr. Clark began his Wall Street operations. At about the same time he began to take an active interest in turf affairs, his means at this time enabling him to establish and to maintain a fine racing-stable. He was always regarded on Wall Street as a man who did big things and took long chances in his undertakings. The love of taking chances seemed at times as strong as the desire for gain. At times he conducted "deals" on the Street that made even the veterans of the financial center stare with astonishment. There is a story that he made \$60,000 in a single day in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock.

Upon the turf Mr. Clark had a noteworthy, honorable, and generally successful career. He established an expensive stable and maintained it in lavish style, regardless of expense. He hired the jockey Maher to ride his horses for two years, at a salary of \$10,000 a year. He won the great Brooklyn Handicap race with his famous horse Banastar. That incident made Banastar a prime favorite for the Suburban stakes; but when the latter race came to be run, through some irregularity the horse was left at the post, thus occasioning heavy losses to many who had backed it in the betting, including a host of Mr. Clark's personal friends, as well as, of course, Mr. Clark himself. Mr. Clark's own losses were very heavy, but it was characteristic of his generous temperament that he was much more troubled over

his friends' losses than his own. The jockey was blamed for the "fluke," and Mr. Clark would not let him ride again, though he continued to pay him his salary as stipulated. Later the matter was settled, and Maher was released by his employer.

After that unfortunate incident Mr. Clark appeared to be the victim of some malign fate. On both Wall Street and the turf he met with serious reverses. In a decline in prices of stocks in the winter of 1899-1900 he was said to have suffered considerable loss, which he could ill afford, and which he was not able to recoup. He also entered upon a great racing scheme which was most praiseworthy in intent, but which did not in his time win the success which it deserved. He wished to encourage trotting-races in this part of the country, and to restore trotting to the popular favor which it enjoyed a generation ago, and accordingly organized among his friends a movement to that end. The result was the establishment of the great Empire City Trotting-track, in the northern suburbs of New York. This was a costly undertaking, the initial expense being about \$700,000, of which Mr. Clark is said to have furnished nearly one half.

This race-course was a fine one, picturesquely situated among the hills near Yonkers, and there were many hopes that it would emulate and even surpass the historic glories of old Jerome Park. Unfortunately the site chosen was not as readily accessible as might have been desired, and for that and other reasons it was not at once a profitable enterprise. It has now passed under other ownership, and is to be remodeled and made more convenient of access, so that there is a prospect of the fulfilment of Mr. Clark's ambition concerning it.

Hard work, the high-pressure strain of Wall Street and the turf, together with an amount of worrying over the losses of himself and his friends already mentioned, at last began to tell upon Mr. Clark's fine health. In the late fall of 1899 his health began to show signs of serious impairment, and although he was mentally as keen and robust as ever, he fell prey to occasional and irresistible fits of melancholy depression. While he was in this condition he was attacked by a severe cold, which settled in his throat and lungs. For a time he attempted to disregard it and to pursue his ordinary courses of life. Finally, however,

he was compelled to heed the warnings of his physician and the solicitations of his relatives and friends.

Mr. Clark accordingly, though with reluctance and under protest, closed his office and went to Lakewood in quest of rest and health. A few weeks at that delightful resort among the New Jersey pines seemed almost to restore him to his normal condition of mind and body, and he returned to New York and resumed his work ; but with his return a relapse in his condition occurred. After a few days' confinement to his bed he suddenly grew much worse and rapidly sank.

On the morning of February 17, 1900, he died, his last act being to recognize his brother as he came into the room, and to greet him with a cheery "Hallo, Ed!" The funeral service was held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in New York, on February 20, and the interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. Clark was married. His wife and two young sons survive him. He was a man of handsome personality and genial manner, who commanded the confidence and affection of a host of friends, both in the business and in the social world, and his death was deeply and widely deplored.





George C. Cannon



GEORGE CASPAR CLAUSEN

GEORGE CASPAR CLAUSEN, the first president of the Park Board under the Greater New York charter, and also Park Commissioner under its provision for the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, is the son of Henry and Caroline Clausen, both natives of Germany. Henry Clausen lived in the early part of his life in the city of Bremen, and was there engaged in mercantile pursuits. Near the middle of the nineteenth century, however, he came to this country and made his home in New York. For a time he pursued a mercantile career with marked success, but later, seeing the vast opportunities in the rapidly increasing popularity of beer as a beverage, he founded in New York city the great brewing establishment of Henry Clausen & Sons.

The elder Clausen was one of those who reaped a rich reward from his foresight in seeing that the public in America could be largely turned from the consumption of whisky and spirits to the use of malt liquors as a beverage.

George C. Clausen was born in New York city on March 31, 1849, and received a particularly careful education. At first he attended a public school in New York, but soon left it to continue study in private schools here. He was then sent to a military college in Maryland, and completed his education with a course of study in Germany.

Thus prepared for the duties of manhood, Mr. Clausen became member of the great brewing firm founded by his father. This interest and others connected with brewing were so productive that when an English syndicate in search of such investments made its purchases in New York some years ago, he sold out to them and made a handsome fortune, which he invested to great

advantage in other directions, giving evidence of remarkable business capacity.

Mr. Clausen also began to take an interest in public and political matters. Affiliating with the Democratic party, he joined Tammany Hall, and has remained a faithful and influential member of that organization ever since, having been reelected for several terms as a member of the Sachems.

He was introduced to the public service by Mayor Gilroy, who, on January 4, 1893, appointed him a Commissioner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. He held that place for about four months, when he resigned, on May 1, to take an unsalaried appointment as a member of the Park Board. Of this board he was afterward elected president. The old Park Board, of which he was a member, was the one which planned and began the work of the Harlem River Speedway, and which expended the million dollars appropriated under an act of the Legislature to relieve the distress of the poor of the city in the hard times of the winter of 1894. In both of these matters there were differences of public opinion, and somewhat excited controversies. Mr. Clausen's public position was characterized by an unswerving devotion to what he believed to be right. The Park Board of which he was a member went out of office with the whole administration under the power of removal given to Mayor Strong by the Legislature.

When the present city of New York was formed by consolidation of the various metropolitan communities, and Mr. Van Wyck, a Democrat, was elected Mayor, Mr. Clausen was again summoned to the public service, and on January 1, 1898, he became president of the Park Board for the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, which place he has since filled.

Mr. Clausen is a member of numerous clubs, including the Democratic, New York Athletic, and the Larchmont Yacht clubs and the Liederkranz and Arion societies. He is also a member of the New York Driving Club, and is one of the best-known horsemen on the pleasure drives of New York.

He is married, and has a son in Princeton, and a daughter just reaching young womanhood.



Wm. Cole



WILLIAM ROGERS COLE

WILLIAM ROGERS COLE, who before attaining middle age has placed himself in the foremost rank of an important department of American industry and commerce, comes of the old colonial stock which, in the eighteenth century, made New Jersey one of the strongest of the thirteen colonies. The paternal family of Cole and the maternal family of Rogers have for many generations been settled in New Jersey, and have been conspicuous in the affairs of that commonwealth. Mr. Cole's father, John H. Cole, and his mother, Mary Elizabeth Cole, are both still living, and have for some years made their home in Jersey City. Formerly, however, they dwelt in the historic town of South Amboy, in Middlesex County, at the mouth of the Raritan River, and there, on October 22, 1868, William Rogers Cole was born.

The boy received a good practical education, partly in the public schools of New Jersey and partly at the Cooper Institute in New York city, giving him an excellent foundation for the special business training which was to come later. He also spent two and a half years in the law office of L. & A. Zabriskie in Jersey City, and four years in the employ of a custom-house broker, where he acquired much practical business training.

From his earliest years he manifested more than ordinary activity and energy in whatever work came to his hand. He was ever willing to perform any duty, and to do so with all possible promptness and thoroughness. No duty seemed too great for him to undertake, and none too trivial to receive his most careful attention, nor were his duties few or light. The hard work of life was begun by him at an early date, and among the other

employments of his boyhood was the selling of newspapers on the streets of Jersey City.

With such a record of instruction and experience, Mr. Cole, at the age of twenty-one, in January, 1890, made his first genuine mercantile engagement. This was as a shipping-clerk in the warehouse of Richard Grant & Co. in Jersey City. In that capacity he displayed in a marked degree the traits of energy and executive ability which he had already developed, and his ability, diligent prosecution of all his duties, and his fidelity and devotion to his employers' interests soon marked him for promotion. After five years' service in subordinate places, he was, in 1895, made a director of the corporation into which the firm had been transformed, and in January, 1896, he was chosen secretary of the board. He continued to be a director and to be actively interested in the business of the corporation until its dissolution in 1898, at which time the founder, Mr. Grant, retired from business, after having been actively and successfully engaged in it for more than forty years.

The Richard Grant Company was engaged in the cooperage business, an ancient industry, but one which, with all the changes of industrial methods, has never become obsolete. It was, in fact, one of the foremost houses in that industry, and Mr. Grant was himself one of the most conspicuous pioneers of the cooperage trade. Mr. Cole found the business much to his liking, and, during the nine years of his connection with Mr. Grant's company, learned thoroughly all the details of it. Naturally, therefore, upon the dissolution of the company, he decided without hesitation to continue in the business on his own account.

Accordingly, on January 1, 1899, he organized the firm of William R. Cole & Co. Its prime object was the manufacture and export of hard-wood cooperage stock. This stock consists chiefly, though not exclusively, of white oak, and is sent by the firm to nearly all parts of the world. A large domestic trade is likewise controlled by Mr. Cole.

A year later a corporation was formed by Mr. Cole for another department of the cooperage trade, and known as the National Cooperage Company, for the manufacture and sale of slack cooperage stock, comprising all the various kinds of woods used

in the industry. Of this latter company Mr. Cole became and remains the president. The two concerns, covering practically all branches of the coöperage industry, under Mr. Cole's personal management and direction, have greatly prospered and advanced in scope until to-day they stand among the foremost coöperage houses of the United States.

Although still a young man, being well under middle age, Mr. Cole has attained a success that must be regarded as exceptional and phenomenal. He has done so, however, not by lucky chance nor through favorable extraneous influences, but through virtue of his inherent worth. He has, in brief, all through his career maintained truly those principles of integrity, energy, enterprise, and devotion to duty which always deserve success and usually command it. In the two companies mentioned, of which he is the undisputed head, he has built up a splendid business, and has placed himself in touch with men of affairs and great capital, and thus has made himself a part of the great industrial fabric of the times. His pleasing and magnetic personality has won him many warm friends and devoted co-laborers.

Mr. Cole has always been an earnest Republican in politics. He has never sought nor accepted public office, however, but has contented himself with the faithful discharge of the duties of a private citizen. Neither is he known as a "club-man," his membership in social organizations being limited to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Since 1892 he has been a member of the New York Produce Exchange, with whose operations his own business is so closely affiliated. He has been a church-member ever since his early boyhood, and has long been actively interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, and has served as treasurer of the Jersey City branch. He was married, on April 7, 1892, to Miss Helen Ames Howlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howlett of Jersey City.



GEORGE DILLWYN COOK

IN the last generation the County of Harford, Maryland, was the home of a group of families of which various members were destined to figure conspicuously in the affairs of State and nation. Among these were the families of Garrett, Jewett, Booth, and Cook. A son of the Cook family, named Elisha, lived on his father's farm, and had for his companions and playmates John W. Garrett, who afterward became president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and one of the foremost railroad managers and financiers of the country; Hugh J. Jewett, who rose to similar prominence as president of the Erie Railroad; and the Booth boys, one of whom became the world's greatest tragedian on the stage, and another the perpetrator of one of its greatest tragedies in real life. Elisha Cook was later employed in a dry-goods store in Baltimore, and then went West to Jefferson County, Ohio.

That county is historically one of the most noteworthy in that State. It was the birthplace of Edwin M. Stanton, of General Custer, of William McKinley (within its original limits), of the family of the "fighting McCooks," of Professor William M. Sloane, the historian, of E. F. Andrews, the artist, of Doyle, the sculptor, of William D. Howells, the novelist, and of numerous other men who have attained prominence before the public eye. In that county Elisha Cook settled and pursued the career of a general merchant. One of his partners in the wool trade was John Brown, the famous hero of Kansas and Harpers Ferry. Mr. Cook married Miss Mary Ann Ladd, daughter of Benjamin W. Ladd, formerly of Charles City County, Virginia, the Ladd family ranking among the best in the Old Dominion. It may be added that Elisha Cook and his wife were both life-long members of the Society of Friends.



Geo D. Cook

George Dillwyn Cook was born to this couple at Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio, on February 27, 1845. Up to the age of twelve years, he was educated at home and at the local public school. For the next two years he attended college at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and thereafter for a short time he was a student at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana. While pursuing his studies, from his twelfth to his sixteenth year, he was also gaining a practical knowledge of business, being employed in vacations by his father as a wool-buyer for his store. The boy had, by the way, a strong bent toward all mathematical studies, and from his earliest years in school "kept accounts" with more than ordinary care and accuracy. His training in his father's store during his school life was of much value to him in preparing him for the business operations of after life.

At the age of eighteen years young Cook left home and went to Pittsburg, where he took a thorough course at Duff's Commercial College. A few years later he became a business man on his own account, as a member of the firm of Cook Brothers & Co., wholesale provision dealers. That, however, was not altogether to his liking, and in 1869 he went West to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and there established himself in the dry-goods business. Two years of this undertaking, though profitable, were enough to convince him that he had not yet found his true place, so he sold out and started the financial house of O. M. Ladd & Co., at Ottumwa, Iowa. Its business was chiefly the loaning of money on mortgages for farm improvements, etc. The house soon became highly successful, and so continues to this day under its present ownership.

This was Mr. Cook's start in finance, and from it he proceeded to enlarged activities and greater achievements. He went to Chicago in 1878, and a few years later became interested there in the handling of investment securities. Since that time many millions of dollars' worth of such securities have passed through his hands, without a single default of principal or interest. Mr. Cook has always been careful and conservative in recommending securities to his patrons, and hence has attained a particularly substantial form of success. One of his largest undertakings was in assisting the government of Mexico to refund that republic's loan of one hundred and ten million dollars.

He first heard of its desire to do so in December, 1895. Forthwith he went to the city of Mexico, and had personal conferences with President Diaz and the Minister of Finance, Señor Limantour. He convinced them that it would not be necessary to look to Europe for funds, but that all the needed capital for the operation could be secured in the United States. Subsequent to that time, his own company, in 1899, sold in the United States one million five hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds purchased from the state of Jalisco, Mexico, the first foreign securities of the kind sold in this country. By the last-named operation, and the consummation of the government loan before mentioned, Mr. Cook made for himself a lasting friendship with President Diaz and other high Mexican officials, to be added to like relations already existing with the leading financiers, railroad managers, and business men of the United States.

Mr. Cook is now president of the George D. Cook Company, bankers of Chicago and New York; president of the Cook-Turner Company of New York, dealers in high-class industrial, mining, and railroad securities; president of the Mexican Mineral Railroad Company, with headquarters in New York; and a director of the Mexican Lead Company, with offices in New York.

Amid these multifarious and weighty business interests, in conducting which he has handled hundreds of millions of dollars, and has accumulated a handsome fortune for himself, Mr. Cook has had no time for political activities apart from the ordinary duties of citizenship. Neither has he been much of a "club-man" in the common sense of that term. He is a member, however, of the Union League Club of Chicago and the New York Club of New York, as well as of Montjoie Commandery, Knights Templar of Chicago.

Mr. Cook was married, on June 10, 1873, to Miss Dora A. Shaw of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. She died on July 14, 1882, leaving him one child, Laura Wever, who is now the wife of Arthur Blackmore Turner of New York. On January 1, 1890, Mr. Cook married Miss Stella Virginia Sturges, who has borne him two children: Sturges Dillwyn Cook, born April 2, 1891, and Elizabeth Allen Cook, born September 9, 1893.



Wm. A. Russell



RICHARD M. CORNELL

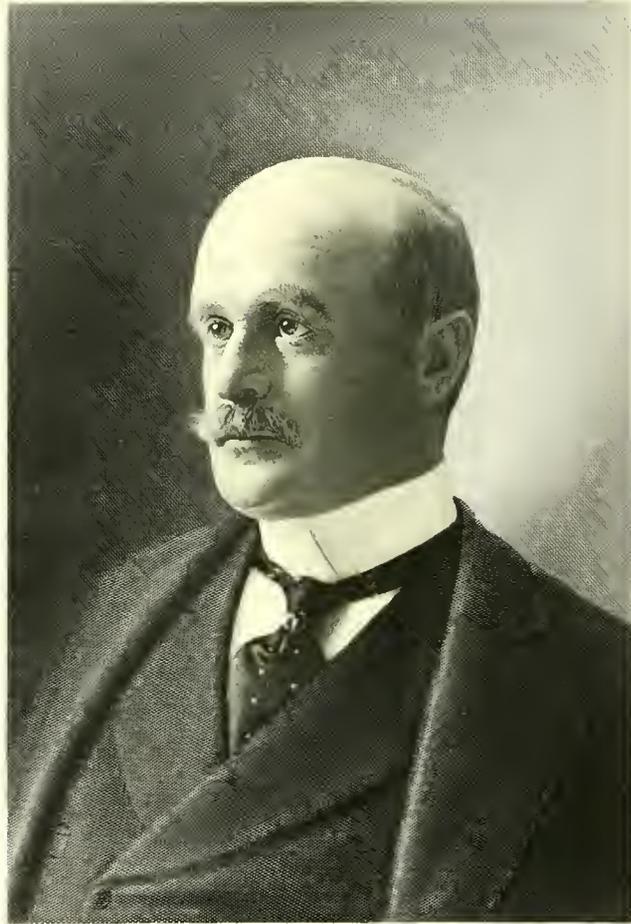
THE Cornell family in America traces its descent from Thomas Cornell, who came hither from England in 1633. In the last generation John H. Cornell was cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association at No. 38 Wall Street, New York. He was the father of the subject of this sketch. On the maternal side Richard M. Cornell is descended from the Buxton family of Derbyshire, England, and also from William Hamilton, an English sea-captain who on retiring from his seafaring life settled in New York, at No. 3 Bowling Green. Before the War of 1812 Captain Hamilton, fearing the city would be bombarded and destroyed by the British, sold his house and invested the proceeds in British consols, and finally lost it all through the failure of a firm of New York merchants with whom he had deposited it without security. Some of the Cornells were Tories during the Revolutionary War. They lived in New York and were members of Trinity parish.

Richard M. Cornell was born in New York on June 1, 1834, and was educated at the Peekskill Military Academy. At the age of thirteen he went to sea, before the mast, on the ship *Lebanon* of Boston, and made the voyage to Manila and back. The next year he spent at Trinity School in New York. Then he went to sea on the ship *Walpole*, sailing around Cape Horn to the Columbia River, Oregon. At this time there was only one house at Astoria and two at Portland, Oregon, and he could have bought the entire site of the present city for \$5000, the value of a venture of goods his father had intrusted to his care, and of which an agent ran off with about \$3000. Thence he sailed in the *Walpole* to Honolulu, Singapore, Calcutta, and so on around the world by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.

At sixteen years of age he shipped as third mate on the clipper-ship *Sea Serpent*, owned by the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and made another voyage around the world, by way of San Francisco and China. His next voyage was over the same route, in capacity of second mate. On this third voyage around the world he had as passengers, coming home from China, Bayard Taylor, Lieutenant Contee, U. S. N., who was Commodore Perry's flag-lieutenant in the famous Japan expedition, and Francis Parkman, the historian. The voyage is described in detail in Taylor's "India, China, and Japan."

While Mr. Cornell was on this voyage his father died, at the age of fifty-six years, leaving a fortune of about \$250,000. On reaching home, therefore, he retired from the sea, and established himself in the shipping and commission business at No. 100 Wall Street, New York, and continued therein until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. In 1862 he was appointed an acting ensign in the United States navy, and served on the United States steamer *Unadilla* of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He was present at the first bombardment of Fort Sumter by Admiral Dupont. He was recommended for promotion in connection with the capture of the blockade-runner *Princess Royal*, and was made acting master and executive officer of the *Unadilla*, which ship was then ordered home for repairs. On reaching home he was detached from the *Unadilla* and received leave of absence on waiting orders. During this interval he married Miss Margaret D. McLaughlin, daughter of Captain McLaughlin, U. S. N. Then he was ordered to duty as executive officer of the United States steamship *Isonomia* of the North Atlantic Squadron, afterward of the Gulf Squadron under the command of Captain Simpson, U. S. N.

Mr. Cornell resigned his commission in the navy in 1865, and in the following year became a clerk in the New York banking house of Brown Brothers & Co. On January 1, 1867, he started business on his own account, as a stock and bond broker, at No. 49 Wall Street, and has continued in that business ever since, his present office being at No. 29 Wall Street. His home is at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.



Wm. H. Egan



THE WINTER OF 1948

The winter of 1948 was a year of great change and growth for the young people of the United States. It was a time when the young men and women were beginning to take their place in the world.

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Wm. H. Egan



JOHN SERGEANT CRAM

THE family of Cram is of English origin. It was transplanted to this country in colonial days, and was settled in 1640 and for some generations thereafter at Exeter, New Hampshire.

In that historic town, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, Jacob Cram was born. In the Exeter Academy he was a classmate of Daniel Webster and Lewis Cass. Instead of turning his attention to the law and public service, however, he studied for the ministry, and then, changing his mind, entered mercantile life. He served for a time in one of the leading stores in Boston, then made a tour of Europe, and then went into business in Boston on his own account. His success there led him to try his fortune in New York, which he saw was the business capital of the United States.

He came to New York in 1816, and for half a century thereafter was a conspicuous and honored citizen of the metropolis and a leader in the business world. Besides being a sound and enterprising merchant, he was a discriminating investor in real estate. He was also the owner of some real estate in Chicago.

Jacob Cram died in 1869, leaving, among other children, a son named Henry A. Cram, a distinguished lawyer of New York. To the latter and his wife, Catherine Sergeant, was born the subject of this sketch.

John Sergeant Cram was born in New York, in the year 1852. He was sent back to the State which had been his ancestors' home for education, and pursued a thorough course at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. Thence he went to Harvard College, and completed its regular course. He also followed his father's footsteps, taking a course in law and gaining admittance to the

bar. Having thus qualified, Mr. Cram entered upon the practice of the law. He also became interested in politics, as a Democrat and member of Tammany Hall. He became a close friend of Richard Croker, and rose to influential rank in the councils of the party.

In 1889 he was made a commissioner of docks for the city of New York, and served through that administration. The next administration was a Republican one, which caused his removal. In the fall of 1897, however, the consolidation of all the metropolitan district into "Greater New York" was effected, and a Democratic administration was elected for the city. Upon the installation of that administration, in January, 1898, Mr. Cram was returned to the Department of Docks, being appointed president of the board.

Mr. Cram is a member of the Knickerbocker and Democratic clubs of New York.





A. B. Crane



THEODORE WALTER CRANE

Theodore Walter Crane was born in Dublin, Ireland, on August 24, 1845. He was the son of John George Crane, a merchant, and Susan Anne Crane, and was of the first and highest rank of the Irish gentry, which Mr. Crane inherited from his father, Thomas, Burgess, Esq., A.M., and Barrister-at-Law. He was educated in the grammar schools of Dublin, under a private tutorship, and finally at a private College, where he was graduated in 1864. Then he went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and studied law, resolute to study and preparing course work for college. He was a student in the law office of General Richard V. Thompson who in after years was Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Crane was admitted to the bar in 1866 at Trinity Hall. In 1867 he joined a company for the army at his own expense, and was promoted to be the captain. He was commended for his services in 1864, but the regiment was ordered to follow the required strength, and he was not admitted to be a captain. He served as private quartermaster at Nicholasville, Kentucky, and completed a second year of service. Action at Nicholasville, Kentucky, he occupied two companies in company with others. These two were ordered to go to the front and their company was discharged, but he and his men were never captured and sustained. Colonel Henry Field together with Colonel's brigade was beaten and driven. In an engagement near Fort Doety and Pierce's Landing he and some of his comrades were captured. They were sent to Richmond, Virginia, and confined in Liberty Prison. After they were the private soldiers were released through exchange, but the officers, including Colonel Crane, were kept in prison three weeks. After release



ALEXANDER BAXTER CRANE

ALEXANDER BAXTER CRANE was born at Berkley, Bristol County, Massachusetts, on April 23, 1833. He was the son of Abiel Briggs Crane, a merchant, and Emma Tisdale Porter Crane, and came of Puritan and Pilgrim stock. Other families from which Mr. Crane is descended were the Porters, Tisdales, Briggses, Pauls, Axtells, and Hathaways. He was educated in the common schools of Berkley, under a private instructor, and finally at Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1854. Then he went to Terre Haute, Indiana, and studied law, meantime teaching and preparing young men for college. He was a student in the law office of Colonel Richard W. Thompson, who in after years was Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Crane was admitted to the bar in 1856, at Terre Haute. In 1862 he raised a company for the army at his own expense, and was mustered in as its captain. He was commissioned as colonel in 1864, but the regiment was depleted to below the required strength, and he was not mustered in as colonel. He served as provost-marshal at Nicholsonville, Kentucky, and prohibited a judicial sale of slaves. Again, as judge-advocate at Danville, Kentucky, he accepted the testimony of negroes in court. These two acts created a great sensation, and their legality was challenged, but in the end they were fully approved and sustained. Colonel Crane's field service with Coburn's Brigade was brilliant and effective. In an engagement with Van Dorn's and Forrest's troops, he and many of his comrades were captured. They were sent to Richmond, Virginia, and confined in Libby Prison. After two weeks the private soldiers were released through exchange, but the officers, including Colonel Crane, were kept in prison nine weeks. After release

Colonel Crane rejoined his regiment in Tennessee, and was presently appointed by General Thomas to examine officers for appointment to the command of colored troops. He served in that capacity for some months, and among those whom he examined was Major Shafter, who had been a fellow-prisoner in Libby Prison, and who is now a major-general in the United States army.

He was called home to Indiana, to suppress treasonable organizations and hold that State loyal. He made a tour of part of the State in 1864, at the request of Governor Morton, and was a candidate on the Republican ticket for State Senator for the especial object of organizing the party in Sullivan County, Indiana, where the opposition to the war was great, and the "Sons of Liberty" were in camp to resist the draft.

In the closing months of the war Colonel Crane was with Sherman's army. When he and his regiment were mustered out, a gold watch, engraved with the battles in which the regiment had participated, was publicly presented to him at Terre Haute, by Colonel Thompson, every officer and man in the regiment contributing to the gift. After that he came to New York city, and resumed the practice of law. He is a director of the People's Bank of Mount Vernon, New York, and of the City Bank of New Rochelle, New York. He has been retained in many important litigations, and has been counsel for several large corporations. He was counsel for John I. Blair in his great railroad enterprises, and for Oakes Ames, Moses Taylor, William E. Dodge, and others in similar works.

Mr. Crane is a member of the Union League Club, the Loyal Legion, Army and Navy Club, Sons of the Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic, Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, and the State and the city bar associations. He is also a manager of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children. He was married in New York, on July 12, 1865, to Miss Laura Cornelia Mitchell, daughter of John W. Mitchell of New York city. Their children, all of whom are living, are Elizabeth G., Caroline E., Helen C., Aurelia B., Alexander M., and Laura V. Crane. Their home is a beautiful country seat at Scarsdale, New York.



John F. Crawford.



JOHN JAY CRAWFORD

JOHN JAY CRAWFORD was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 12, 1859, and is the son of Samuel T. Crawford, a well-known lawyer of that city. His mother's maiden name was Love. He was educated at the Chickering Institute in Cincinnati, which, until it was closed a few years ago, was one of the best and most widely celebrated seats of learning west of the Alleghanies. Mr. Crawford's first inclinations were toward newspaper work, and coming to New York, he served for some months as a reporter for the "Tribune." He then became private secretary to ex-Governor Thomas L. Young of Ohio, who was then a Representative in Congress from that State, and the law partner of Mr. Crawford's father. While in Washington he studied law in the Law School of the Columbian University, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia.

In 1886 he was appointed a Chief of Division in the office of the Controller of the Currency, in the Treasury Department, at Washington, and had charge of a part of the legal business of the Controller's office. In 1889 he returned to New York, and was admitted to the New York bar, and has been engaged in the active practice of his profession ever since. In 1895 he was employed by the Commissioners on Uniformity of Laws to prepare a codification of the law of commercial paper. In 1896 his draft of the Negotiable Investment Law was submitted to the conference of commissioners at Saratoga, and approved by that body. The next year the law was enacted by the Legislatures of New York, Connecticut, Florida, and Colorado, and since then has been adopted in Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and the District of Columbia. This statute has been ap-

proved by the American Bar Association and by the American Bankers' Association, both of which have urged its adoption by all the States of the Union. It has been pronounced by many competent judges, both in this country and in England, to be a work of the highest skill, and a model of simplicity and clearness. Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q. C., who was one of the committee that framed the British Bills of Exchange Act, in a letter to the president of the conference of commissioners, said: "In my opinion, the language of this bill is singularly felicitous; it is more clear, concise, less stiff and artificial, than that of our Bills of Exchange Act, and in this respect this draft is an improvement on our act." And what is no less remarkable than the clearness of statement, is the admirable judgment which was able to produce an act acceptable in all parts of the country, with the divergence of views and traditional practice prevailing in the various States. But while Mr. Crawford's name is thus closely associated with the commercial law of the country, it is as a litigating lawyer that he is best known in New York. He is constantly engaged in the trial of cases, or in the argument of appeals, and in this branch of the practice he has met with singular success. He has been connected with some of the most important cases decided within the last few years.

Mr. Crawford was married, in 1882, to Miss Fanny Lyles, daughter of the late Dr. William D. Lyles of Mississippi, who was one of the most prominent men of that State. They have one son, Lamar Crawford, who is at this writing still at school, at the Hamilton Institute, New York.





John Vinton Dalgren.



JOHN VINTON DAHLGREN

THE name of Dahlgren, prominent and honored in American history, is of Swedish origin. In earlier generations it was borne by well-known men in Sweden. Johan Adolf Dahlgren and Bernhard Ulric Dahlgren were among the eminent alumni of the University of Upsala, and performed important public services. A son of the latter was that John A. Dahlgren who was among our admirals in the Civil War, and whose inventions revolutionized the ordnance system of the navy. The second wife of Admiral Dahlgren was Madeleine Vinton, daughter of the distinguished Ohio statesman and member of Congress, Samuel Finley Vinton. She has become favorably known to the world as an author of various historical memoirs and works of fiction. Among the sons of Admiral Dahlgren by his first wife were Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, U. S. A., who after gallant service was killed in the Civil War; Captain Charles Dahlgren, U. S. N., who also did fine service in the war; and Lieutenant Paul Dahlgren, U. S. A., who on returning from the army entered the consular service.

John Vinton Dahlgren, a son of the admiral by his second marriage, was born at Valparaiso, Chile, on April 22, 1868. He received his early education in a Jesuit school, and was graduated from the University of Georgetown, D. C., as valedictorian of the class of 1889. In the fall of that year he entered the law school of the same university and was graduated in the spring of 1891, receiving the degree of LL. B. A few weeks later he received that of A. M., and in 1892 that of LL. M. Then he came to New York city and began the practice of law, first as a clerk in the office of Lord, Day & Lord, and then, in November, 1894, on his own account. One of his first clients was Mr.

Stevenson Constable, who in 1895 was appointed superintendent of the Department of Buildings in this city. On March 27, 1895, Mr. Dahlgren was appointed first assistant attorney of that department, the attorney being the Hon. Thomas Ewing, formerly of Ohio, and eminent as a soldier, lawyer, and statesman. For nine months Mr. Dahlgren did faithful work in that place, among other things compiling the valuable handbook known as the "Dahlgren Building Law Manual." On December 31, 1895, Mr. Ewing resigned his place and Mr. Dahlgren was promoted to fill it, which he did with marked success, resigning the place at the end of the year on account of impaired health.

After that time Mr. Dahlgren practised law and attended to other business duties. In March, 1898, he was appointed and confirmed as commissioner of the State Board of Charities. He was also president of the New York and Pennsylvania Brick, Tile and Terra-Cotta Company. He was for years active in politics in this city, as a Republican. He belonged to the Roman Catholic Church and was devoted to its interests. His home in this city was both a social and intellectual center. He was a member of the Union League Club, the University Club, the Catholic Club, the Bar Association, the Republican Club, and the New York Athletic and other clubs. He was a trustee of the Catholic Summer School of America, and a vice-president of the Alumni Association of Georgetown University. He was also a life member of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, and a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

Mr. Dahlgren traveled abroad extensively, and in 1890 had a private interview with Pope Leo XIII. On June 29, 1889, he was married by Archbishop Corrigan to Miss Elizabeth Drexel, third daughter of Joseph Drexel, the distinguished banker and philanthropist. They had two children, Joseph Drexel Dahlgren, born March 30, 1890, and died July 26, 1891, and John Vinton Dahlgren, Jr., born June 30, 1892. Mr. Dahlgren died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on August 11, 1899.



James P. Davenport.



JAMES P. DAVENPORT

JAMES P. DAVENPORT is of New England ancestry on his father's side, and New York ancestry for many generations on his mother's side. Born in Brooklyn on July 27, 1856, he was carefully educated in local schools and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and then went to Yale University, where he was graduated in the class of 1877. A few years later he was admitted to the practice of the law at the bar of New York, and has, since that time, devoted himself to that profession. For a number of years he was also a member of the local staff of the New York "Tribune," paying especial attention to legal matters, and he has been for years, and still is, the American correspondent of the London "Law Times."

Mr. Davenport was for several years attached to the Court of General Sessions in this city, and there acquired a knowledge and an experience which have since been of great service to him. Afterward his attention was called to the condition of the civil district courts in the northern part of the city. These were the "people's courts," in which were tried a vast number of petty cases in which lawyers were not employed, as well as many of greater importance. He found that in that part of the city, containing nearly a fourth of the population of Manhattan Island, there was only one such court. The result was that the court was always overcrowded with work, litigants were put to great and unnecessary trouble and expense in time, and the proper administration of justice was seriously hampered. He thereupon prepared a bill for the creation of another judicial district, with another court, and spent much time at Albany working for its passage, as well as performing similar work in the district himself. The bill was, through his efforts, enacted into law.

An unusually strong movement was thereupon started for the appointment of Mr. Davenport as justice of the new court. All the judges of the federal courts, and of the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court in this city, several other justices of the Supreme Court, and ex-justices, and a host of members of the bar, united in certifying to Mr. Davenport's fitness for the place. State Senators and Assemblymen, and numerous other men of influence, also addressed the Governor in his behalf. The result was that Governor Morton, on May 27, 1896, appointed him to the place. The appointment was well received by the bar of this city. His work on the bench was no disappointment to his friends. There was no criticism of his conduct save the most favorable. Lawyers and clients were unanimous in praising him. And whenever an appeal was made from his decisions to the Supreme Court, his decision was almost invariably confirmed and approved.

Justice Davenport was not a candidate for reëlection to the bench in 1897, when the reorganization of courts and districts took place under the New York City Consolidation Act.

Ex-Justice Davenport has been appointed as referee in many important cases, his opinions in some of which have been widely published. He is counsel for several corporations and many business firms, and has devoted much attention to probate and real-estate law. He was one of the early members of the Harlem Board of Commerce, and is active politically and socially in the affairs of the Harlem and Washington Heights district, in which he resides. His latest service, which has attracted wide attention, is as counsel for the property-owners of St. Nicholas Avenue, for whom he has conducted a vigorous warfare against corporations which have sought to obtain a franchise to occupy, for surface-railway purposes, that avenue, one of the finest driving-roads and most beautiful residence avenues in the city.





Geo. W. Davis.



GEORGE WARREN DAVIS

WALL STREET draws from all sources. You may find there representatives of all parts of the country, and of all the strains of blood which have gone to make up this cosmopolitan and conglomerate people. There are the restless, pushing men of the West, who have come back from that land of great opportunities to find still greater opportunities in the metropolis, and there are the conservative, steady-going but not less successful sons of the East, who have grown up in New York or New England, and have retained a full measure of the old-time spirit of this region, while adding to it the quickened spirit and effective enterprise of the time.

Among such latter, a conspicuous and typical place has been won by George Warren Davis, who for many years has been a familiar and commanding figure "on 'Change." Mr. Davis is, as his name might indicate, of New England origin. His father was Joseph French Davis of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the descendant of a line of ancestors who had done much for the development of the colony of Massachusetts Bay into one of the foremost States of this Union. Joseph French Davis was engaged in the trade of a dealer in provisions, and was a typical New-Englander in his intelligence, enterprise, energy, business acumen, thrift, and success. He was for many years one of the representative men of the community in which he lived, respected by all who knew him.

Joseph French Davis married Miss Rebecca Godfrey Atwood of Boston, the daughter of a family long identified with the best social and business interests of that city, and to them the subject of the present sketch was born.

George Warren Davis was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts,

on June 5, 1848. His early years were, of course, spent in his father's home, under the beneficent influence of his parents' moral and intellectual training. His parents took pains to have him thoroughly educated. Accordingly, they sent him first to the unsurpassed local schools of Cambridge, where the foundations of a broad and liberal culture were laid. Then he was sent to the famous Chauncey Hall School of Boston, one of the foremost institutions of its class in the United States.

His training was well designed on both the theoretical and practical sides. He was well versed in the classics and other branches of a purely academic education, and equally well in the practical studies which should be of direct service to him in the pursuit of a business career. With this accomplished, he decided to forego the completion of a full collegiate course, and to turn his attention, at an early age, to following his father's footsteps in a mercantile life.

His first occupation was as an employee in a dry-goods establishment. That work was not altogether to his liking, but it served the valuable purpose of acquainting him practically with business methods, and of confirming him in the knowledge he had theoretically gained at school. He there developed the business methods and traits of character which have won him conspicuous success in the field which he afterward chose as his real life scene.

A few years in the dry-goods trade in New England gave Mr. Davis sufficient confidence in his business ability to move him to seek a more extended field and a more enterprising occupation. He looked to New York as the proper scene of his efforts, and to the keen contention of its financial center as the work in which he should find best scope for his energies.

He was still a young man—indeed, at an age at which many are only just entering business—when he removed to New York and began to seek, or to make, his fortune in the vast tumult and incessant strife of Wall Street. There he found himself not disappointed nor dismayed. The work was to his liking, and its successful accomplishment was within the compass of his powers. There was no thought of withdrawing from the venture. Every day's dealings confirmed him the more in his choice. At the age of thirty years, in 1878, he became a member of the

New York Stock Exchange, and thus qualified himself for participation in all the operations of the Street.

From that time to the present Mr. Davis has been continuously engaged in financial transactions in New York. He has long enjoyed prominent rank among his business associates, and has been recognized as a high authority in his special lines of activity. He is reputed to have an exceptionally thorough knowledge of the Stock Exchange and of the ins and outs of its business. There are few who rival him in quickness and sureness of judgment, and in the cognate qualities which unite to compose the successful director and operator. His other personal qualities have, at the same time, secured for him a host of friends, including even those who are at times his keenest business rivals and competitors.

Mr. Davis's office is at 35 Wall and 15 Broad streets, in the very heart of the financial and speculative quarter of the city. He there conducts a large brokerage business, dealing in all the standard lines of securities known to the Stock Exchange. His office conveys the idea of being very quiet, but is far-reaching.

The engrossing duties of such a business career have left Mr. Davis little time or taste for seeking other fields of activity. He has neither held nor sought public office, but has contented himself with discharging the duties and enjoying the privileges of a private citizen. He has sought the relaxation necessary from business cares chiefly in out-of-door sports, such as shooting and fishing and driving. He is a member of the well-known Englewood Club of Englewood, New Jersey, and of the Accomac Club of Virginia, and is at the present time president of the Thomasville Shooting Club of Thomasville, North Carolina.





HERBERT JEROME DAVIS

CONCERNING innumerable men of progress and leadership in all professions and trades, and in all parts of the United States, the stereotyped record is to be made that their ancestors came from England and settled in New England. Often, too, the subject of present notice, in whatever part of the country he may be, was himself born in New England and went thence, as a pioneer or as a seeker of fortune and leadership, to the place with which he has since been identified.

Such is, in brief, the record of Herbert Jerome Davis. His ancestors dwelt at Horsmonden, near the historic city of Canterbury, in the famous shire of Kent, England. Thence, generations ago, members of the family came to the New England which had been founded in North America, and settled at Worcester, Massachusetts. In the last generation James Davis was a merchant at Hancock, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire. He married Rebecca Symonds, and to them the subject of this sketch was born.

Mr. Davis was born at Hancock, New Hampshire, on June 14, 1844, and was educated at the academy in his native town and also at schools at Gloucester, Massachusetts. He was, however, only a little more than sixteen years of age when, in August, 1860, he left New England for the other extreme edge of the American continent and of the United States. His new home was in San Francisco, where he engaged in the dry-goods and carpet business. Those were growing and prosperous times in the Pacific coast metropolis, and the shrewd young New-Englander fully improved his opportunities.

Despite the success with which his dry-goods business met in California, however, Mr. Davis was in time drawn into the



Frank James Davis

enterprises so generally characteristic of the far West, to wit, mining, and in April, 1873, he returned to the East and settled in New York, in order the better to attend to the financial features of the undertakings in which he was engaged.

At the present time Mr. Davis is identified with a number of industrial enterprises having their business headquarters in the Eastern States. Among these are the Davis Company of Davis, Massachusetts; the Davis Sulphur Ore Company of Davis, Massachusetts; the Davis Pyrites Company; and the American Copper Extraction Company of New Jersey—of each of which companies he is the president and a director. He is likewise a director of the Sulphur Mining Company of New Jersey, and of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Davis has held and has sought no political office. He is president of the Colonial Club, a member of the Down-Town Association, and a governor of the Lotus, Manhattan, Lawyers', Chemists', and Riding clubs and New England Society of New York, and of the Union Club of Cleveland.

He was married, on June 27, 1879, to Miss Sarah Stranahan, and has one child, a son, Virginia Patten Davis.





JOHN H. DEANE

JOHN H. DEANE is of English ancestry, Canadian birth, and United States citizenship. His father was James Deane, a friend of Sir John Macdonald and a conspicuous citizen of the Dominion, a native of England, and the son of a veteran of Waterloo. The wife of James Deane was of United States birth, the descendant of one of Lafayette's aides in the Revolutionary War.

Of such parentage John H. Deane was born at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, on November 2, 1842. When he was nine years old his father died, and his mother, with him and five other children, came over to Rochester, New York, to live. Three years later she died, and the boy, at the age of twelve years, was thrown upon his own efforts for support. He set out for New York city, walking along the railroad tracks most of the way. In the great city he maintained himself for a time by selling newspapers. In that occupation he had his feet frozen, and was taken to the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island, where he spent the winter of 1856-57. On leaving the hospital he walked back to Rochester, and entered the employ of Nathaniel Hall, a fruit-grower, at four dollars a month.

Despite these hardships, he determined to get a good education, and accordingly went to the Brockport Collegiate Institute, where he pursued the regular course, at the same time paying his way by sawing a cord of wood daily for four years. In 1862 he entered the University of Rochester, but left it to join the Union army. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. In the last-named he was wounded in the leg. Later he was on a mortar-boat in the siege of Charleston, participating in many fights, and leading in the boat



John W. Brown

attack upon Fort Sumter. His valor won him eight promotions, and at the end of the war he was honorably mustered out.

In the fall of 1865 he determined to become a lawyer, and, with that end in view, entered the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten of New York as a student and employee. Among his fellow-students were Elihu Root, Francis Forbes, and Charles H. Tweed. He had a hard struggle, living on a dollar a day. But he persevered, and in May, 1867, was admitted to the bar. He at once began the practice of his profession, and soon secured many clients. His practice since has been of the most successful character. He also invested extensively in land in the upper part of Manhattan Island, and built some sixteen hundred houses there, in which operations he amassed a large fortune.

He has used his wealth with rare generosity. Between 1879 and 1883 he gave about \$750,000 for educational and philanthropic work, including the endowment of a chair and three scholarships in the University of Rochester. The scholarships he named in honor of David Burbank, who had let him pay for his education by sawing wood at his institute at Brockport. He also purchased the Buckland Library and gave it to the university. With Cyrus W. Field, he helped to organize and start the Garfield Fund in 1881. He is or has been president of the Baptist Social Union of New York, president of the American Baptist Publication Society, trustee of the Y. M. C. A., vice-president of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, trustee of Cook Academy, of Vassar College, and of the University of Rochester, treasurer of the Baptist theological schools in Berlin and Paris, president of the Society for Ministerial Education, a promoter of and first contributor to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a founder of the Home for Intemperate Men, and a patron of the movement for the revision of the Bible. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York.

Mr. Deane was married, on November 16, 1871, to Miss Bertha Adele Fanning, a member of an old New York family. They have five children: Bertha, Edith, John, Sumner, and Alphonse. Mr. Deane has now retired from the practice of the law, and is interested chiefly in real-estate operations.



CHARLES CRIST DELMONICO

THE name of Delmonico, which for two generations has been world-famed in connection with the highest class of catering and restaurant-keeping, was first identified with that business in New York in the year 1833. At that time two brothers, Peter and John Delmonico, who had for some years been conducting a small candy-store in the lower part of the city, opened an eating-house at No. 23 William Street. This was destroyed in the great fire of 1835, whereupon they opened another, at No. 78 Broad Street, which prospered so well that the brothers presently took into partnership with them their nephew Lorenzo Delmonico. This second restaurant was burned in 1845, and then a third was opened, at Broadway and Morris Street, which ten years later was moved to Broadway and Chambers Street, where it remained for half a century. Another was opened at No. 20 Broad Street, which in time was removed to Beaver and William streets. Yet another was opened at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, which was removed to Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Twenty-sixth Street, and finally to Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

The entrance of Lorenzo Delmonico marked a new era in the business. He became the real head of the enterprise, and down to his death, in 1881, was deservedly the most famous restaurant-keeper in America. He associated with him his brother Siro, who died in 1881, and his nephew Charles C. Delmonico, who died in 1884. At the latter date the only heir of the family and to the business was Lorenzo Delmonico's sister, Rosa, who had married Charles Crist, and who had three children. Both as a matter of sentiment and as a matter of business, it was decided that the name of Delmonico must not be allowed to lapse.



Chas. C. Whittier

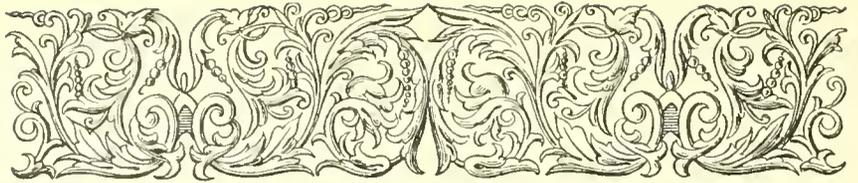
Therefore an act of Legislature was secured by virtue of which Rosa Delmonico and her children assumed her maiden surname, and her eldest son, Charles Crist, became legally known as Charles Crist Delmonico.

Charles Crist, thus renamed Delmonico, was at this time — 1884 — a young man, well under thirty years of age. With the instinctive genius of his mother's family, he at once assumed full management of the great business which his predecessors had built up, and materially enlarged and improved it. It was under his management that the famous old house at the north-west corner of Madison Square was abandoned in favor of the present superb edifice at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, a change which has been abundantly justified by its results.

Mr. Delmonico remained a bachelor until October 5, 1900, when he was married to Miss Jennie Ross Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edwards of Brooklyn, New York. He was a man of culture and fashion, as befitted one of the chief caterers of the fashionable world, and was a member of many of the best clubs of New York. It was his custom often to dine at other restaurants than his own, and in that way he became a familiar figure about town. In the last year or two of his life his health perceptibly failed, and he sought restoration in a prolonged visit to Colorado Springs, Colorado. The change of climate was ineffectual, however, if indeed it was not positively mischievous. His lung trouble was not checked, while the rarefied air seemed to aggravate a heart trouble, from which latter he died somewhat suddenly on September 20, 1901.

The great business with which Mr. Delmonico was identified survived him and now goes on unchanged, under the same historic name.





LOUIS PALMA DI CESNOLA

LOUIS PALMA DI CESNOLA, the well-known director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city, is of noble Italian origin, being descended from the family of Palma, eminent in Piedmont since the eleventh century, and having been Count of Cesnola until he renounced the title and became an American citizen in 1865. He is a son of the late Count Maurizio Palma, a cavalry officer under Napoleon Bonaparte, and his wife, the Countess Eugenia Ricca di Castelvecchio. Born at Rivarolo Canavese, in northern Italy, on June 29, 1832, he was educated at first by private tutors in his native city, and later, from 1843 to 1848, in the seminary at Ivrea, where he completed his course of study.

He entered the Sardinian army as a volunteer in the war with Austria of 1848-49, and on the battle-field of Novara, on March 23, 1849, he was promoted for valor to be a second lieutenant in the Queen's Regiment. After this war he was sent to the Royal Military Academy of Cherasco, where he completed his military studies and was graduated.

The young soldier voluntarily severed his connection with the Sardinian army, and at the end of 1860 he came to the United States. During that winter he taught Italian and French, and then, when the Civil War broke out, established a military school where infantry, cavalry, and artillery tactics were taught to more than seven hundred officers of volunteers. In October, 1861, he was commissioned as major of the Eleventh New York Cavalry, and two months later became lieutenant-colonel. In September, 1862, he was promoted colonel of the Fourth New York Cavalry. At the battle of Aldie, on June 17, 1863, he was badly wounded, captured, and confined for nine months in Libby Prison. At



L. P. ...

the end of the war he was brevetted brigadier-general of the volunteers, and thirty-four years later received from Congress the medal of honor for heroism on the battle-field of Virginia.

General di Cesnola has never taken part in political matters, and has held only one public office, that of Consul in Cyprus, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln in 1865, and which he held for twelve years. It was while he was thus in Cyprus that he made those archeological discoveries which Sir Austen Layard, of Nineveh fame, and Sir Charles Newton of the British Museum publicly declared had "added a new chapter to the history of art and archeology and revolutionized all the extant theories about ancient art." On his return from Cyprus in 1877 he was elected a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; in 1878 he was elected a trustee, and made secretary of the board; and in 1879 he was appointed director-general of the Museum; all three of which places he continues to fill with acceptability. He is a member of many of the chief archeological and scientific societies of this and other countries, and honorary member of others, such as the Royal Society of Literature of London, the Royal Asiatic Society of England and Ireland, the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, and of the Institut d'Afrique of Paris. Princeton and Columbia universities have given him the degree of LL. D. He is the author of "Cyprus, its Cities, Tombs, and Temples," "Atlas of the Cesnola Collection of Cypriote Antiquities," and many pamphlets, lectures, etc.

General di Cesnola married Miss Mary Isabel Reid, daughter of Captain Samuel Reid of the United States navy, known as the "Hero of Fayal," and designer of the present United States flag. He has two daughters: Eugenie and Louise di Cesnola.





EDWARD ALSON DRAKE

THE father of Edward Alson Drake was William F. Drake, M. D., born in Massachusetts, who began his career as a successful practising physician in Boston, Massachusetts, and later in London, England, and in New York city. His ancestors, who were all English, came to Massachusetts, and were notably identified with the political and social interests of that State, and of New England generally, and were connected by marriage and in business with many of the leading New England families. Dr. Drake practised medicine until 1863. Then, in those flush and piping days of enterprise and speculation, he turned his attention to finance. He joined the Wall Street firm of Drake Brothers, bankers, brokers, and railroad constructors, which was a power in the Street and in general finance until 1876. He married, in 1843, Miss Emma R. Mott, a lady of English birth and parentage.

Of such parentage Edward Alson Drake was born in Boston, on September 15, 1845. He was educated in public and private schools in New York city, and showed himself an apt scholar. A scholarship in the University of the City of New York was presented to him for his proficiency in preparatory studies, but he was too young to make use of it. Instead, he went in June, 1859, to Wall Street, and entered the office of relatives, where he showed business ability as marked as his ability in school had been. He had thereafter various business engagements, and also, while contemplating the adoption of a professional career, a term as assistant to the principal of a celebrated classical school, down to 1867, when he was elected to membership in the New York Stock Exchange, and entered upon the career which has since been marked with more than common success.



E. G. Prentice

On the retirement of the old firm of Drake Brothers, in 1876, he formed a new firm of that same name, which continued until 1893. He was interested in large operations in gold and stocks, and in railroad construction in various parts of the Middle and Southern States, in all of which enterprises he was generally successful. In 1893 he became identified with the Panama Railroad Company.

At the present time Mr. Drake is connected with numerous railroad and other industrial enterprises, as director or officer. He has been successively secretary, assistant general manager and secretary, and second vice-president and secretary of the Panama Railroad Company. Between 1880 and 1887 he was a member of the board of governors of the Stock Exchange, and chairman of some of the most important committees.

Mr. Drake has long taken an earnest and active interest in the affairs of the Republican party, though he has never held nor been a candidate for public office. Since 1876 he has been prominently associated with every Republican business men's demonstration in city, State, and national campaigns, and has contributed largely to their success and to the prosperity of the party.

He was a member of various social organizations, and one of the governors of the New York Athletic Club, serving actively on the committee in charge of the construction and opening of the old club-house at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Mr. Drake was married in this city, on January 9, 1873, to Miss Jeannette L. Bell, the elder daughter of William J. Bell, banker and member of the firm of Merriam & Bell. The union has been crowned with two sons, Alfred E. Drake and Fred Noyes Drake.





ROBERT DUNLAP

IT may be said of Robert Dunlap that he represents the best type of the American business man. No merchant has been more closely identified than he with the growth and development of New York into a world-city. Honesty, sagacity, and a strong personality have been the forces of his success.

Robert Dunlap was born in New York city on October 17, 1834, the son of Scotch-Irish parents. He received a public-school education, and while yet a youth was apprenticed to a hatter. Having served his time, he was taken into his employer's store as a salesman.

In 1857 he went into business for himself, at No. 557 Broadway. His entire money capital was less than two thousand dollars, but he had courage, energy, and confidence in himself. He was one of the first merchants in the city to conceive advertising as a fine art. This fact, coupled with the more important one of keeping his goods up to the highest standard of excellence, soon made his store widely known. He also kept well abreast of the city's up-town movement, and when the Fifth Avenue Hotel was built, he was among the first to open a store there. Since that time Mr. Dunlap has been a recognized leader in his line of business. He has branch stores in Chicago and Philadelphia, and agencies in every large town in the United States. His manufactories in Brooklyn are among the largest in the world devoted to the production of dress hats. More than a thousand people are employed in them, and they are considered model factories.

Among other enterprises in which Mr. Dunlap has been interested is the Dunlap Cable News Company, which was organized in 1891. It was intended to supply a demand for a more inde-



Robert A. Munnick

pendent and disinterested news service between the two continents than the existing companies afforded. In less than a year from its establishment it was an acknowledged rival of the older lines. Ultimately the company was consolidated with a European concern, and is now known as Dalziel's News Agency in Europe. In 1890 Mr. Dunlap, with others, founded the illustrated weekly "Truth," which he afterward purchased outright and managed with success, but finally sold to the American Lithographic Company.

A lover and patron of literature, the drama, and of art generally, Mr. Dunlap has gathered from all parts of the world a notably fine art collection, in which he takes great pride. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, and a fellow of the National Academy of Design, and the American Museum of Natural History. He is a member also of the following clubs: the Manhattan, the New York, the Colonial, the Coney Island Jockey, the Larchmont, and the New York Yacht.

He has never been ambitious of political honors, but has been content to fulfil his duty as a citizen in favor of good government by the best men. His principal occupation has been the building up of the industry which bears his name. In this he has been preëminently successful, and his establishment has become one of the most honorable mercantile houses in New York.

Mr. Dunlap married, in 1860, a daughter of Dr. T. H. Burras. Mrs. Dunlap is a descendant of the French Huguenots, and her great-grandfather lies in old Trinity Churchyard. They have four daughters, and a son who should be his father's business successor.





JOHN STEWART DURAND

THE name of Durand inevitably suggests that the bearer of it is of more or less directly French origin. In the present case that suggestion is verified by the facts. Among the French Huguenots who came to this country in early colonial times, in quest of civil and religious freedom and a new and ampler scope for their activities, was Dr. John Durand. He came hither in 1635, and settled in New England. There he married Elizabeth Bryan of Milford, Connecticut. From this couple was descended a line of worthy citizens of the new commonwealths in which their lot was cast. One of these, in the last generation, was also named John Durand. He became one of the foremost railroad managers in the United States, and died in 1891, after a successful and honored career.

This second John Durand was married to Martha Boyd Stewart, whose name suggests a mingled Scotch and Irish origin, a suggestion which, like the former, is borne out by the facts. Her forebears were Scotch, belonging to the great families or clans of Stewart and McKenzie. From Scotland they removed, as did so many of their countrymen, to the north of Ireland, and were among those who made the Province of Ulster a thrifty Scottish land. There they intermarried with Irish families, and thus was acquired the name of Boyd. Thus the blood of three strong races was mingled in the veins of the children of this latter union.

John Stewart Durand, son of John and Martha Durand, was born at Cineinnati, Ohio, where his father was engaged in railroad enterprises, on October 30, 1859. His parents intended him for a professional career, and accordingly had him carefully educated. After passing through primary courses of study he was

sent to the Hopkins Grammar School, at New Haven, Connecticut, where he received an admirable preparation for college. Thence he proceeded to Yale University, where he pursued the regular course with high credit to himself. He was duly graduated with the class of 1881. He had already decided to adopt the legal profession, and accordingly came from Yale to New York city, to begin the study of the law. He became a student in the Law School of Columbia University, and pursued the course with the same diligence and success that had marked his former scholastic career. In 1883 he was duly graduated, and in the spring of that year was graduated to practise his profession at the bar of New York.

Mr. Durand immediately began work as a practising lawyer in New York, and has ever since made this city his home and the chief scene of his professional activities. He has not permitted political or other interests to distract his attention from the law, but has devoted to the latter the undivided energies of his mind, and thus has attained a gratifying measure of success in both reputation and fortune. At the present time he is a member of the well-known firm of Tyler & Durand, with offices on Broadway, in the borough of Manhattan. His partner is Mason W. Tyler, a son of the late Professor William S. Tyler of Amherst College.

Mr. Durand was at Yale a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and is now a member of the Psi Upsilon Club of New York city, as well as of the Yale Club. He belongs also to the National Arts Club, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the Bar Association of the State of New York, the New York Law Institute, the New York Botanical Garden, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Statistical Association, the West Side Republican Club, the West End Association, and the American Historical Association. He was married on April 16, 1887, in New York city, to Emma Weber Ely, and has had two children: Henry Stewart Durand, born August 13, 1890, and John Durand, born August 17, 1893, and died August 23, 1893. In politics Mr. Durand has always been a Republican, and prominently identified with the Republican party, but has never sought any political office.



CHARLES HENRY EDGAR

FOREMOST among the learned professions practised in the American metropolis, in point of numbers and activity, is that of the law. Its ranks are thronged with practitioners of all ranks and conditions, from all parts of the country, and indeed from all parts of the world. Nowhere is the profession more crowded, nowhere is the competition keener, nowhere are the requirements for success greater, and nowhere are those requirements better met and success more surely won.

Prominent among those who have thus won success, not through any adventitious circumstances, but through solid personal merit, is the subject of the present sketch, a native of the city of New York, of Scottish ancestry.

Charles Henry Edgar is a descendant of Thomas Edgar, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on October 19, 1681, and who came to America sometime between the years 1715 and 1718. From Thomas Edgar was descended Matthias B. Edgar, who had a son named James A. Edgar. The latter married Mary E. Coe, and was a merchant in New York city. He died on April 1, 1867.

Charles Henry Edgar, son of James A. Edgar and Mary E. Coe Edgar, was born in New York city, on January 4, 1857. Much of his boyhood was spent at Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he was a student in the Rev. John F. Pingry's school. For one year he was at St. Paul's School, at Concord, New Hampshire. Thence he proceeded to Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and was there graduated in the class of 1877. Finally he entered the Law School of Columbia College, New York, and was graduated with the class of 1879.

Mr. Edgar was promptly admitted to practice at the bar as an



Chas. H. Edgar

attorney and counselor at law, the date of his admission by the Supreme Court of the State of New York being May 29, 1879.

He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in New York city, and has attained an enviable degree of success. His practice has been general in character, and he has devoted his whole business attention to it. He has not identified himself with any speculative or other enterprises, nor has he taken part in political affairs, beyond discharging the duties of a private citizen.

Mr. Edgar is a member of several important professional, social, and philanthropic organizations. Among these may be mentioned the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, of which last-named he is a trustee.

Mr. Edgar was married on November 15, 1883, his bride being Miss Ellen L. Husted. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar make their home in Brooklyn. They have two children, daughters, named Louise and Elinor.





JOHN WASHINGTON EISENHUTH

ONE of the most noteworthy developments of modern science and inventive skill is to be seen in the substitution of various types of mechanical motors for horse-power in the propulsion of vehicles. The multiplication of these devices, and their practical efficiency, give much color to the prophecy that we are on the threshold of an almost horseless age. Already automotive vehicles are widely used, both for business and for pleasure, and the number of them, and their availability, are steadily and not slowly increasing.

Prominent among the promoters of this new industry is John Washington Eisenhuth, an American of remote German origin, his ancestors having come to this country in 1639. He is the son of Thomas Valentine Eisenhuth and Mary Ramsay Eisenhuth, and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 7, 1860. His education was acquired in the schools of Chicago and Springfield, Illinois, whither his parents had removed. He studied sciences and engineering, and he began his business career as a civil and mining engineer. For several years he was a successful operator among the gold- and silver-mines of Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico.

Meantime, beginning in 1878, he was experimenting with various devices for automotive vehicles, steam- and gas-engines, and electric motors. He perfected and has in use several styles of horizontal and vertical engines of various sizes, all of which are doing admirable service. He has invented several styles of gas and compressed-air engines for horseless vehicles, and since 1886 has been a leader in the latter enterprise. He was the inventor of one of the most successful clipping-machines for barbers' and horse-clippers' use. He was one of the originators



John W. Crowell

of the combined fixtures for gas and electric lights, and designed many novel patterns thereof. In 1883 he built a great sugar-mill for Claus Spreckels, at Hilo, in the Hawaiian Islands. Many of his inventions and devices have been taken up by other people, to their great profit.

Mr. Eisenhuth is now president of the Eisenhuth Horseless Vehicle Company of this city, a concern with ten million dollars capital, which proposes to manufacture on an extensive scale a great diversity of vehicles for all purposes, propelled by engines driven by gas, electricity, carbonic acid, liquefied and compressed air, or other like agent. He is at the head of a great mining company in Alaska, with a capital of two million dollars. In the furtherance of mining interests he was one of a party of sixteen who went up the Yukon River on an exploring expedition. He has also an important private banking business. He has taken no active part in politics, and has held no public office.

It is of interest to recall that his great-grandfather, Bernard Eisenhuth, was one of the leading spirits of the Revolution, and voted to elect George Washington President, and lived to cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln, living until the age of one hundred and eleven years and six months, enjoying every faculty, and never using a cane nor glasses; and when asked why he changed his politics in voting for Lincoln, replied that "Lincoln's principles and the platform which he represented were identical with those of Washington."

Mr. Eisenhuth is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and has built a number of pleasure crafts. He is a member of the San Francisco Yacht Club, and of the Western Bankers' Association. He is an honorary member of the Olympia Club, and of the Paris Academy of Inventors, of Paris, France. He was married to Miss Ella Victoria Rodgers, at San Francisco, on December 24, 1884. They have no children.



JOHN LOVE ELLIOT

THE name of Elliot is sufficiently identified with early American history to need no explanation here. Two generations back Jonathan Elliot did an inestimably valuable work for the annals of the nation in editing the great series of volumes known as "Elliot's Debates," which contain a synopsis of the doings of Congress in early days and were the predecessors of the official "Congressional Record." He was a resident of Washington, D. C. His son, Henry Elliot, was a successful lawyer, who settled in eastern Tennessee.

Jane Warren Elliot, the wife of Henry Elliot and mother of the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of John Love, who was a native of Charles County, Maryland, a Master in Chancery, and a Representative in Congress from Tennessee. John Love was descended directly from Christopher Love, who played a prominent part in English politics in Oliver Cromwell's time, and met his end under the headsman's ax.

John Love Elliot was born of such parentage and ancestry on July 31, 1865, in Greene County, in eastern Tennessee. His boyhood was a wandering one, and his education was acquired in schools as widely separated as in Florida, in Virginia, and in Denver, Colorado. These comprised, also, day-schools and night-schools, public schools and private schools.

His first business occupation was as a clerk in a drug store. This lasted for about one year, in 1879-80. Next he was employed in the printing-office of the "Denver Tribune," at Denver, Colorado. There, also, he remained for about one year. His third engagement began in March, 1882, in the shops of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, at Denver. There, for nearly two years, he worked ten hours a day. During all these engage-



J. L. Elliot

ments he attended night-school, and thus acquired a good education, of an eminently practical character.

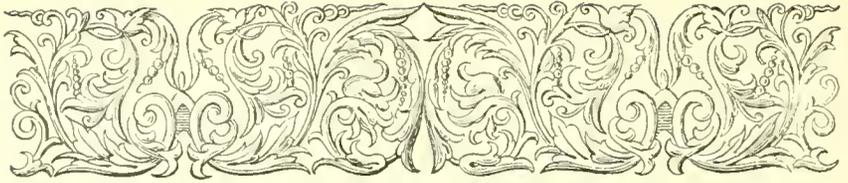
Mr. Elliot entered upon what was to be the chief business of his life in the spring of 1884. He was then employed as a fireman on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, but he became interested in mining, and sent all his spare earnings to a partner, who worked the mine. After a time the mine was sold, and he left the employment of the railroad to devote all his attention to mining. His second mining enterprise was disastrous, sweeping away nearly all of his capital. Thereupon he came to the East and for a time worked as a salesman in a furniture store in Washington, D. C. That was in 1888.

In 1889, however, Mr. Elliot returned to the mining industry. He went to Mexico in 1892, and there built and operated three large stamp-mills during the six years that he spent there. At one time he employed in such works more than three thousand men.

Mr. Elliot has now returned from Mexico, but retains extensive interests there, as well as in various parts of the United States. He is officially connected with the Mexican Coal and Coke Company, the Conquista Coal Railroad Company, the South Dakota Consolidated Mining Company, the Magruder Mining Company, and the Cornwall Copper Mines.

He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Ardsley Club, New York Athletic Club, and Lawyers' Club of New York, and the St. Botolph's Club of Boston.





FREDERICK T. ELLITHORPE

THE Ellithorpe family comes of fighting New England stock. Some of its members were conspicuous in the War of the Revolution. Two generations ago John Ellithorpe was a leader of "Green Mountain Boys" in the War of 1812. He led a company to the defense of Plattsburg. His home was on a farm near St. Albans, Vermont, and there were born his six sons, of whom the youngest was Albert C. Ellithorpe. The latter went to Chicago in 1839 and became a lumberman, carpenter, and builder, and also, at odd times, a school-teacher. Then he took to wagon-building, and constructed the first coach ever made in Chicago. He sold out his business and entered Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. After two years he left college and returned to wagon-building. In 1849 he went to California, but soon returned to Chicago and entered a stone-quarry. He invented a stone-crusher, and again went West to introduce it as a quartz-crusher in the mines of Colorado and California. At Denver he had a picturesque career as editor and politician, and took a leading part in securing for that city its first orderly government. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was back in Chicago, energetically taking part in the regular army, and was sent by President Lincoln to the Indian Territory to undo the work of the secession. This he did, and he led a body of Indian troops with great gallantry in various engagements in the field, and thus won promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Since the war he has lived in Chicago, devoting himself to business of various lines. Conspicuous among the inventions which he has made are the dredge with iron knees for river and harbor work, and the air-brake and air-cushion for passenger and freight elevators.



H. S. ...

Colonel Ellithorpe married Miss Maria L. Sammons, a native of Oswego County, New York. Her father, Frederick Sammons, is said to have been the first to raise a "liberty tree" in America. He was a Revolutionary patriot, and also served as a soldier under General William Henry Harrison. In the Revolution he was taken a prisoner of war by his Tory neighbor, Sir John Johnson, in the Mohawk valley. Mrs. Ellithorpe died in Chicago on March 27, 1891.

The son of Colonel and Mrs. Ellithorpe, Frederick T. Ellithorpe, was born in Chicago on February 7, 1856, the youngest of four children. He was educated in the local schools, and was graduated from the grammar schools of Chicago. For a time he was a student also at the Illinois Industrial University.

On reaching mature years he became associated with some of his father's business enterprises, especially in the manufacture of elevators, and in the invention and promotion of a higher degree of elevator safety. He is now president of the Ellithorpe Safety Air Cushion Company, and takes an active part in its operations. He has himself, indeed, made important inventions in connection with the air-cushion, so that he is regarded as the inventor of the device as it exists to-day. He has repeatedly given exhibitions of the efficacy of his device by causing elevators to drop precipitately from great heights. Again and again he has the rope supporting an elevator cut, at a height from one to two hundred feet, and in one case at a height of two hundred and eighty-seven feet. In a number of cases he was himself seated in the ponderous car, with eggs and glasses full of water on the floor beside him. The elevator has invariably been stopped after its headlong fall, without injury to its passengers and without breaking an egg or spilling a drop of water. The air-cushion principle has saved many lives, and is fast coming into general use.

Mr. Ellithorpe was married on September 13, 1890, to Miss Minnie Gilbert of Ohio. They have two sons, Gilbert Sammons Ellithorpe and Frank Edwards Ellithorpe. Mr. Ellithorpe is an active member of the Roseville Baptist Church of Newark, New Jersey, and one of its trustees.



WILLIAM JOSEPH FANNING

THE names of Fanning and Fitzgerald are both redolent of that "old sod" which has furnished so large and so valuable a part of the population of this country. It was, indeed, from County Tipperary, Ireland, that James Fanning and Johanna Fitzgerald, his wife, came, many years ago, to make their new home in the State of New York. They settled in Saratoga County, where Mr. Fanning followed the trade of a builder, and there, at the village of Crescent, on July 12, 1850, was born their son, William Joseph Fanning.

The elder Fanning was prosperous in business and ambitious for his son, and especially intent upon his having a fine education. So he sent him to the Half-Moon Institute, at Middletown, Saratoga County, then provided him with private tutors at home, and finally sent him to Rome, Italy, to study for a year. On his return to this country, the young man decided to enter the legal profession. Accordingly, he came to this city, and was enrolled as a student in the Law School of the University of the City of New York, as New York University was then called. He pursued a creditable course there, and in the spring of 1873 was graduated with the degree of LL. B. A few days later he was formally admitted to practice at the bar of New York, at the General Term of the Supreme Court, held in this city. It may be added, in passing, that he had in boyhood some business experience as a clerk in a store in his native village, and the business training thus acquired has been of great service to him in all his career.

Mr. Fanning began the practice of his profession as the partner of his former preceptor, James F. Crawford, at Cohoes, his work being chiefly before the courts at Albany. Seven years later,



Wm J. Hammon

in 1880, he removed to this city, where he has since practised his profession alone. He has paid especial attention to corporation law, and has done the legal work in organizing and incorporating many important companies. Among these may be mentioned the New York and College Point Ferry Company, the College Point Brewing Company, the New Rochelle and Pelham Railroad Company, etc. He has also made a specialty of hotel law, and has drafted various statutes that have been enacted in this State in regard to hotels. In 1881 he was made counsel for the Hotel Association of this city, and later for the New York State Hotel Association, which places he still holds, besides being attorney for the Waldorf-Astoria, Fifth Avenue, Gilsey, Grand Union, Broadway Central, Continental, and other hotels of this city. It has been said that he has done more to advance the interests of hotel men than any other man in the country. He is also a director and vice-president of the Jamaica Electric Light Company, and director of the Waldorf Importation Company.

Mr. Fanning is a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, and Catholic clubs, the Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He has been a director and secretary of the New York Catholic Protectory, and is now counsel for the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children, and of several other Catholic institutions.

In 1895 Mayor Strong appointed Mr. Fanning a city magistrate for four years, at a salary of seven thousand dollars a year, but the latter declined the office.

He was married in this city, on October 19, 1881, to Miss Annie Ashman, daughter of A. L. Ashman, proprietor of the Sinclair House of New York, but has no children.





WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD

THE tide of immigration to this country from Great Britain, which began to flow nearly three centuries ago, has by no means ceased. In the last generation it maintained full volume, and in the present it has not yet begun to ebb. Many a man who now seems thoroughly American in all respects is of English birth, or, at least, of direct English parentage. The latter is the case with the subject of this sketch.

William Field, of the last generation, was a native of London, England. He came to the United States in 1837, and four years later married Miss Frances A. Hildreth of New Hampshire, a member of the well-known New England family of that name. He made his home in New York city, and was a man of means and fine culture. In 1845 he died, leaving his wife and one child, a son, who bore the names of both father and mother.

This son was William Hildreth Field, the subject of this sketch. He was born in New York city on April 16, 1843. Though left fatherless at the age of two years, he did not have to suffer the hardships of many orphans. On the contrary, he enjoyed the care and culture which his father's means and inclination had made possible. He was carefully educated at the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, on Washington Square, New York city, which was in those days justly esteemed as one of the foremost and best preparatory schools in America. Then he went to Union College, which was then still under the presidency of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, one of the world's great educators. He was a fine student at Union, as he had been in the preparatory school, and was graduated there with honors, and with special distinction in mathematics and philosophy, in the class of 1863. Two years later he was graduated with honors at the Columbia College Law



William Milner Field

School, and immediately, in May, 1865, was admitted to the bar.

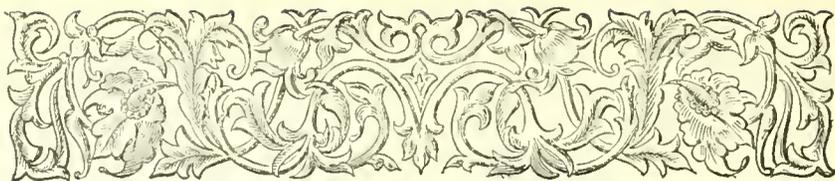
His actual law practice began in September, 1865, in partnership with the Hon. J. W. Edmonds. That partnership continued for nine years, and then was terminated by the death of Judge Edmonds. Thereafter Mr. Field continued the work of the firm alone for some time. He also edited the ninth volume of his late partner's well-known work, "Edmonds's Statutes."

A new partnership was formed in 1881, under the style of Field & Harrison, and especial attention was paid by it to real-estate business. A little later the firm of Field, Hildreth & Deshon was also formed for general law business. Mr. Field was the head of each of these firms, and has remained in those places to the present time.

Much of Mr. Field's practice has been confined to office work. He has, however, been prominently associated with many important court cases, and has "tried many cases in which his construction of the statutes has settled the laws of the State by decision of the Court of Appeals." Among his cases were the suit of George W. Bowen to annul the will of Mme. Jumel, that of Swift against the Mayor of New York to recover on a contract which had not been awarded on a public letting, that in which the title of the Hopper-Mott farm was confirmed to those in possession, and that of the Mayor against the Tenth National Bank for recovery of funds loaned to a court-house commissioner notwithstanding a misappropriation thereof by him.

Mr. Field is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought political office. In March, 1889, however, he was persuaded to accept from Mayor Grant an appointment as a member of the supervisory board of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Of his church activities much might be said. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and one of its most energetic laymen. He was one of the early members of the Xavier Union, and was its president in 1887. During his administration in the year named it was reorganized into the Catholic Club, and of that club he was the first president. He has for many years been a member of the board of management of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of this city, and is actively interested in other philanthropic and religious enterprises of the church.



ARCHIE C. FISK

FROM New York to the West, and back to New York again, is, in brief, the outline of the career of Colonel Archie C. Fisk. He was born in this State, in Steuben County, on October 18, 1836, and at the age of two years was taken by his father to Lorain County, Ohio, where the family then settled. The father was a farmer, and the son grew up a farm-boy, working on the farm and attending the public school at Elyria. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in a dry-goods store, and there remained for some years. The outbreak of the Civil War, however, called him from the counter to the camp. He organized a company, which was added to the famous Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, which contained William S. Rosecrans, Stanley Matthews, Rutherford B. Hayes, William McKinley, and other men of more than ordinary prominence. He was commissioned as second lieutenant of Company K on June 1, 1861.

At the beginning of active service Lieutenant Fisk was chosen by General Rosecrans as a member of his staff. He participated in the West Virginia campaign, the second Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam. Then he was transferred to Sherman's army, and was in the Jackson and Vicksburg campaign, at Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, and in the march to Knoxville. He was appointed assistant adjutant-general, and in that capacity served in the Atlanta campaign. Then he was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, with headquarters at Vicksburg, where he remained until the close of the war. In that place he managed the release by exchange of more than eight thousand prisoners from Andersonville, Libby, and other Southern prisons, and at the end of the war he signed the paroles of a number of prominent Confederate officers. He was fre-



H. W. K.

quently mentioned and commended for meritorious and gallant conduct by his commanding officers during the war, and was finally honorably mustered out with the rank of colonel.

At the return of peace, Colonel Fisk entered the cotton business at Vicksburg as a planter, merchant, and manufacturer. He also published a newspaper, the Vicksburg "Daily Times." In 1873 he removed to Denver, Colorado, and engaged in farming, stock-raising, and real-estate and other enterprises, identifying himself largely with the growth of that city. He was the president of the Denver Land and Improvement Company, the Denver Circle Real Estate Company, and the American Trust Company, and a leading member of the Denver Circle Railroad Company, the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and the Denver Real Estate Exchange. It was he who suggested the Trans-Mississippi Congresses, and he has been a member of them since their organization. He was also one of the chief founders of the silver organizations of the country, and was chosen president of the Pan-American Bimetallic League on its formation in 1892. In 1895 Colonel Fisk removed to New York city, and has here since made his home.

Colonel Fisk has long taken an active interest in politics. He was in 1868 a delegate from Mississippi to the Republican National Convention, and for the next four years was a member of the Republican National Committee. He thereafter was an energetic member of the Republican party for many years. When party schisms over the silver question arose, however, he drew away from his old associates and identified himself with the Free Silver and Populist parties. He was the candidate of the silver party for Congress in the Fifteenth District of New York in 1896, and in the campaign of that year was a leading speaker and writer on that side.

Colonel Fisk is a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Loyal Legion, and has long been active in their councils and efficient in promoting their welfare.



JAMES PEERS FOSTER

JAMES PEERS FOSTER, a well-known lawyer and political leader in the city of New York, is amply entitled to be considered a typical American, as well as, in some degree, a citizen of the world. He comes from a line of ancestors distinguished for their patriotic services in the development of the colonies into States, and the upbuilding of the States into a great nation. Their services were rendered in both civil and military life. Several of his ancestors were officers in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican War, and his maternal grandfather died from the effect of wounds received in battle.

His parents were people of means and culture, living at Flushing, Long Island, and there he was born to them, on August 31, 1848. The early years of his life were spent in or near New York city, and his education began in its public schools. After passing through these, he entered the Law School of Columbia College, and pursued its course with credit. He was duly graduated from that institution in 1873, with the degree of LL. B.

Thorough American though he was, Mr. Foster was not unmindful of the special educational advantages to be enjoyed in the Old World. Accordingly, on leaving Columbia College, he repaired to Germany, and was for four years a student in the University of Berlin. He was graduated there in 1877 with the degree of LL. D., and his graduating thesis, an elaborate dissertation on "The Public Lands of America," written in German, was accepted as the best authority on the subject in the German language, and had a wide sale as a standard work.

Thus prepared for duty, Mr. Foster returned to America, and began the practice of his profession in this city. He rapidly acquired a large and important clientage, and rose to a leading



James P. Foster

rank at the American bar. At the request of Professor Dambach of the University of Berlin, he made a special study of the patent laws of the United States, for the benefit of the German Empire. As a result of his studies, he drafted a patent code for Germany, based upon that of this country. This was submitted to Prince Bismarck, who was so favorably impressed with it that he at once secured its enactment by the imperial Parliament, and it was enacted as the patent law of Germany.

Mr. Foster has always been a Republican, and has taken a keen and active interest in politics. He joined the Republican Club of the city of New York in 1881, and has done much to strengthen it and to promote its work. He secured permanent headquarters for the club in 1886, personally assuming all pecuniary responsibility therefor, and the next year was elected president of the club. He suggested, in 1887, a National League of Republican Clubs, and on its formation was chosen its first president. He devoted almost his entire time and energy to it for more than a year, until it was an established success. He was urged at that time, and often since, to become a candidate for public office, but invariably declined.

In his boyhood, as early as 1865, Mr. Foster became a member of the Hamilton Literary Society of Brooklyn, and held in succession every office in it. He was still a member of it when it was transformed into the Hamilton Club, now one of the foremost clubs of that borough. At college he joined the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He has been identified with several clubs and societies of Manhattan Island.

While he was yet a student in the Columbia Law School, Mr. Foster was married to Miss Sara M. Haight of New York.





EUGENE FULLER

THE Fuller family, which has given many worthy names and one supremely distinguished name to American history, was founded in this country by Thomas Fuller, who came from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1638. His great-grandson, Timothy Fuller, was the first settled minister of the church at Princeton, Massachusetts. The son of the latter, also named Timothy, was graduated from Harvard College in 1801 with second honors, and had a distinguished career as a lawyer, member of the State Legislature, member of the State Council, and Representative in Congress, where he was a friend and follower of John Quincy Adams, and ranked as one of the foremost orators of his time. Three of his children attained eminence. One of these, the oldest, was Sarah Margaret Fuller, who by her marriage became the Marchioness d'Ossoli. Her name is one of the glories of American journalism and literature, of scholarship and philanthropy. The second child was Richard Frederick Fuller, a Harvard graduate, who became one of the leading lawyers of Boston, and published a volume of verse, a biography of his brother, and other works. The third was Arthur Buckminster Fuller, a clergyman and educator of prominence, and author of numerous books, who went into the Civil War as a chaplain, and was killed in battle.

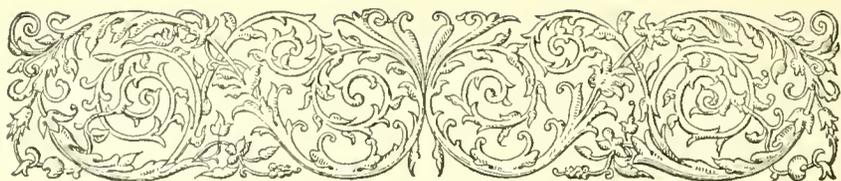
Richard Frederick Fuller, mentioned above, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on May 15, 1821, was graduated at Harvard in 1844, and died at Wayland, Massachusetts, on May 30, 1869, the latter place being his home during much of his life. He married Miss Addie Reeves of Wayland, a member of a family of old colonial descent. The subject of the present sketch is their son.



Eugene Fuller

Eugene Fuller was born at Wayland, Massachusetts, on May 8, 1858. He received the careful education characteristic of the Fuller family for several generations. After a thorough preparatory course he was sent to Harvard College to receive that liberal general culture which is not easily to be secured outside of such an institution. In that ancient seat of learning his career was highly creditable as a scholar and as a man. Having been duly graduated with honorable rank in his class with the degree of A. B., he decided upon the practice of medicine as his calling in life. With that end in view he entered the Medical School of Harvard, and pursued its course with his characteristic and, one might say, hereditary thoroughness. Having completed that course, he was graduated with the degree of M. D., and commissioned to undertake the healing of the sick. To that beneficent work his life has since been devoted with a marked degree of success. He has not been diverted from it by any extraneous interests, taking no part in politics beyond that of a citizen, and seeking no business enterprises which might detract from the close attention the physician needs to pay to his profession. To-day he occupies an enviable rank among the younger generation of practising physicians.





HENRY J. FURLONG

HENRY J. FURLONG, the head of the law firm of Furlong & O'Connell, is of English birth. He is a grandson of the Countess of Leigh of Malvern, Sussex, England, and a son of Major the Hon. Charles Harman Furlong, a British army officer and member of the diplomatic service. He was not, however, actually born on British soil, but in the south of Spain, near Gibraltar, in 1863. He was carefully educated by tutors and in English schools, and finally at King's College, London, and Liverpool College, Liverpool.

When he was about twenty-one years old Mr. Furlong came to this country and sought engagements in commercial life. For several years he was thus employed, with a satisfactory measure of success. Then he decided to abandon commercial pursuits for the practice of the law. Accordingly he entered the Metropolis Law School of the city of New York, which has since been consolidated with the Law School of New York University, and of which Abner C. Thomas, author of "Thomas on Mortgages," etc., was then dean. Dr. Ashley, now dean of the New York University Law School, was also one of the faculty. At this school Mr. Furlong pursued a thorough course, and in 1894 was graduated with the degree of LL. B., and at about the same time was admitted to practice at the bar of New York State. Later, in 1895, having attained eminent rank in the profession, he was admitted to practice before the United States courts as a proctor advocate in admiralty.

Mr. Furlong has from the outset of his career addressed himself chiefly to civil law practice, and especially to commercial, admiralty, and probate cases. In these important departments of practice he has long been a recognized authority. For years



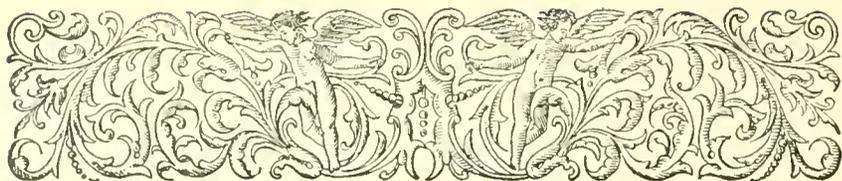
Henry J. Furlong,

he practised alone and with increasing success. Then the press of business necessitated the taking in of a partner. Accordingly in 1896 he formed a partnership with his former classmate in the Law School Elmer S. White, and removed from his old office to more commodious quarters at Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street. Still later the firm was enlarged by the admission of John J. O'Connell, under the name of Furlong, White & O'Connell. This firm was dissolved in 1899, and was succeeded by that of Furlong & O'Connell, which, after being in the New York Life Building for a time, removed to its present quarters in the Vincent Building at No. 302 Broadway.

Mr. Furlong is an earnest Democrat in politics, and has taken an active share in party affairs in city, State, and nation. In 1900 he was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck a city magistrate in the Borough of Brooklyn. At the beginning of 1902 an attempt was made to remove him from office under the provisions of the new charter; but an appeal to the courts was decided in his favor, and he was reinstated upon the bench until such time as his term should legally expire.

Mr. Furlong lives on Sunnyside Avenue, Brooklyn. He is a member of the Democratic Club, the chief political and social club of the party in this city. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic Order, being a member of Adelpbi Lodge of this city. He belongs to various other professional and social organizations, in all of which he is popular and esteemed.





HUGH RICHARDSON GARDEN

HUGH RICHARDSON GARDEN descends from several of the most honorable Southern colonial families. The Rev. Alexander Garden, first of the name in this country, came from England in the early part of the eighteenth century, as the head of the English Church in the Carolinas. He was descended from George Garden, Laird of Banchory, Scotland, in 1655, whose son, Dr. Alexander Garden, born in 1730, was a physician in Charleston until the War of the Revolution, when he returned to England, his sympathies being with the Royalist party. Dr. Garden's son, however, was the most ardent of patriots, and entered the Continental Army as a lieutenant under General Lee's command. He was afterward aide-de-camp to General Nathaniel Greene, and at the close of the war was made a major. He married Mary Ann Gibbes, but having no children, they adopted a nephew of Mrs. Garden, Alcestor Garden Gibbes, who thereupon changed his name to Garden. His father, Wilmot Gibbes, was a descendant of Stephen Gibbes, 1594, of Edmondstone Court, England. His mother, Anna de Saussure Gibbes, was a daughter of an old Huguenot family which settled in South Carolina in 1700. Daniel de Saussure was a Revolutionary patriot, a member of the Provincial Congress, and a State Senator after the war. His son Henry William de Saussure, the great-grandfather of Hugh Richardson Garden, although a mere lad at the time of the Revolution, fought at the defense of Charleston, and was made prisoner. He distinguished himself in later life as a legislator, was director of the United States Mint in 1794, and Chancellor of the State of South Carolina from 1808 to 1837.

Hugh Richardson Garden was born at Sumter, South Carolina, July 9, 1840. He was graduated with honors from the South



Hugh R. Garden

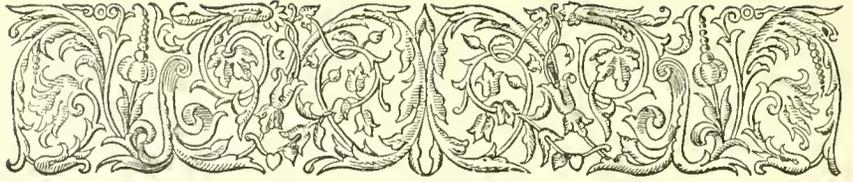
Carolina College in 1860. When war was declared Mr. Garden, true to his Southern ancestry, cast his lot with the cause of the Confederacy. He served at Fort Sumter and Manassas, and, entirely at his own expense, raised and equipped the Palmetto Battery, of which he was captain. At the battle of Appomattox he was in command of the artillery of General Lee's rear-guard.

At the close of the war Mr. Garden entered the Law Department of the University of Virginia, and, after his admission to the bar, practised in various places in the South until 1883, when he removed to New York city. Here he has been very successful, especially in the branch to which he has been most devoted—corporation law. The part taken by him in the settlement of the Virginia debt gave him an international reputation. In 1892 he received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of the South.

Mr. Garden's tastes do not incline to club life, but he is a prominent member of the Southern Society of New York, and was at one time president of the organization.

He was married, in 1868, to Miss Lucy Gordon Robertson, a daughter of the Hon. William J. Robertson, judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals. Her maternal grandfather was William F. Gordon, a famous soldier, and a friend of Thomas Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.





EDWIN VAN DEUSEN GAZZAM

DR. EDWIN VAN DEUSEN GAZZAM comes of an historic family, members of which have played a prominent part in two continents. His paternal great-grandfather was William Gazzam, Jr., an English journalist, who was compelled to leave England and seek refuge in America because of his outspoken and unsparing criticisms of the king. His paternal grandfather was Edward D. Gazzam, M. D., who was one of the founders of the famous Free-soil party, a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania, and one of the foremost practising physicians of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His father was General Audley William Gazzam, who was a successful lawyer, and who served in the National army throughout the Civil War, having raised a company at Pittsburg, of which he was chosen captain, and being breveted brigadier-general at the close of the war. Dr. Gazzam's paternal grandmother (Dr. Edward D. Gazzam's wife) was Elizabeth Antoinette Beelen, daughter of Constantine Antoine de Beelen, and granddaughter of Baron Antoine de Beelen de Bertholf, who was the first Austrian ambassador to the United States, in 1783. On the maternal side Dr. Gazzam is descended from some of the earliest Dutch colonists in this country. His great-great-grandfather, Jacob Laird Van Deusen, was a prominent citizen in his time, and his grandfather, the Rev. Edwin M. Van Deusen, D. D., was a leading clergyman and theologian, who married Maria Eliza Gilbert, and was the father of Mary Elizabeth Van Deusen, wife of General Audley William Gazzam.

Of such parentage and ancestry Edwin Van Deusen Gazzam was born on February 5, 1866, at Utica, Oneida County, New York. He was educated in the public schools and Free Acad-



Ernest D. Tazewell, M.D.

emy of Utica; in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; and in the postgraduate course of the New York Postgraduate Medical School. His studies and researches were further pursued during a resident physicianship in the New York Postgraduate Hospital.

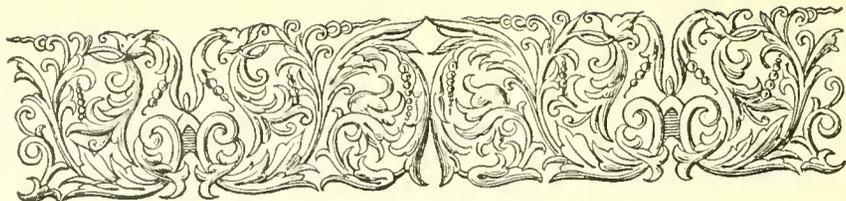
At the age of sixteen years he left school and entered the hardware store of Wright, Dana & Co., at Utica, New York, as a clerk. There he served for two years, and then removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and then entered the employment of the hardware firm of Carlin & Fulton. Later he was employed in Rochester, New York, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

It was in the fall of 1887 that, after this business experience, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was to have been graduated in 1890. During his second term, however, he undertook to manage a business enterprise while pursuing his studies, and as a result of overwork suffered an attack of nervous prostration. This caused an intermission of eighteen months in his course, and he was not graduated until May, 1892. Then he at once entered the New York Postgraduate Hospital, on the house staff, and was graduated from its school on January 1, 1894.

Dr. Gazzam began his practice in New York in 1894, with his office at No. 106 West Thirty-fourth Street. Later he removed to West Forty-fifth Street. Since 1896 he has been at No. 153 West Forty-sixth Street.

He is a member of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega Medical Fraternity, the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania, the New York Postgraduate Alumni Association, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Medical League, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York Red Cross Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Washington Continental Guard, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Prince of Orange Masonic Lodge, the Constitution Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Constantine Commandery of Knights Templar, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Art Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and other organizations.

He was married at Utica, New York, on February 21, 1900, to Miss Clara M. Griffith, daughter of M. H. Griffith of Utica.



EDWARD ALVAH GODDING

EDWARD ALVAH GODDING, who in recent years has come to the fore among the successful financiers of the younger generation in the financial and commercial metropolis of the nation, is of Scottish and English ancestry and of New England nativity, having been born in Providence, Rhode Island, and indeed having begun his business career in that prosperous and progressive city. His father, Alvah Winslow Godding, who for thirty years was one of the foremost insurance men in Providence, was of Scottish stock and was born in the State of Vermont, belonging to a well-known and influential family. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary J. Miles, was of English family, and was born at Westminster, Massachusetts.

Of such ancestry, and inheriting the admirable traits of the two races blended therein, Edward Alvah Godding, the subject of this sketch, was born at Providence, on September 4, 1863. His education was acquired in the fine institutions of learning in his native city. He was prepared for college at the High School in Providence, and thence went to Brown University. In the latter he pursued with exceptional success the regular college course, and he was graduated from it as a member of the class of 1886, being one of the honor men of that class.

On leaving college, Mr. Godding applied himself at once to a business career. At that time the bicycle business was swiftly developing into enormous proportions, and he was quick to perceive in it the great opportunities it offered to enterprising men. He established at Providence what was the first wholesale house in the United States for the sale of bicycle parts, fittings, and material. This concern was known as the Whitten-Godding



Edward H. Goddard.

Cycle Company of Providence, and after a successful career it was sold to the Pope Manufacturing Company.

Some six or seven years ago, on retiring from the bicycle business, Mr. Godding began to give his attention to the business of a banker and broker, making a specialty of mining stocks. In the pursuance of these undertakings he established himself in New York, at No. 32 Broadway, and soon made his influence felt in Wall Street. He became and still is special agent of the Colonial Copper Company, which has been regarded by many as one of the best mining properties in the country.

In addition to this important agency, Mr. Godding is president of the National Security & Trust Company of New York, of which the paid-in capital stock is \$600,000. He is treasurer of the Pacific Realty & Industrial Corporation, treasurer of the Sultana Mining Company, and fiscal agent of the California Railroad & Realty Company, which is capitalized at \$3,000,000.

Mr. Godding was in college a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and is now a member of its club in New York, as well as of various other social organizations in New York and Providence. He belongs to Crescent Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and to Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar.

He was married, on February 12, 1890, to Miss Susan M. Sheldon of Providence, Rhode Island.





CHARLES A. GOULD

IT is not alone in the new States of the far West that great opportunities arise of "growing up with the country" and even of founding new towns. This old settled Empire State is not lacking in them, as its recent history and the career of the subject of this sketch abundantly show. This is the story of a man of New York State who began business life with no capital but his own ability and energy, and steadily and even rapidly worked his way upward to wealth, social prominence, and political influence.

Charles Albert Gould was born at Batavia, Genesee County, New York, on January 13, 1849, and spent his boyhood there. He attended the local public schools, and was thus prepared for college. But about this time his father met with serious business reverses, so that he could not afford to pay the boy's way through college, and, indeed, was compelled to let the latter go out to make his own way in the world.

Thus, at the age of twenty, young Gould found himself thrown entirely upon his own resources. It was during the flush times that followed the Civil War, when business of nearly all kinds was brisk. He reckoned his native place too small for the advancement he hoped to gain, and therefore went to Buffalo, the chief city of western New York. There he entered the employment of a large mercantile firm as an accountant, and thus acquired a sound and thorough business training and experience which was sure to be of value to him all through his career. He also took an active interest in politics. The local campaign of 1870 was a stirring and important one, and as he was then just old enough to vote, he entered into it with the enthusiasm of youth, and yet with much of the judgment and effectiveness of a veteran. His



Paul A. Gould

aptitude for public affairs soon made him a leader in the councils of the Republican party in Buffalo. In 1878 he was appointed Deputy Postmaster of that city, and held the place for two years. Then President Garfield made him Collector of Customs for the district of Buffalo Creek, and he held that place for four years, or until the advent of a Democratic administration caused a "clean sweep" of the offices. He had now become one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in that part of the State, and was always conspicuous in the party organization and in the work of campaigns.

His retirement from political office marked the beginning of another epoch in his life. He became a manufacturer, and devoted himself strictly to business, with noteworthy success. His first venture was to purchase a controlling interest in the Henry Childs Steam Forge in South Buffalo, and to run that concern for some years, to its and his great profit. Next, in 1887, he purchased land at Black Rock and erected a large steam-forge of his own, where he manufactured car-axles, locomotive driving-axles, shafting, etc. With boundless energy and unflinching shrewdness, working with the best modern equipment, he made this enterprise splendidly successful. Then he proceeded to put upon the market a device that is now known as widely as are railroads themselves. This is the "Gould automatic coupler," which every railroad traveler observes as he passes from car to car, Mr. Gould's name staring at him from the iron plate he treads upon. This coupler was widely introduced upon American railroads, and then Mr. Gould sent it abroad, and was, in 1895, gratified to find it accepted upon some of the largest railroad systems in Great Britain and in other countries. Indeed, it now bids fair to become the standard coupler on British railroads. A Gould Coupler Company was organized for the manufacture and sale of it, with Mr. Gould as president. A little later the Gould Steel Company of Anderson, Indiana, was formed, with him as president of it also.

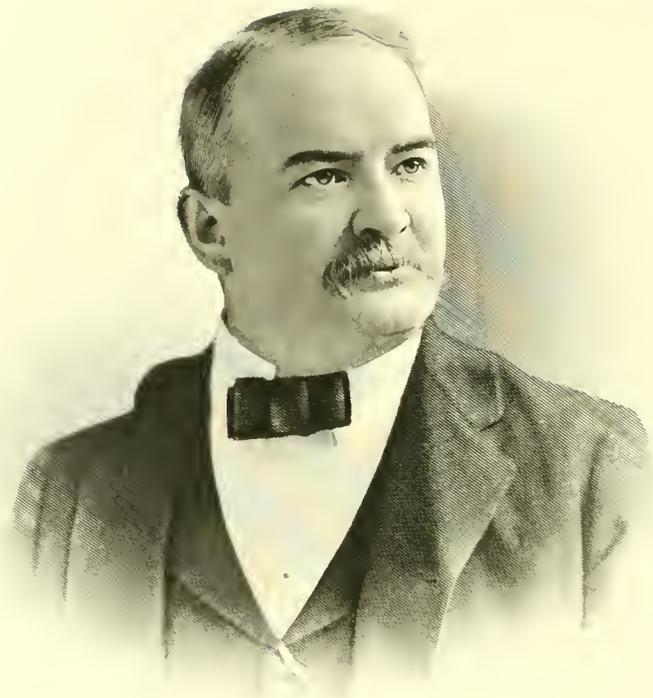
One of the most noteworthy of Mr. Gould's enterprises was the building of the new town of Depew, not far from Buffalo. The requirements of his own business led him to look for a site where he would have better railroad facilities, and he found them in the outskirts of the village of Lancaster. A large tract of

farming-land was secured, and in a short time was transformed into a busy industrial community of several thousand inhabitants. Mr. Gould was one of the chief promoters of this work, being president of the Buffalo Investment Company, which had it in charge. The Gould Coupler Company took fifty acres in the new town, and there built one of the largest malleable-iron plants in the world. In 1895 the forge at Black Rock was destroyed by fire, and was at once rebuilt on a much larger scale at Depew.

The various companies with which Mr. Gould is associated, and of which he is the dominant factor, have their offices, as is fitting, in New York. Accordingly he has himself, since 1889, made this city and its suburbs his home. He has a fine mansion in the city, and an attractive summer place in the aristocratic suburban town of Rye, in Westchester County, on the shore of Long Island Sound. Besides being an important force in the business and financial world of the metropolis, Mr. Gould has entered into its social activities as well. He is a member of many leading organizations here and in other places, and is identified with the promotion of their welfare. Thus he is commodore of the American Yacht Club, and a member of the New York, the Larchmont, and the Atlantic yacht clubs. His other clubs in this city include the Union League, the New York Athletic, the Lotos, the Lawyers', and the Republican. In the city of Buffalo, New York, he is a member of the Buffalo and Ellicott clubs; in Chicago, of the Chicago Club; and in Philadelphia, of the Manufacturers' Club. In each and all of these he is a constant force making for their best interests.

In recent years Mr. Gould has not held political office and has not figured in political life conspicuously beyond discharging the duties of a good citizen. His membership in the Union League and Republican clubs indicates, however, his constant affiliation with the Republican party and his lasting devotion to its welfare.

Mr. Gould is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is a generous supporter, with time, work, and money, of various religious and benevolent enterprises.



Joseph Gady



THOMAS F. GRADY

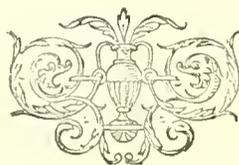
THOMAS F. GRADY, who has been called the "silver-tongued orator of Tammany Hall," and who has long been one of the most conspicuous figures in New York Democratic politics, is of Irish descent, but a native of this city. He was born in the Fourth Ward on November 29, 1853, and received his early education at the parochial schools of St. James's and St. Mary's parishes. Then for three years he attended at the well-known De La Salle Institute, where he pursued the regular course and was graduated. In 1880 Manhattan College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. He also studied for a time in the Law Department of the University of the City of New York, as New York University was then called. In boyhood, while in the parish schools, he began to be called the "silver-tongued orator" on account of his distinction in declamation, and even when quite a youth was well known as an effective speaker before church societies.

On leaving school Mr. Grady entered the publishing-house of D. Appleton & Co., as a copy-holder in the proof-reading room. Later he was engaged in the offices of various legal firms, where he pursued his law studies until he was ready for admission to the bar. He was an assistant to William C. Whitney in the Corporation Counsel's office in 1876, after having been a recording clerk in the Comty Clerk's office in 1874, and a census enumerator in 1875. He had been offered by the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt a cadetship at West Point in 1872, but had declined it, his inclinations leading him unmistakably toward political life.

Mr. Grady's public career began in 1877. In that year he went to Albany as member of Assembly from the Second District

for three years, and then, in 1881, was elected to the State Senate of 1882-83. His term in the Senate was marked by a conflict with Governor Cleveland, Mr. Grady opposing various measures in which the Governor was interested, and criticizing the Governor unsparingly. As a result, Mr. Cleveland wrote a letter to the leader of Tammany Hall, asking that, for the sake of his "personal comfort and satisfaction," Mr. Grady be not reëlected. Although Mr. Grady was most highly esteemed by his associates, it was deemed best, for the sake of harmony in the party, that another man should be sent to the Senate in his place. Accordingly Mr. Grady withdrew for a time from public life. During the first Cleveland administration he was not in harmony with the national leaders of the party. But in 1888 a reconciliation occurred, and, at the request of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Grady went upon the stump and made many speeches throughout the country in favor of Mr. Cleveland's reëlection. In 1888 he was reëlected to the State Senate to fill a vacancy occasioned by the election of the former Representative to the office of County Clerk of New York.

Mr. Grady was appointed a police-court justice by Mayor Grant in 1891, and served until those courts were reorganized under the City Magistrates Act, passed in 1895. He then resumed active political work, and in the fall of 1895 was again elected to the State Senate, from the Fourteenth District, and at the ensuing session resumed his commanding rank on the Democratic side of that body. Again reëlected in 1898, he was chosen leader of the Democratic minority. He is a favorite of Tammany Hall, and is much in demand, not only for political speeches, but on all sorts of public occasions.





A. W. Gray



HENRY WINTHROP GRAY

HENRY WINTHROP GRAY, well known in New York as a financier and as a public servant, comes on the paternal side from old New England stock. His father, George Winthrop Gray, was a native of Boston, who came to New York to engage in business, and spent the remainder of his life here. His business was trade with China, and in it he was associated as partner with N. L. & G. Griswold, one of the foremost New York firms of that time. The association was also more than a business one, for Mr. Gray married Maria Griswold, daughter of George Griswold, thus adding the latter family to the ancestry of the subject of this sketch.

Henry Winthrop Gray, son of George Winthrop Gray and Maria Griswold Gray, was born in New York city on June 12, 1842. He was educated in the schools of New York, completing his academic training with a course in the University of the City of New York, as New York University was at that time called.

Upon leaving college Mr. Gray engaged in mercantile pursuits with the firm of N. L. & G. Griswold, with which his father was associated. Subsequently he turned his attention to more purely financial affairs, and became a broker and a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Some years ago he retired from active business pursuits, but he still retains his membership in the Stock Exchange.

In 1889 Mr. Gray was appointed receiver of the North River Sugar Refining Company, a concern which was at that time dissolved because of its absorption into the Sugar Trust. Subsequently he was appointed by the New York courts receiver in various other insolvency and dissolution cases, for his services in which he received great credit.

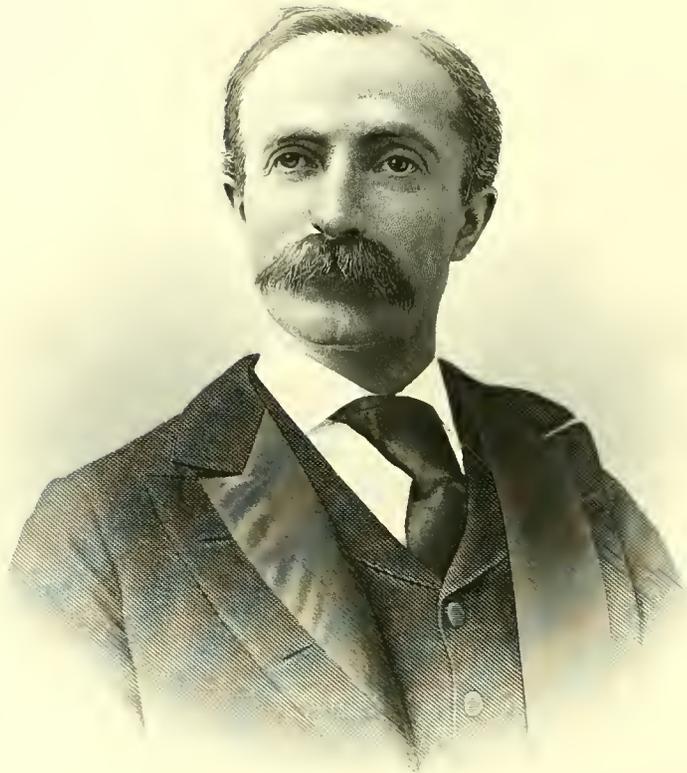
Mr. Gray's public service began in 1892, when he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Parks of the city of New York. He filled that office for only a short time, and then resigned it in order to accept appointment as one of the Fire Commissioners of New York. This latter place he also resigned, in the spring of 1894, on account of disagreement with the other members of the board concerning the methods and expenses of the department.

In May, 1895, the office of Special Commissioner of Jurors was created, and he was appointed to fill it, which he did until that office was abolished in the spring of 1901.

Mr. Gray is a well-known figure in some of the best clubs of New York, his affiliations including the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, City, Down-Town, and Whist clubs, and the Century Association.

Mr. Gray was first married to Miss Mary M. Travers, who bore him two children, William Travers Gray, and Maria Griswold Gray, the latter now being the wife of William B. Coster. His second wife was Miss Matilda G. Frelinghuysen, daughter of the distinguished Senator of the United States and Secretary of State Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey.





Lawrence



SAMUEL GREENBAUM

SAMUEL GREENBAUM is a native of London, England, where he was born on January 23, 1854, the son of Lewis and Rachel (Schlesinger) Greenbaum. When he was only two years old his parents removed to New York, and that city has ever since been his home. His early education was received in the public schools of New York, whence in due time he was graduated into the College of the City of New York. From the latter he was graduated in 1872, and immediately thereafter he was appointed a teacher in Grammar School No. 59, in East Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Greenbaum served at the teacher's desk with much acceptability for five years. At the same time, however, he was preparing himself for the pursuit of the profession to which he has since devoted his chief attention. He began reading law in the office of Van Sicken, Gildersleeve & Baldwin. Thence he went to Columbia College Law School, where he was graduated in 1875. In the latter year he was admitted to practice at the bar, but did not take advantage of that fact. He continued his connection with the above-mentioned law office for two years more, at the same time preparing himself in the fullest way for independent practice.

Mr. Greenbaum began the practice of the law in an office of his own in 1877, and soon secured a profitable patronage. Seven years later he formed a partnership with Daniel P. Hays, which he maintained until 1898, under the name of Hays & Greenbaum, afterward Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield. This copartnership was dissolved on May 1, 1901. His firm enjoyed a high rank in the legal profession of New York, and had an extensive, varied, and lucrative practice. Its practice was general in nature, comprising real estate, insurance, banking, bankruptcy, patent, and

commercial and corporation law, in all of which branches Mr. Greenbaum is himself proficient. He has personally been counsel in numerous important cases, including that of the diamond-cutters, in which the United States contract labor law was involved. The firm was counsel, also, for General Daniel E. Sickles, as Sheriff of the County of New York, and it was under its suggestion and advice that he effected a general reform of the Sheriff's office on lines afterward approved and made permanent by State legislation. Mr. Greenbaum resumed the practice of his profession alone, with marked success.

Apart from his arduous professional work, Mr. Greenbaum has found time to interest himself largely and effectively in various educational enterprises and movements for social reform. Thus he was one of the founders of the Aguilar Free Library, of which he is president. He was also one of the founders of the Educational Alliance, of which he is vice-president. He was prominent and particularly efficient in the work of erecting the fine building occupied by the latter organization. He has been president, also, of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and has identified himself with other organizations and movements for the public good.

Mr. Greenbaum, previous to 1901, had held and had sought no political office, and had taken no active part in partizan politics. In the fall of that year he accepted a non-partizan nomination for justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York on the "Fusion" ticket, and was elected, polling the largest vote on his ticket. He has not become known as a "club-man" in the ordinary sense of the term; he is, however, a member of the Reform Club, the Lawyers' Club, and many eleemosynary organizations, besides the Bar Association.

He was married, on March 13, 1888, to Miss Selina Ullman, daughter of Israel Ullman of New York, and has two sons and two daughters.





Wm. J. Greenwood



ISAAC JOHN GREENWOOD

“**U**T prosim.” — “May I do good,” — was used long since by the Greenwoods of Norwich, England, as their motto, and still continues to their descendants a verbal inspiration. The family, a branch of the Greenwoods of Yorkshire, was descended from Guiomar de Greenwoode of Greenwood Lee (near Heptenstall), achatour to the household of Maud “the Empress,” mother of Henry II of England. Nathaniel Greenwood, the son of Miles Greenwood, was born in Norwich, in 1631; he it was who transplanted the race to America, and died in 1684 in Boston, Massachusetts, where he had been a ship-builder by trade, and a selectman of the town. He married Mary Allen of Braintree, Massachusetts. His son, Samuel Greenwood, also a ship-builder and selectman, married Elizabeth Brousdon of Boston. His son, Isaac Greenwood of Boston, was one of the foremost makers of mathematical instruments of his time, his services being sought by Benjamin Franklin and other eminent men. He married Mary Fans, a sister-in-law of Colonel Thomas Walker of Montreal. His son, John Greenwood, served in both the army and the navy of the Revolution, and was afterward prominent in New York as the “father of American dentistry.” His son, Isaac John Greenwood, served in the Governor’s Guard (artillery) in the War of 1812, and then continued his father’s practice until 1839. His son, Isaac Greenwood, was graduated at Harvard College in 1821, studied mathematics under Dr. Desaguliers in London, and in 1827 became the first Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard. He married Sarah Clarke, a niece of Cotton Mather’s last wife. His first wife, Sarah Vanderhoof Bogert, bore him three daughters; by his second wife, Mary McKay, daughter of John and Eliza-

beth (Riddle) McKay of New York, he had two sons, Isaac John Greenwood and the late Mr. Langdon Greenwood, who died in January, 1900, at the age of sixty.

The elder of these sons, Isaac John Greenwood, born in New York city on November 15, 1833, entered Columbia College at the age of sixteen years, and was graduated in the class of 1853. Four years later he received the degree of A. M. From 1856 to 1861 he studied chemistry with Professor Robert Ogden Doremus, and attended lectures at the New York Medical College.

Mr. Greenwood has throughout his life devoted much attention to the interests of learned and scientific societies. He was in 1859 one of the original members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and in 1864 was one of its incorporators and its first vice-president. He is a member of the New York Historical, the New York Genealogical and Biographical, the American Geographical and Statistical, the Long Island Historical, and the Dunlap societies in New York, and the Prince Society of Boston, and is a corresponding member of the Buffalo Historical Society, and the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. He is also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History, and the New York Botanical Garden and Zoölogical Garden societies. His clubs are the Colonial and University of New York city. By virtue of his grandfather's career he is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In religious matters he is identified with the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, and is a member of its grand consistory.

Mr. Greenwood's wife, Mrs. Mary Agnes Greenwood, daughter of Joseph and Eliza E. (Barnes) Rudd of New York, whom he married in 1866, died in October, 1890, at the age of forty-four. Mr. Greenwood's home is at No. 271 West End Avenue.





J. B. M. Governor



JAMES BROWN MASON GROSVENOR

THE name of Grosvenor is a notable one in England, where it is borne by one of the richest and most aristocratic families in the peerage. In this newer and greater England of the West, as the United States has been called, the name is by no means unknown. It is borne by men who have made their mark clear and ineffaceable upon the record of the nation, and by some who have further bestowed the name upon places created and developed by their enterprise and energy. You will find in Connecticut, for example, a thriving town called Grosvenor Dale, which takes its name from a master merchant who gave the place its prosperity.

James Brown Mason Grosvenor is descended from a typical New England family, identified with the manufacturing and other interests of that region. His father was William Grosvenor, a merchant and manufacturer of cotton goods at Grosvenor Dale, Connecticut, and his mother was Rosa Anne Mason Grosvenor, whose family name is also a conspicuous one in New England annals. Chad Brown was also among his ancestors, and others of them were prominent in the affairs of Rhode Island and in the financial world of New York. He was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on February 12, 1840, and was educated at the University Grammar School in that city, at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and at Brown University, Providence, where he was a member of the class of 1862.

It happened to Mr. Grosvenor, however, as to many other young men at about the same time, that his career as a student was interrupted by the rude clamor of war and by the calls of his country. He was in the latter part of his junior year at Brown University when Fort Sumter was fired upon. He de-

sired to finish his course and take his baccalaureate degree, which he would have taken with honorable rank in his class. But the roar of the guns at Charleston drove studies from his mind. He left college and joined the army. His first enlistment was in the First Battery of Providence, and he remained in the Federal service until the end of 1863.

Then he returned to civil life, but not to "academic shades." Instead, he turned his attention immediately to practical business pursuits. On January 1, 1864, he became a clerk in a dry-goods commission house in New York city. There he remained for three years. At the end of that period he transferred his services to the firm of Leonard & Rhoades, also a dry-goods commission house in New York. Of this latter house he became a partner, the firm-name being changed to Leonard, Rhoades & Grosvenor. In time the name became Rhoades & Grosvenor. The next change was to Grosvenor & Co., and finally it was known as Grosvenor & Carpenter. Under the last style it closed up its affairs through voluntary liquidation on January 1, 1890. At that time Mr. Grosvenor retired from active business life, to enjoy a well-earned leisure amid the substantial fruits of his years of industry.

Mr. Grosvenor still retains, however, large proprietary and investment interests in various companies, among them being the Grosvenor Dale Company, of Grosvenor Dale, Connecticut, the United States Casualty Company, and the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company. Mr. Grosvenor is also a trustee in the Greenwich Savings Bank of New York.

Mr. Grosvenor has never sought political office, contenting himself with faithful performance of the duties of a private citizen. He is a member of the Union Club, the Racquet and Tennis Club, the Ardsley Club, the New England Society, the American Geographical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was married, on January 22, 1896, to Minna Jeanne Ludeling, daughter of the late Hon. John T. Ludeling, Chief Justice of the State of Louisiana.



James D. Hogue



JAMES DUNCAN HAGUE

THE subject of this sketch traces his paternal ancestry to William Hague, a Baptist minister of Yorkshire, England, and, through his father's maternal ancestry, to Joseph Pell, the fourth and last lord of Pelham Manor, in Westchester County, New York, who came from a long line of English ancestors. He is about one thirty-second American Indian, the daughter of a reigning chief in Westchester having been the wife of the third lord of Pelham Manor. He traces his maternal ancestry to the families of Moriarty, Bowditch, Mosby, and Crowninshield, of English and German origin, early residents of Salem, Massachusetts.

James Duncan Hague was born in Boston on February 24, 1836, the son of the Rev. William Hague and Mary Bowditch Moriarty Hague. He attended school at Boston, and Newark, New Jersey, and entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard in 1854. The next year he went to Göttingen, Germany, and studied chemistry and mineralogy in the university for a year, and then to the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg, Saxony, where he studied mining engineering for two years.

Returning to New York, he was sent, early in 1859, to examine Pacific islands in search of phosphatic guano or other resources. He thus spent three years. In 1862-63 he spent some months in the United States naval service at Port Royal, South Carolina, as judge advocate. In 1863 he undertook the management of some copper-mines on Lake Superior, and participated in the discovery and development of the famous Calumet and Hecla and other mines. In 1866 he received an appointment as professor of mining engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which he declined two years later, without having

entered upon its duties. In the same year he went to the West Indies to examine phosphatic guano deposits there. In 1867 he became assistant geologist of the United States Geological Survey of the Fortieth Parallel, and made an exhaustive report, which was published by the government. After revisiting England in 1871 he went to California, and for seven years was engaged as a consulting expert in mining enterprises. During this period his services were sought by foreign governments or private capitalists in China, Japan, India, and South America. His other engagements caused him to decline many such applications, as well as an appointment as juror at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He was a commissioner to and juror at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and made a report on mining industries represented there, which was published by the United States government. Since 1879 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession as a geologist and mining engineer, in New York. In 1892 he visited southern Europe, and examined some of the chief mines of Spain and also briefly visited North Africa. In 1893 he went to Ecuador to inspect some gold-mining properties. In late years he has been professionally concerned in some of the chief gold-, silver-, and copper-mines of the West. He is personally interested as a proprietor in mines in California. Besides the reports already mentioned, Mr. Hague has written many articles for the leading magazines and reviews.

Mr. Hague is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, Union League, and Down-Town clubs of New York, the Union Club of Boston, and the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco. He belongs also to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and the American Geographical Society. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Mary Ward Foote of Guilford, Connecticut, a daughter of George A. Foote, who was the brother of the mother of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Hague died in 1898, leaving two daughters, Marian and Eleanor, and one son, William Hague.



GEORGE M. HAHN

THERE are few fields of business enterprise and industry in which careers are more interesting to regard, and we might add more instructive to study, than that which is afforded by the financial center of the Western world, comprehensively known as Wall Street. There some of the most meteoric and spectacular successes have been attained. There some of the most disastrous failures have occurred, with sudden wreck and ruin. There, too, some of the most substantial fortunes have been amassed by slow and steady growth along prudent and conservative lines. In fact, Wall Street is the whole business world in epitome. There is no process that is not to be found reflected there.

In like manner, Wall Street engages all kinds of talent and energy. The lawyer, the inventor, the manufacturer, all find in it opportunity for the exercise of their special abilities. One operator displays the temperament of a statesman, another that of a military leader, a third that of the pioneer colonist. Some act through intuition, some upon mature judgment after full investigation. Caution and rashness, timidity and valor, optimism and pessimism, are all commingled there in the great whirl and rush of the mill in which fortunes are made and lost, and the business of a continent largely controlled.

It is to be observed, too, that men enter upon the operations of Wall Street under vastly varying circumstances. Some go there poor, to become rich. Some go there rich, to increase their wealth. Some are young, and grow up with the Street. Some do not go thither until they are far on in the ebb of life. The example at present under consideration is one of those who

began in Wall Street at an early age and with slender means, and who have achieved a goodly measure of success.

A typical representative of the energy, enterprise, and success of the younger generation of New York business men is found in George M. Hahn, broker and financier, of Nos. 2 and 4 Wall Street. He was born in New York city in 1858, and was educated in its public and private schools. At an early age he entered the Street, and has been engaged in its fascinating operations ever since.

He began work in the world of finance chiefly on his own responsibility and on his own not too ample resources. Energy, integrity, and shrewdness were his most valuable capital, and they served to yield him handsome profits.

Seven or eight years ago he emerged from the subordinate position in which he had at first been employed, as the head of a fine establishment of his own. His success since that time has been noteworthy, and it has been so substantial and so well founded upon business integrity as to reflect the highest credit upon the man who has achieved it. His business comprises the buying and selling of the choicest lines of securities in the market, not only for speculation, but for permanent investment.

He has paid little attention to politics, apart from the duties of a private citizen. Neither has he made himself conspicuous in club life, though he is a member of several first-class organizations. Among these are the New York Athletic Club, Palestine Commandery of Knights Templar, and Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

He was married some years ago in this city to Miss Kitty Hardy.





Gas. Hooker Hamersley.



JAMES HOOKER HAMERSLEY

“THE claims of long descent” are not an empty fiction. Even in this land it is yet impossible to ignore family distinction, or to regard without interest the progress of successive generations of one stock from eminence in the Old World, through loyal distinction in the New, to the highest worth in the latest and present members. Such a family is that of which James Hooker Hamersley is the present representative.

The paternal side of the house is traced back to Hugo le Kinge, who went from Provence, France, to England about 1366 and acquired a large estate, which was named Hamersley. Sir Hugh Hamersley, a great merchant in the East and West Indies trade, was Lord Mayor of London in 1627. His great grandson, William Hamersley, was an officer in the British navy. He settled in New York about 1716 and planted his family here. He was a leading merchant of this city and a vestryman of Trinity Church. His son, Andrew Hamersley, was an important merchant and landowner in this city, and Hamersley Street, now West Houston Street, was named for him. He married Margaret Stelle, a granddaughter of Thomas Gordon, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, and chief justice of that State. They had three sons, William, Thomas, and Lewis Carré, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Lucretia. The third of these sons married Elizabeth Finney of Virginia, and had one daughter, who never married, and two sons, Andrew Gordon and John William. Of these two sons, the elder, Andrew Gordon, was a lawyer and an attaché of the American Legation in Paris under Mr. Rives. He married Sarah Mason and had one son, Louis Carré, who married Lily Price, daughter of Commodore Price, U. S. N. The last-named

lady, after her husband's death, married the Duke of Marlborough, and now, by her third marriage, is Lady Beresford. The younger son of the first Lewis Carré Hamersley, John William Hamersley, was educated at Columbia College, practised law with success, traveled widely, and devoted much attention to religious and literary work. He was a founder of the Union Club and a member of the Century Club and St. Nicholas Society. He was conspicuously concerned in persuading Congress to recognize the Mexican republic, and in encouraging the Mexicans to throw off the French-Austrian yoke. Captain Mayne Reid made him the hero of his novel, "The Lone Ranch." Mr. Hamersley married Miss Catherine Livingston Hooker, daughter of Judge James Hooker of Poughkeepsie, and had one son, James Hooker Hamersley, the subject of this sketch, and three daughters: Virginia, the wife of Cortlandt de Peyster Field; Catherine Livingston, the wife of John Henry Livingston, great-grandson of Chancellor Livingston; and Helen Reade, wife of Charles D. Stiekney, Jr.

Other ancestors of James Hooker Hamersley were Joseph Reade, one of the Provincial Council of New York, from whom Reade Street took its name; Robert Livingston, member of the Colonial Assembly, and founder of Livingston Manor on the Hudson River; Pilyp Pieterse van Schuyler, captain in provincial forces in 1667; Brant Arentse Van Schlietenhorst, Governor of the colony of Rensselaerwyek in 1648; Thomas Hooker, one of the founders of Connecticut; and Henry Beekman, who obtained from Queen Anne a grant of a large tract of land in Dutchess County, a portion of which is in Mr. Hamersley's possession, and has always been owned by the family since the original grant.

James Hooker Hamersley was born in New York city on January 26, 1844. He was first sent to school in Paris, France, afterward at the Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute, and finally at Columbia College. He was graduated with high honors and was a commencement orator in 1865, then entered the Law School of Columbia, and was there graduated in 1867. He then studied law further in the office of James W. Gerard, then a leader of the New York bar, and was admitted to practice at the bar. From his Alma Mater he received the degrees of A. B. and

A. M. For about ten years he practised his profession with success. He was connected with a number of cases of the highest importance, including that concerning the opening of Church Street in this city, in which he was defeated in the lower courts, but which he persistently carried from one tribunal to another, until at last the Court of Appeals gave a unanimous decision in his favor.

He retired from the bar to manage his own large estate, and to devote his attention to travel, literature, and philanthropic works. At one time he planned a public career. He was sent to the Republican State Convention in 1877, and later was nominated for the State Assembly in the Eleventh District, but withdrew in favor of his friend William Waldorf Astor, to whose success at the polls he largely contributed. For many years he was a director of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company. He has made numerous voyages to Europe, and has traveled from the Mediterranean to the Arctic Ocean. Before he was twelve years old he had climbed Vesuvius afoot, seen several crowned heads and nearly a score of European capitals, and been presented to Pope Pius IX. A lover of books, he possesses a fine library and spends much time therein. His contributions to current literature have been numerous in poetry and prose, on topics connected with travels, religion, politics, and others that are of living interest to the age in which he lives. It is for his poems, however, that he will be best known and longest remembered. A charming volume of these was published in 1898, entitled "The Seven Voices," to wit: the Voice of Cupid; Voice from Rivers, Lakes, and Mountains; Voice from the Sea; Voice from Foreign Climes; Voice of the Past; Voice of the Future; and Voice from Everywhere. These topics show the range of Mr. Hamersley's literary interest. Among the most popular of the poems are "The Countersign," "Yellow Roses," "Fog Curtain," "The Midnight Sun," "Ronkonkoma," "Maseonomo," and "Voice of the Breakers."

The appearance of this volume was hailed with a chorus of critical commendation from many sources. "Mr. Hamersley has an ear for melody and a facility in rhyming," said the "New York Herald." "I praise Mr. Hamersley as a poet first of all," said the "Home Journal's" reviewer, "because he is simple and

unaffected, the sentiment of the verses pure and sweet. In this beautiful volume Mr. Hamersley has strewn the trail of his travels from the ever-imposing Hudson, over the sea, to many 'an old poetic mountain,' with flowers of thought as sweet as those 'Yellow Roses' of which he sings. But there are many poems in this volume which will give keen pleasure. . . . I do not believe any New-Yorker can read his 'Voice on the Hudson and Adirondacks' without an answering throb." "Mr. Hamersley's verse," said the "Buffalo Express," "is fluent and musical." "He has the true poetic instinct," said the "New York Observer." "A collection of sweet, tender, and noble lines," said the "Boston Globe."

Mr. Hamersley is a member of many important social organizations, among them being the University, Metropolitan, City, and Badminton clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New York Historical Society, the New York Law Institute, the American Geographical Society, and the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, of which latter he is president. He is a member of the executive committee of the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, vice-president of the Babies' Hospital, an honorary manager of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Seamen, and is interested in many other benevolent works.

He was married, on April 30, 1888, to Miss Margaret Willing Chisolm, a daughter of William Eddings Chisolm, who was a member of a distinguished South Carolina family. Mrs. Hamersley's mother was a daughter of John Rogers, an honored citizen of New York, as a memorial to whom the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion was built by his widow. Mrs. Hamersley is also a grand-niece of William Augustus Muhlenberg, the famous Protestant Episcopal preacher and writer, and founder of St. Luke's Hospital. Her charming disposition, fine culture, and benevolent heart have made Mrs. Hamersley equally a favorite in society and a fellow-worker with her husband in his philanthropic efforts. Mr. and Mrs. Hamersley have had three children: Margaret Rogers, who died in infancy, Catherine Livingston, born on May 8, 1891, and Louis Gordon, born on July 20, 1892.



W. H. Harned



CHARLES AUGUSTUS HARNED

AMONG the comrades of William Penn in his settlement in this country were three brothers named Harned. They were fellow-members with him of the Society of Friends, and came hither to escape from the persecution that was directed at their faith. They settled at the place now known as Woodbridge, in New Jersey, and there their descendants have largely made their homes. One son of the family three generations ago went to Richmond, Virginia, and settled there, and there his son and that son's son were born. The last-mentioned descendant, Samuel Walker Harned, was a ship-builder. He married a young lady of Newark, New Jersey, and lived for some time at Port Byron, New York.

Charles Augustus Harned was born of this parentage, at Port Byron, on March 30, 1840. He was entered as a student at the Boys' Academy and Normal School at Albany, but at an early age was compelled to leave school and work for a living. This was before he was fairly "in his teens." He worked for Hugh J. Hastings in the office of the Albany "Knickerbocker" newspaper. At fifteen he was employed in the office of the New York Central Railroad at Albany. Then, while on leave of absence from that place, through the influence of Thurlow Weed he secured a place as page in the State Assembly for half a term. On account of his intelligence, industry, and general merits he was reappointed for the remaining half of that term. Then he went back to the railroad office. In 1858 he again got leave of absence, and improved it by securing, through Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State, the appointment of messenger and secretary to Thomas J. Alvord, Speaker of the Assembly, in which place he was industrious and capable, and received one

hundred dollars pay for extra services. At the end of the session he returned to the railroad, and then, in 1859, came to this city.

His first work here was as shipping-clerk in the office of G. W. Powers & Co. A month later he was made receiving-clerk also, and at the end of five months more he resigned the places and went to Savannah, Georgia, to seek railroad employment. Finding no suitable place open, he went into the trading and express business. This was interrupted by the Civil War. He found that he must either cast in his lot with the secessionists or come North. He chose the latter, and returned to New York.

He had only twenty-six dollars when he arrived here, and was hungry. But he would not ask for aid, but only for employment. This he found at last in a butter store, where he worked day and night, Sundays and holidays, and got five dollars a week. After eleven months he left the place because his employer would not increase his salary, and got into the Appraiser's stores, and then the United States Weigher's office, but after a brief experience there he decided to set up in business for himself. In 1869, shortly before "Black Friday," he began in Wall Street. By hard work he made enough to buy himself a seat in the Stock Exchange in 1871. Since that time he has been steadily and successfully operating in Wall Street. He has passed through several serious panics in the Street, but has never failed to meet all his obligations, and has always commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. Harned is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, F. and A. Masons, and was the Master thereof in 1873 and 1874. He was married at Albany, in 1863, to Miss Caroline L. Barnard, by whom he has had eight children. Of these, six are now living: Mrs. Carrie H. Birdseye, Mrs. Daisy H. Freeman, Miss Mamie Harned, Miss Grace Harned, Miss Jennie Harned, and Norman Harned.





E. B. Harper



EDWARD BASCOMB HARPER

MORE than three centuries ago Sir William Harper was Lord Mayor of London. He was a member of a family already honored and worthy of honors in England. In a later generation some of its members emigrated to this New England of the West and settled in Delaware. There, in Kent County, in the early half of the century, lived Charles Harper, a merchant well known for his ability and integrity. He was married to Martha Hardeastle, a member of an excellent Southern family settled in Maryland, and to them was born on September 4, 1842, a son, to whom they gave the name of Edward Bascomb.

When the boy was only thirteen years old he was left fatherless, and the estate was not large. Therefore he promptly set out to earn his own living and at the same time to educate himself. For six years he was a clerk in a store at Dover, Delaware. Then, young as he was, he organized a company of troops for the Federal Army in the Civil War. For some reason it was not accepted, and young Harper thereupon went back to his preparation for a business career. After a brilliant career as student in a business college, he entered a Philadelphia banking house, and was rapidly advanced through successive grades until he was the firm's chief manager.

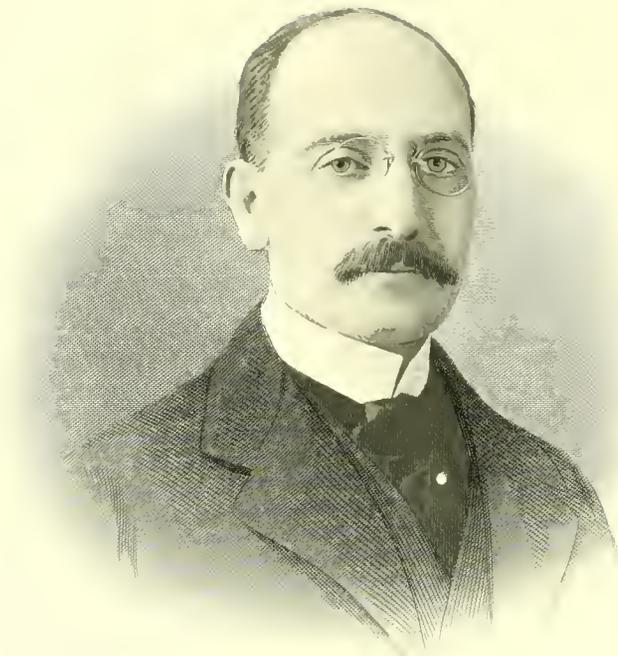
In 1868 Mr. Harper turned his attention to life-insurance, in which important business his best work was thereafter to be done. His first work was done as Western manager of the Commonwealth Company of New York, in which he was so successful that he was quickly promoted to the place of general superintendent. He remained with that company until it went out of existence. Then other places were offered to him on every hand. He accepted that of New York manager of the

John Hancock Company of Boston, and in it achieved further success. He induced the company, for the first time in America, to adopt the "prudential," or "industrial," system of insurance for people of small means, a system which has since attained enormous proportions.

In 1880 Mr. Harper severed his connection with the John Hancock Company and carried into effect his long-cherished scheme of founding a new company on a purely "mutual" basis, with no stock-holders nor trustees save the policy-holders themselves, among whom all the profits of the business should be divided. It was to be a coöperative organization, insuring the lives of members at cost. The venture was greeted by many with ridicule and denunciation. But the rapid growth and vast success of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association have amply vindicated Mr. Harper's wisdom. On September 16, 1881, Mr. Harper became president of the association, and held that place until his death. In the first month of his presidency the business of the association amounted to \$1,000,000. The month before his death the new business of the home office was nearly \$8,000,000, all claims were paid, and a reserve fund of nearly \$4,000,000 was on hand. The association had 100,000 members, with over \$300,000,000 insurance. Then, on July 2, 1895, Mr. Harper died.

He had been a conspicuous force in politics on the Republican side. He had reached the highest degree in Masonry. He was an active member of the Baptist Church. He was a member of the New York Board of Trade, and of the Constitution, Lotos, Manhattan, Athletic, Arkwright, Church, and Patria clubs of New York, of the New York Geographical Society, and of the St. George's Club of London. He was married to Emma Underhill, a member of the distinguished Westchester County family of that name.

Mr. Harper's remains are resting at Mount Hope, Westchester County, New York.



Morris Haysman



MORRIS HENRY HAYMAN

THE cosmopolitan population of the United States, and especially of its metropolis, is made up of people of every tribe and nation, and from every land under the whole heavens. There is no state, however ancient or however modern, or great or small, or famous or obscure, that does not make its contribution. The former duchy of Nassau in Germany, since 1866 forcibly incorporated into the kingdom of Prussia, bears one of the historic names of Europe. It has given also, through the Netherlandish branch of its ducal family, its ancient name to towns and streets and institutions of great number in the United States.

From the original duchy of Nassau not a few esteemed citizens of the United States have come. Among them, in the last generation, was Henry Hayman, who settled in the city of New York and became a stable proprietor. He not only became a thoroughly naturalized and acclimated American, but he married an American wife, a native of New York, who had been educated in the old Broome Street public school.

To Henry and Emma Hayman was born Morris Henry Hayman, in the city of New York, on March 5, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of the city, attending at first No. 40, and afterward the College of the City of New York, which forms the highest department of the public-school system. Finally, adopting the law as his profession, he pursued a course in the Law School of New York University.

During his student life, and prior to his successful entry upon the practice of the law, Mr. Hayman was for a time engaged in teaching in New York city.

Having successfully completed the university law course, Mr.

Hayman was admitted to the bar in 1888, and thereupon began the practice of his chosen profession in New York. His practice has been general in character, embracing nearly all departments of litigation, and he has attained both prosperity and estimable repute.

Mr. Hayman has held no political office, and indeed has been a candidate for none, preferring, at least for the present, to devote his entire attention to the prosecution of his professional work. He has, however, become interested in some business enterprises outside of his profession. He is now president of the Golden Chest Mining Company, and also president of the Columbian Land and Investment Company.

Mr. Hayman is not identified with many clubs or other social organizations. Among those with which he is connected is the Progress Club, of which he is financial secretary.

He was married in New York, on April 17, 1892, to Miss Dora Docter of Port Henry, New York.





Frederick R. Hazard



FREDERICK ROWLAND HAZARD

FREDERICK ROWLAND HAZARD, who was born at Peace Dale, Rhode Island, on June 14, 1858, is the son of Rowland Hazard and Margaret Rood Hazard. His father, who died in 1898, was a prominent manufacturer of woolen goods, treasurer of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, and president of the Solvay Process Company, makers of alkali. Mr. Hazard is a brother of Rowland Gibson Hazard, Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College, Mrs. N. T. Bacon of Peace Dale, Rhode Island, and Mrs. Irving Fisher of New Haven, Connecticut. He is a grandson of Rowland Gibson Hazard, author of "Hazard on the Will" and other works, and a descendant of Thomas Hazard, who came from England and settled at Boston in 1635.

Mr. Hazard received in his youth a liberal education. He attended elementary schools at Peace Dale and Kingston, Rhode Island, and the Providence English and Classical School. Thence, in 1877, he went to Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of A. B. Three years later he received the degree of A. M. in course, having meantime given more than a year to special chemical work, partly at the French chemical works of Solvay et Cie., at Dombasle, near Nancy. On returning to the United States in the spring of 1884, he went to Syracuse, New York, and there became assistant treasurer of the Solvay Process Company, manufacturers of alkali. During 1881-83 he was connected with the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company as a student of the woolen manufacturing industry.

The practical business career of Mr. Hazard began in May, 1884, with his connection with the Solvay Process Company, at Syracuse. The early history of that company is one of experi-

ment and struggles. It had to adapt principles and apparatus to new and unknown conditions, and in so doing now and then met with failure, though in the long run it made successful progress. In all this work Mr. Hazard was prominently associated with W. B. Cogswell, the treasurer and general manager. In 1890 he succeeded Mr. Cogswell as treasurer, the latter remaining general manager. The business of the company steadily increased, and at present its daily output at Syracuse is about six hundred tons of alkali, and at Detroit, where it has branch works, five hundred tons. The capital has been increased from three hundred thousand dollars to five million dollars, and the number of employees from less than two hundred to more than forty-five hundred. Mr. Hazard became president of this company upon the death of his father in 1898.

In addition Mr. Hazard has been, since 1888, a director and treasurer of the Split Rock Cable Road Company of Syracuse; since 1889 a director and treasurer of the Tully Pipe Line Company of Syracuse; since 1892 a director of the Commercial National Bank of Syracuse; since 1894 a director and treasurer of the Semet Solvay Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; since 1896 a director of the First National Bank of Syracuse; and since 1898 a director of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company of Peace Dale, Rhode Island. He has held no public office save that of President of the village of Solvay, near Syracuse, since its organization in 1894. He makes his home in that village, and has there a fine farm. He is a member of the University, Citizens', and Syracuse clubs of Syracuse; the University and Transportation clubs and the Down-Town Association of New York; the Detroit Club of Detroit, Michigan; and the American Chemical Society, the American Geographical Society, and the American Society of Mining Engineers.

Mr. Hazard was married on May 29, 1886, at Syracuse, to Miss Dora Gannett Sedgwick, daughter of the Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick of that city. He has three daughters and two sons.



Geo. J. Helms



GEORGE JACOB HELMER

AMONG the foremost practitioners of the new branch of the healing art which bears the name of osteopathy is Dr. George Jacob Helmer of New York. He is a Canadian by nativity, having been born at Williamsburg, Ontario, on January 21, 1866, the son of Z. E. and Angeline Hollister Helmer. His grandparents on both sides of the family were of German origin, and moved into Canada from New York State about 1812. He received a good education at local schools, and then left his father's farm for mercantile life. For a time he was shipping-clerk and salesman for firms at St. Paul, Minnesota, and traveling salesman for large factories at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In the meantime his inclinations were turning more and more strongly toward the medical profession, and he began, while pursuing his mercantile career, to prepare himself to enter a medical college.

Just as he was about to enter a medical college at St. Louis, Missouri, however, osteopathy was brought to his attention. A member of his family, whom other physicians had failed to cure, led him to investigate it. He was profoundly impressed with the theory and practice, and determined to devote himself to its study. Dr. Helmer says: "The science of osteopathy depends upon the principles of anatomy and physiology for its results. It is a science of treating disease without drugs or knife, discovered in 1874 by Dr. A. T. Still. It is based on the principle that disease is caused by some part of the human mechanism being out of proper adjustment, namely, misplaced bone, cartilage, ligament, adhesions, muscular contractions, etc., resulting in unnatural pressure on, or obstruction to, nerve, blood, or lymph so essential for the vitality, nutrition, and the perform-

ance of the normal function of each and every part of the human organism. By means of a thorough knowledge of the human mechanism and a highly developed sense of touch, the osteopath, through the agency or use of the bones (especially the long ones which he uses as levers), correctly adjusts the misplaced parts, reëstablishing the freedom of action of all fluids, forces, or substances pertaining to life."

He entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and there, on March 2, 1886, was graduated with the degree of D. O., or Doctor of Osteopathy. At that time osteopathy was nowhere legally recognized, and the practice of it was not sanctioned in any State of the Union. Dr. Helmer first went to Colorado and began his practice. Although he met with success there, he came East after six months to fulfil a previous engagement, and settled at Chelsea, Vermont. There also he was successful in practice, but he found himself strongly opposed by the "regular" schools of medicine. A bill was introduced into the Legislature prohibiting the practice of osteopathy in Vermont. Dr. Helmer hastened to Montpelier, and at a public hearing discussed the matter before the Legislature to such effect that not only was the hostile bill dropped, but another was passed recognizing and officially sanctioning the practice of osteopathy in that State.

Dr. Helmer came to New York on January 5, 1897, and established himself in that city as a practitioner of osteopathy. He has met with much prosperity, and has, by his example and his writings, contributed much to the extension of the practice. He is president of the New York State Society of Osteopaths, a prominent member of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, being one of its first officers, a member of the Medical Relief Society of New York city, and also of the Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum.

Dr. Helmer is a member of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. He is married and has twin daughters, May and Katherine.



Cecil Campbell Higgins



CECIL CAMPBELL HIGGINS

CECIL CAMPBELL HIGGINS, at one time an influential political leader, long a successful lawyer, and a popular club-man in two countries, is descended on the paternal side from a family which came from England and settled in Virginia and Maryland more than two and a half centuries ago, and for many generations were prosperous planters in those States. On his mother's side he comes from the Scotch family of Campbell, one of the most illustrious in Scotland, the Scotch-Irish family of Butler, also eminent, the English family of Stearns, and the French Huguenot family of Sigourney, all of which settled at Oxford, Massachusetts. His mother's maiden name was Celia Campbell. His father was Samuel Hale Higgins, D. D., a well-known preacher and theologian.

Mr. Higgins was born on August 28, 1850, at Roxbury, Massachusetts, now an important part of the city of Boston. He received a careful education in primary and preparatory schools, and was then matriculated at Princeton College, New Jersey. There he pursued the regular collegiate course with distinction, and was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1871. Selecting the legal profession as his occupation in life, he then came to New York and entered the Law School of Columbia College, under Professor Theodore W. Dwight. There he was successful as a student, and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1873. The next year he received the degree of M. A. from Princeton.

On leaving the Columbia Law School Mr. Higgins was admitted to practice at the bar. He entered the office of Colonel George Bliss, who was at that time United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, and there rapidly developed

facility in the practical application of the legal principles with which he had familiarized himself in the law school. Later he entered the office of John L. Cadwalader, and when the latter accepted the office of Assistant Secretary of State under Secretary Hamilton Fish, Mr. Higgins became managing clerk in the office of Messrs. Eaton & Tailer, commencing practice a few months later. His career as a lawyer has throughout been marked with great success.

Mr. Higgins has not recently taken an active part in political affairs. He was formerly for some years a leader of the Democratic party in the old Seventh Assembly District, there being associated with his kinsman, Peter B. Olney, Judge Martin T. McMahon, and other prominent men. Later he was one of the committee appointed by the Young Men's Democratic Club to confer with the so-called Brunswick Hotel Committee in organizing and perfecting the movement out of which grew the County Democracy. He was the secretary of the meeting at Cooper Union at which the Committee of Fifty was appointed for the purpose of reforming the Democratic party of this city, and was himself a member of that committee.

He has long been a prominent club-man. For nearly twenty-five years he has been a member of the Union League Club of this city. He was one of the active movers in the reorganization and revival of the University Club. He is also a member of the Westchester Historical Society and other organizations in and near New York, and of the St. George's Club, Hanover Square London, England.

Mr. Higgins was married, on September 17, 1887, to Miss Susan Rush of Philadelphia. She is a daughter of Colonel Richard Henry Rush, who was a son of Richard Rush, a grandson of the famous Dr. Benjamin Rush, and a great-grandson of Richard Stockton of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have one son, Campbell Higgins, and one daughter, Celia Campbell Higgins.





Erasmus Nivsek



FERDINAND HIRSCH

THE "Nestor of the cigar trade" of the United States, as he has widely been called, David Hirsch, is a native of Rastatt, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. At the age of nineteen he entered the Austrian army, in which he served as a captain. In middle life he came to the United States, settled for a time at St. Louis, and then entered the Confederate service in the Civil War. He was in the first engagement of that war, at Camp Jackson, Missouri, and later was provost-marshal at Columbus, Kentucky. After the war he continued in the cigar manufacturing business, in which he is still largely engaged. His wife, Babette Hirsch, was born in Flehingen, Baden.

Ferdinand Hirsch, son of this couple, was born at Flehingen, Baden, on December 6, 1851, and was brought to this country in early childhood. His education in school was limited because of his own unwillingness to pursue his studies further. His father wished him to become highly educated, and offered to send him to the University of Cambridge, England, for five years. The alternative was that he should go to work. He chose the latter, and at the age of thirteen began to learn the trade of a cigar-maker. Then, before his seventeenth year, his father sent him "on the road" to sell cigars, and thus he traveled extensively throughout the country, as far south as Texas and as far west as the Pacific Coast. He was a hard and conscientious worker, dreading neither wind nor weather nor any other difficulties, and daunted by no rivalry. Thus he attained the success he deserved, and probably sold as many cigars in the years he was thus employed as any other man in America.

After a few years in such service for his father, he became the sole representative on the road of the great house of Straiton &

Storm, in which place he remained for a number of years. Finally, in July, 1883, he embarked in business on his own account, as a manufacturer of clear Havana cigars, in which he has ever since been successfully engaged. He established his factory at Key West, Florida, in 1885, and still maintains it at that place.

Mr. Hirsch is president of the Ferdinand Hirsch Company of New York and Key West; president of the Khedivial Company, cigarette manufacturers, Chicago, Illinois; president of Celestine Palacio & Co., New York and Key West, Florida; sole representative in the United States and Canada of Henry Clay & Bock & Co., Limited, of London, England, and Havana, Cuba, which position he has filled for seventeen years; and sole representative of the Cigar and Tobacco Factories, Limited, of London and Havana. The extent of his business may be estimated from the fact that the yearly output of one of these concerns, Henry Clay & Bock & Co., is 85,000,000 cigars and 1,200,000,000 cigarettes.

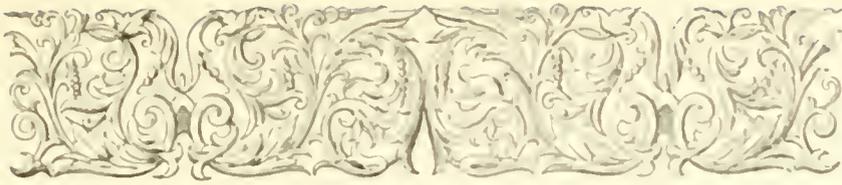
The direction of the great business enterprises has proved sufficient to satisfy Mr. Hirsch's energies and ambition. He has identified himself with no other important interests, and has held and sought no political offices. Neither has he cared to spend much time in nor to give much of his attention to clubs or other social organizations. It is his pride to have attained a foremost place in the trade with which he has so long been identified, and to command a patronage that now embraces not only the North American continent, but Europe, Africa, and Australasia.

Mr. Hirsch was married at St. Louis, Missouri, on April 19, 1876, to Miss Minnie F. Hineman, who has borne him a daughter, Effie Adelaide Hirsch, and a son, Harvey Arthur Hirsch.





John P. Holland.



JOHN PHILIP HOLLAND

JOHN PHILIP HOLLAND, whose name has become known throughout the world in connection with his invention of a submarine boat calculated largely to revolutionize naval warfare, is a true son of the Emerald Isle, and it is largely if not entirely due to that fact that he is the inventor and promoter of the device which bears his name. He was born on February 24, 1841, at Liscanor, County Clare, Ireland, the son of John and Mary Holland, who came respectively from County Cork and County Kerry. His education was acquired in the school of the Christian Brothers, Sexton Street, Limerick.

For twenty years Mr. Holland pursued the occupation of a school-teacher. The first fifteen years were spent in Ireland. Then he came to the United States, and for five years more taught school in Paterson, New Jersey. Meantime he conceived a deep interest in naval warfare, and studied naval architecture and engineering. He was in Ireland during the Civil War in the United States, but he watched with acute interest the development of the iron-clad fighting-ship, and especially the epoch-marking performance of the famous little *Monitor*, invented by John Eriesson. Foreseeing that England would be the first nation to take advantage of the lesson taught by the *Monitor*, and being aware that as that country possessed unequal advantages in materials and experience, her navy would soon become invincible and she would be more firmly established than ever as mistress of the seas, he sought some device by which weak maritime countries could protect themselves against armored ships and defy the tyranny of sea power.

He presently turned his attention to the fascinating plan of submarine boats. That plan had been studied and tried without

success by various men before his time, including an Englishman of more than three centuries ago, a Dutchman of about the same time, Bushnell of Connecticut, 1871, and Robert Fulton himself. But Mr. Holland was not daunted by the failures of others. In 1870 he began actual engineering and constructive work, which he continued with added energy when he came to America. He first submitted his plans for a submarine boat to the Navy Department in 1875, and built his first boat of that type in 1877. This vessel was hampered with a useless engine, and he decided to sink her as a failure and build another. The first boat, however, gave him some useful ideas and experience, and as a consequence his second boat, built in 1881, proved successful and attracted much attention. Disagreement between Mr. Holland and his partner led to the abandonment of the vessel, however, and dissolution of the partnership. In 1886 Mr. Holland joined forces with Captain E. L. Zalinski, the inventor of the dynamite-gun, and a company was formed for the promotion of the submarine boat. The rude experimental boat which was made was wrecked, however, while being launched, and the company was dissolved. Finally, a few years later, at the instance of Commander W. W. Kimball, U. S. N., another company was formed, a contract was made with the government, and the submarine boat *Plunger* was built. This was followed by the more perfect *Holland*, the successful performances of which are at the present time among the most interesting topics of consideration before the naval experts of the world. Mr. Holland is identified with the Holland Torpedo Boat Company and the Electric Boat Company, which have in charge the promotion of his invention.

He was married, on January 25, 1887, to Miss Margaret Foley of Paterson, New Jersey, and has five children: John, Robert, Julia, Joseph, and Margaret.





Richard H. Wood



RICHARD ALEXANDER HUDNUT

THE ancestry of Richard Alexander Hudnut is English on both sides of the house. His father's family came from England and settled at Princeton, New Jersey, about a hundred years ago. There the family filled an important place in local affairs, and the uncle and namesake of Mr. Hudnut's father, Alexander Hudnut, was Mayor of the borough of Princeton. Mr. Hudnut's father, Alexander Hudnut, had a conspicuous career in New York as proprietor of one of the best-known drug stores in the city, which, on Broadway between Fulton and Ann streets, was for many years a landmark. He some years ago retired from active business life, and recently died at Brighton, England.

The maiden name of Mr. Hudnut's mother was Margaret Parker. She was a daughter of Peter Parker, who had married Rebecca Herbert. Both the Parker and Herbert families are of English origin, and are well known in the State of New Jersey, in which they have held large landed estates, and have been influential in social, industrial, and political affairs since the days of the Revolution. Mr. Hudnut's mother is now deceased.

Mr. Hudnut was born in the city of Philadelphia on June 2, 1856. Soon thereafter the family removed to New York, and he was educated in the schools of that city and in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.

At the age of eighteen years he left school and entered the drug store conducted by his father in New York. There he made a thorough study of the drug business, and paid especial attention to the chemistry and the manufacture of perfumes. He remained in association with his father in that store until the latter's retirement from business and the closing of the famous store in 1889.

Mr. Hudnut made a prolonged visit to Europe, during which he traveled widely, and made a careful study of the most approved and successful methods of manufacturing perfumery. Then, on his father's retirement, he opened the Richard Hudnut Pharmacy (Incorporated), at No. 925 Broadway, New York. To that establishment he has since devoted practically his entire business attention.

While conducting a general pharmacy business of the best kind, Mr. Hudnut's corporation, as might be supposed, makes a specialty of the manufacture and sale of perfumery. In that industry nearly a hundred persons are employed, and the "Richard Hudnut Perfumes" are sold in all parts of the country, and are recognized as of the highest standard of excellence, competing not only with the best American but with the best foreign makes.

Mr. Hudnut has not engaged in politics, beyond discharging the duties of a citizen, nor has he engaged conspicuously in any other business undertakings. He is secretary and treasurer of the Richard Hudnut Pharmacy (Incorporated), and gives his time and energies to the promotion of its prosperity.

Mr. Hudnut was married in 1881, at St. Thomas's Church, New York, to Evelyn I. Beals, daughter of Horace Beals, and grand-niece of the late Hannibal Hamlin, formerly Vice-President of the United States. Horace Beals was a well-known granite-quarry owner and the builder of many important public buildings, including the custom-house and the post-office in New York and the post-office in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudnut have no children.





Wm. H. Hunt



ROBERT HUNTER

THE family of Hunter is traced back in a direct line to the days of William the Conqueror. Norman Hunter was one of William's captains, and, after his king's death, was obliged to flee to Scotland to escape the displeasure of the tyrannical William Rufus. He was granted lands by the Scottish king, and built the castle of Hunterston in Ayrshire, which, with the estates, has remained in the possession of the family for nearly eight hundred years, without, it is said, ever lacking lineal representative. From this prolific stock many branches have sprung. General Robert Hunterston founded the English branch which gave to New York and New Jersey one of the ablest royal governors of colonial days. Robert Hunter, Governor from 1710 to 1719, was a pioneer in inducing the settlement of Germans in New York and Pennsylvania. He brought over a colony of two thousand, and spent twenty thousand dollars of his private fortune in establishing and maintaining them. The Long Calderwood branch, founded by Francis Hunter of Hunterston, gave to the world the famous surgeon, John Hunter, who became president of the Royal College of Surgeons, surgeon to the king, and surgeon-general of the British army; also William Hunter, distinguished as a physician, at whose death, in 1798, Parliament voted thirty-five thousand pounds for the purchase of his manuscripts and scientific works, which were deposited in the British Museum.

Dr. Robert Hunter, the subject of this sketch, was of the English branch of the family, and was a lineal descendant of Governor Hunter. His father, Dr. James Hunter, an English physician and surgeon, with his wife, Elizabeth Story Hunter, and a young family, removed to Canada in 1826. Dr. Hunter

became an influential member of the Reform party of Upper Canada, and entered actively into the struggle to obtain responsible government, which culminated in the rebellion of 1837. Himself suspected of complicity, Dr. Hunter was arrested and tried for high treason, but was honorably acquitted of the charge. Disgusted with his Canadian experience, he moved to Lewiston, Niagara County, New York, and became an American citizen. Three of his sons were educated to the profession of medicine.

The youngest, Robert, was born at Heaton Hall, near York, England, on June 14, 1826. He attended school in Geneva, New York, and began his medical studies under his father. He was graduated from the Medical College of the University of the City of New York, March 4, 1846, and went from it to London and Paris for additional study. Returning to New York city, he established himself in a practice which he continued uninterruptedly for over fifty years.

He was always a radical and an original thinker on medical subjects, and as early as 1850 openly repudiated the then universally accepted theory of consumption as an inherited disease of the blood and the general system, contending, on the contrary, that it was a local disease of the lungs acquired by colds. He wrote a number of papers and monographs on lung diseases, and established and edited the "Specialists' Journal of Diseases of the Chest."

He introduced the practice of inhalation as the only rational means of reaching the lungs with healing remedies, and invented the first inhaling instrument ever employed for that purpose in the profession. For forty years he gave his exclusive attention to the lungs and their diseases, and had a record of over sixty thousand cases treated by him. Since 1890 all of his doctrines have been accepted, and are now taught in the medical schools of all civilized countries.

Dr. Hunter was married, in 1846, to Miss Sarah Barton, daughter of the Rev. King Barton. They had a family of eight sons and four daughters, all but five of whom survive. Dr. Hunter died in 1899.



E. Francis Hyde



E. FRANCIS HYDE

E. FRANCIS HYDE, lawyer and financier, is descended from New England colonial stock. His first American ancestors were William Hyde, who was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1650, and, on the maternal side, John Mead, an early settler at Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1660. His great-grandfather Captain James Hyde was an officer of Connecticut troops in the Revolution, and was a grandson of Samuel Lothrop, commander of a Connecticut regiment at the siege and capture of Louisburg. Mr. Hyde's maternal grandfather, Ralph Mead, with whom his father was associated in business, was one of the foremost New York merchants of his time.

Mr. Hyde was born in New York on June 23, 1842, the son of Edwin Hyde, and was educated partly in New York and partly at Middletown, Connecticut. He was graduated from the New York Free Academy, or College of the City of New York, in 1861, and then entered the Law School of Columbia College. In the interval between his two years in the Law School he served for three months in the United States Army, in Virginia. He was graduated in 1863, and entered the law office of Enoch L. Fancher, where he remained for five years. By that time he had built up a large practice, and he formed a partnership with his brother Clarence M. Hyde, which lasted for many years and was marked with much prosperity in legal practice, particularly in matters pertaining to corporations, stocks, wills, and estates.

After a long career at the bar Mr. Hyde turned his attention partly to finance. He was in 1886 elected a vice-president of the Central Trust Company, and since that time has devoted

himself largely to its affairs. The Central Trust Company, of which he has now for so many years been an officer, is well known as one of the foremost financial concerns in New York.

In addition to his arduous business undertakings, Mr. Hyde has long taken an active and beneficent interest in musical matters, and has been a valued patron of high-class orchestral music. Since 1854 he has been an attendant at the concerts of the New York Philharmonic Society, and since 1888 he has been president of that admirable organization. He is also a fellow of the Philharmonic Society of London, being probably the only American who has been elected to that honor. He has accumulated one of the choicest musical libraries in America, and at the semi-centennial anniversary of the Philharmonic Society in 1892 he delivered a noteworthy address upon the society and its work, in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Theodore Thomas in 1896 orchestrated and dedicated to Mr. Hyde one of Bach's violin sonatas, and the composition was played by the Philharmonic Society with much approval in the following season.

Mr. Hyde has paid much attention to benevolent and religious work. Nearly thirty years ago he was chosen an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and he is now a member of the Presbyterian Board of Church Election, and of the New York Sabbath Committee, a manager of the American Bible Society, and a trustee and treasurer of the Princeton Theological Seminary. He is likewise identified with numerous social organizations, including among others the Metropolitan, Riding, Union League, Republican, City, and Down-Town clubs of New York, the Century Association, the Bar Association, the Order of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Hyde was married, in 1868, to Miss Marie E. Brown, daughter of Albert N. Brown, a prominent merchant of New York.





Charles C. Kalbfleisch



CHARLES CONOVER KALBFLEISCH

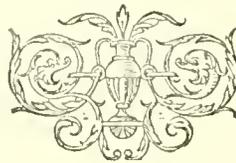
THE old doctrine of the perseverance of the saints finds a worldly parallel in the perseverance of racial types and names. The original Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam were few in number and conservative in manner. One might have thought they would be quickly submerged, and lost in the vast flood of English and others who presently flocked to New York. But such was not the case. They amply held their own, and to this day, while fully Americanized in spirit and ambition, they form a distinct and most vital element of our population. Dutch families have maintained their names and individuality, and, instead of being dominated by the more numerous masses of other nationalities about them, have impressed themselves indelibly upon the city and its life and institutions. There is no element of our much-mixed nation, and especially of the supremely cosmopolitan city of New York, more worthy of note for its energy, integrity, and strength in all good works, than that which came from the sturdy little state on the shore of the North Sea.

Not many families have come hither from Holland in later years to reinforce the Old Guard of original Knickerbockers. Those few who have done so, however, amply maintain the noble characteristics of their predecessors. Among those who have come during the present century, and have already put the stamp of their individuality upon the society and business of their new home, one of the foremost is the family of Kalbfleisch. It was brought hither in the person of Martin Kalbfleisch of Flushing, Holland, who at the age of eighteen sailed for the Dutch East Indies in an American ship, and was thus led to seek closer acquaintance with this country, and finally to make it his home.

He came hither in 1826, being then twenty-two years old, and soon began the manufacture of chemicals in the upper part of New York city. His business outgrew its first quarters, and he removed first to Connecticut, and then to Greenpoint, Long Island. In the latter place he established, in 1842, works which soon became one of the most important of the kind in the whole country. He made his home in Brooklyn, and was twice Mayor of that city, Representative in Congress, and one of the leaders of the city in business enterprises and in numerous movements for the public good.

Martin Kalbfleisch married Elizabeth Harvey, a lady of English birth, and had several sons, who continued his business in the firm of Martin Kalbfleisch's Sons. One of them, Charles Henry Kalbfleisch, married Josephine Conover of New York, and had a son and a daughter. The daughter is now married to John Howard Adams of New York. The son was born in New York, on July 30, 1868, and was named Charles Conover Kalbfleisch. He was educated at Columbia University and Columbia University Law School, receiving the degrees of A. B. in 1891, A. M. in 1892, and LL. B. in 1893. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1893, and has since practised his profession with success in New York city.

Mr. Kalbfleisch has held no political office, though he takes a keen interest in civic and national affairs. He devotes much of his attention, outside of the practice of his profession, to literature, and especially to the collection of choice and rare books. He is a member of the Grolier Club, the Dunlap Society, the Players' Club, and the Bar Association, besides, of course, the Columbia College Alumni Association. He was married at Babylon, Long Island, in October, 1897, to his cousin, Miss Maud Kalbfleisch, daughter of Franklin H. Kalbfleisch.





EDWIN STEWART KELLY

THE family of Edwin Stewart Kelly came from Scotland and from the north of Ireland,— a stock which has contributed much of sterling worth to the upbuilding of this nation,— and has been settled for many years in Ohio. There, in Clark County, in 1824, was born Oliver Smith Kelly, the son of a farmer. The boy grew almost to manhood on the farm, becoming accustomed to the usual farm-work of those days, and then apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder. After four years of diligent apprenticeship and journeyman work, he engaged in the business of a carpenter, builder, and contractor on his own account, and for fourteen years pursued it with marked success and with substantial profit. For a part of this time he was settled in California, in the early years of that State, when there was a great demand for building operations of all kinds.

With the capital secured in this business Mr. Kelly then devoted his attention to the manufacture of grain reaping-machines at a time when this latter business was developing into vast proportions. He established himself at Springfield, Ohio, founding there the Springfield Engine & Thresher Company, of which he himself became president. Later the concern was reorganized and incorporated, and took the name of the O. S. Kelly Company. Under this name it now enjoys great prosperity. It manufactures engines for farm use, reapers, threshers, and road-rollers. The works are extensive, and give employment to several hundred men, and have a large and valuable annual output of agricultural and other machinery.

In addition to being the head of this important industry, Oliver Smith Kelly is a large owner of real estate and buildings in Springfield, Ohio, and is interested in one of the national

banks of that city. He is active in all directions calculated to promote the public welfare. He has been Mayor of Springfield, and has held various other public offices with marked acceptability. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Ruth Ann Peck of Springfield, who bore him two sons.

Edwin Stewart Kelly, the younger of these sons of Oliver Smith and Ruth Peck Kelly, was born at Springfield, Ohio, on April 17, 1857. After receiving a thorough primary and secondary education in the local schools, he went to Wooster University, at Wooster, Ohio, and was there graduated in the class of 1878. He determined thereupon to pursue a business rather than a professional career.

Three years after leaving college, in 1881, Mr. Kelly began business. His first enterprise was in the wholesale coal trade, and he pursued it with much success for a period of thirteen years. Then, in 1894, realizing the vast possibilities which lay in the use of india-rubber for the tires of vehicles, he turned his attention thereto and began the manufacture of solid rubber tires. It was he, more than any one else, who developed that business to its present great proportions. At the present time on carriages of all sorts in cities rubber tires are the rule and non-rubber the exception. He is now vice-president of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, of which Isaae L. Rice is president, at No. 40 Wall Street, New York, and devotes his time and energies to the promotion of its interests.

Mr. Kelly was married, on June 7, 1881, to Miss Martha Linn, and has four children: Ruth, Leah, Oliver, and Martha.





THOMAS BAKEWELL KERR

THE paternal ancestors of Thomas Bakewell Kerr were of Scottish origin. They came to America about the year 1740, and made their home in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, among not a few other fellow-Scots, who aided largely by their thrift and enterprise in developing that colony into the great State it has since become. In 1800 some members of the family, including the great-grandparents of our subject, removed from Northampton to Washington County, in the same State. In the second generation thereafter, John Kerr, born early in the present century, was educated at Washington College in 1834 became a trustee of that institution, and vice-president of the board, was for forty years a director of the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and was a leading minister of the gospel of the Presbyterian Church. He married Anne Bakewell Campbell, who was also of Scottish ancestry. She was a daughter of Dr. Alan Ditchfield Campbell, who was a son of William Campbell of Mauchline, Scotland, who came to America in 1798. Dr. Campbell was one of the founders of the Western Theological Seminary and a member of its faculty. His brother, William Henry Campbell, was for many years president of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Thomas Bakewell Kerr, son of the Rev. John Kerr and Anne Bakewell Kerr, was born at Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, on May 1, 1849. He was carefully educated in the primary and intermediate branches, and then was sent to the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, where he was graduated in 1867. His bent being toward the law, he next became a student in the law office of Bakewell & Christy, at Pittsburg, and

in due time was admitted to the practice of that profession at the bar, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in July, 1870. He remained for a little longer a law clerk in that office, and then, in 1871, was admitted to partnership in the firm, which became known thereafter as Bakewell, Christy & Kerr. Later it became Bakewell & Kerr, and was thus known from 1873 to 1887. In the last-named year Mr. Kerr became general counsel for the Westinghouse Electric Company, and in 1888 removed his office and his home from Pittsburg to New York city. Two years later he formed a partnership with Leonard E. Curtis, and resumed the general practice of the law. In the meantime he had been admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court in 1872, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1880, and the Supreme Court of New York State and the Supreme Court of the United States in 1890.

Mr. Kerr is, or has been, counsel for the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Carnegie Steel Company (Limited), the Steel Patents Company, the Standard Underground Cable Company, the Luxfer Prism Patents Company, the American Dunlop Tire Company, Morgan & Wright, Flint, Eddy & Co., and various other corporations. He had charge of the Westinghouse interests in the great patent litigation with the Edison Electric Company, one of the greatest cases of the kind on record.

Mr. Kerr was, in college, a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, and now belongs to the Union League, University, and Lawyers' clubs of New York, the associations of the bar of New York and of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, and the Englewood Club and Englewood Field Club of Englewood, New Jersey. He was married, on November 9, 1871, to Miss Clara Dilworth, daughter of William Dilworth, Jr., of Pittsburg. They now have four children: Mary Mason, John Campbell (Princeton, 1896), Lois, and Clarence Dilworth (Princeton, 1901).



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FAIRFAX STUART LANDSTREET

THE suggestion of the "Old Dominion" which is conveyed in the name of Fairfax Stuart Landstreet is fully verified in the record of him who bears it. He is a native of Virginia, and through his mother, Mary G. Landstreet, is descended from the famous old Fairfax and Lindsay families of that colony and State. His father, the Rev. John Landstreet, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was a chaplain in the Confederate army in the Civil War. The Landstreet family was originally French Huguenot, and went from France to Holland to escape persecution. Two generations ago members of it came from Amsterdam to America and settled in Baltimore, where Mr. Landstreet's grandfather was a merchant and a soldier in the War of 1812.

Mr. Landstreet was born in Fauquier, Virginia, on June 17, 1861, and was educated in the schools and high schools of Baltimore, Maryland. At the age of eighteen years he entered mercantile life as a clerk at some coal-mines in West Virginia, owned by Messrs. Davis and Elkins, since United States Senators from that State. That was in 1879, and Mr. Landstreet has ever since maintained his connection, in some way, with Messrs. Davis and Elkins. For two years he was teller in the Davis National Bank at Piedmont, West Virginia. Then he became superintendent of Messrs. Davis and Elkins's coal-mines in West Virginia, and filled that place for a number of years prior to 1893. In the latter year he became general manager of the Davis Coal & Coke Company of West Virginia, and directed its extensive operations for three years with marked success. In 1896 his duties were so extended as to give him direction of all the company's operations, including sales and shipment as well as mining and

coking. He has continued in the successful exercise of such responsibilities and powers down to the present time.

In addition to being general manager of the Davis Coal & Coke Company, Mr. Landstreet is also general manager of the West Virginia Central Railway's coal department, vice-president of the Davis National Bank of West Virginia, vice-president of the Citizens' Trust & Guaranty Company of West Virginia, secretary of the Buxton & Landstreet Company of West Virginia, and director in Tucker County Bank, Parsons, West Virginia. He is likewise a director of all the corporations above named, and also of the Marshall Coal & Lumber Company of West Virginia, the Kerens Coal & Coke Company of West Virginia, the Small Hopes Mining Company of Colorado, and the Leadville Consolidated Mining Company of Colorado.

These varied and multitudinous business interests have left Mr. Landstreet no time — even had he the inclination — for active participation in politics beyond the duties of a citizen, and accordingly he has held and has sought no public office.

Mr. Landstreet has become a familiar figure in the business and social life of New York city, and is in it a member of the Colonial, Lawyers', and New York clubs. He also belongs to the Merchants' and Maryland clubs of Baltimore, Maryland.

He was married, in December, 1886, to Miss May Davis, daughter of William R. Davis of Piedmont, West Virginia.





William D. Linn



WILLIAM DANIEL LANE

PROMINENT among the business men of New York city is William Daniel Lane, a native of the Green Mountain State. He is of English ancestry, and the son of Charles D. Lane and Anna Sandford Lane. His father was a farmer at Cornwall, Vermont, and there the subject of this sketch was born in 1855. His early education was gained at the local public school. Thence he was sent to the high school at Middlebury, Vermont, to a seminary at Montpelier, and finally to the Burr and Burton Seminary at Manchester, Vermont, where he took a college preparatory course and was graduated in 1876.

Mr. Lane's first business pursuits were along lines similar to those of his father. He had a farm at Middlebury, where he made a specialty of growing seeds for seed dealers and for the Agricultural Department of the government at Washington. Later he became proprietor of large greenhouses at Middlebury and at Rutland, Vermont.

About 1896 Mr. Lane devoted his attention almost exclusively to organizing, constructing, and managing semi-public cemeteries. He has done this somber but essential work in many large cities in the United States. He has been connected with cemeteries in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Erie, Boston, Buffalo, and Syracuse. He personally organized associations at Johnstown, New York; Gloversville, New York; Amsterdam, New York; Coxsackie Station, New York; Glens Falls, New York; Troy, New York; Washington, D. C.; and Norfolk, Virginia. He is president of the Dellwood National Cemetery, and his other business interests are partly indicated by his presidency of the International Railway Equipment Improvement Company. Mr. Lane has made three trips to Cuba

in the interest of his asphalt-mines, and is associated with a number of wealthy Cubans in establishing cemeteries on modern and improved lines, the work being done under his direction. At present he is interested in large graphite-mines in Essex County and coal-fields in Ohio.

Mr. Lane has a particularly wide circle of friends in business and social life, and is a member of the Transportation Club of New York. He is a prominent member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, in the thirty-second degree, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Lane finds much pleasure and recreation in out-of-door sports, especially shooting and fishing, in which he is exceptionally expert. He possesses great capacity for work, and has shown remarkable ability in organization and direction.

Mr. Lane married Miss Nellie Louisa Kelly of Danby, Vermont, in 1876.





Dr. H. R. Lawrence



FRANK R. LAWRENCE

FRANK R. LAWRENCE, the well-known and successful lawyer, was born in New York in 1845, and was educated for the bar. He traveled extensively abroad, entered practice about 1870, and soon became widely known in his profession, appearing constantly in court in many important litigations. He became chairman of the board of examiners of applicants for admission to the bar, and was active in bringing about reforms in methods of legal study and examination.

Having identified himself with the Masonic fraternity, he was elected, in 1885, to its highest office, that of Grand Master. The fraternity was then heavily in debt, the Masonic Temple in New York, erected to maintain an asylum for widows and orphans, being so mortgaged that the building of the asylum had been deferred for more than forty years. Mr. Lawrence instituted a movement for the payment of the debt, and served for four successive terms, during which time the debt was entirely paid and funds were provided to erect the asylum, which now stands near the city of Utica. Mr. Lawrence declined a fifth election as Grand Master, and retired in 1889. His services are commemorated by appropriate tablets in the Masonic Hall in New York and the asylum at Utica.

In 1889 Mr. Lawrence became president of the Lotus Club, one of the best-known clubs in the United States, upon the retirement of Whitelaw Reid, who had been appointed by President Harrison as Minister to France. Mr. Reid had been one of the founders of the club and its president for many years. The change was viewed with much interest, the club being so largely composed of artists, actors, journalists, authors, and men of distinction as to render its presiding office a position of much

difficulty. Under Mr. Lawrence the club has maintained the high reputation established under his predecessor. He still remains its president, having thus far been elected for fourteen successive years. During Mr. Lawrence's presidency the club has bought a new house, attained high financial prosperity, doubled its membership, and maintained and enlarged a reputation for broad hospitality. Mr. Lawrence is known both in and out of the club as an eloquent and popular after-dinner speaker. His portrait, painted by Felix Moscheles, hangs in the clubhouse.

In 1896 he became the head of the well-known law firm of Lawrence & Hughes, his partners being his brother Malcolm R. Lawrence and Gordon T. Hughes, with offices in the Equitable Building. He has been counsel for many railroad, industrial, and other corporations, estates, and men of business. He is a director in the Chatham National Bank, the City Trust Company, the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, and the American Surety Company.

Mr. Lawrence was married, in 1876, to Miss Eva Reed, who died in 1901, and has four children, the eldest of whom, Frank Lawrence, is also a lawyer.





Samuel Lloyd



SAMUEL LLOYD

THE Lloyd family, or at least that part of it to which the present subject belongs, is of Welsh ancestry, and of the Quaker faith. They originally settled in this country, in Philadelphia. Dr. Lloyd's father, Gardiner Potts Lloyd, president of the American Coal Company, married Miss Emma Disbrow, and to them Samuel Lloyd was born, at Jersey City, New Jersey, on August 4, 1860. He was educated at Princeton University, in the John C. Green School of Science, and was graduated in the class of 1882. Then he studied medicine at the University of Vermont, being graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1884; he continued his study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and was graduated from that institution in 1885.

Dr. Lloyd's first professional service was done on the house staff of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, in 1883-84. Thereafter for three years he was house surgeon and assistant secretary to the faculty at the New York Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital.

In 1886 Dr. Lloyd became instructor in clinical and operative surgery in the New York Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital, and filled that place with success until 1891. In the latter year he resigned from the department of operative surgery, but remained an instructor in clinical surgery until 1898, when he became attending surgeon of the babies' wards, which place he still occupies. Meantime he was from 1892 to 1896 visiting surgeon in the hospitals on Randall's Island, from 1893 to 1895 surgeon-in-chief in the Lebanon Hospital, and in 1898-99 adjunct professor of surgery. At the present time he

is professor of surgery and attending surgeon in the New York Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital.

In addition to the manifold duties attached to these various places, Dr. Lloyd has busied himself as a writer on professional subjects. He has contributed to current medical and surgical literature many monographs on surgical topics, and editorial articles in the "Annals of Surgery" and the "American Medico-surgical Bulletin."

He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society, and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, and the Princeton Club. In these various organizations he is an active and influential member, participating frequently and to good purpose in their deliberations and doing much to promote their professional and social welfare.

Dr. Lloyd was married, in Brooklyn, to Miss Adele Ferrier Peck, a daughter of the Rev. Francis Peck. They have three children: Elisabeth Armstrong Lloyd, Adele Augustine Lloyd, and Samuel Raymond Lloyd.





Walter S. Logan



WALTER SETH LOGAN

THE families of Logan and Hollister, both of which have attained prominence in American affairs, are of Scottish origin. One of the Logans was in the Council of State of Queen Mary of Scotland, and he and his family were conspicuous in Scottish politics in those days. The name of Hollister is a corruption of that of MacAlister, the latter being borne by one of the famous Highland clans. Representatives of both of these families came to North America in or about the year 1630, and helped to found the town of Wetherfield, Connecticut, some years later. It was at Wetherfield that one of the Hollisters, a preacher, was tried for heresy for denying the "real presence" in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and was excommunicated from the church. At a later date the two families removed to Stratford, Connecticut, and thence to Woodbury, Connecticut, of which latter place the present town of Washington was a part.

In the last generation Seth S. Logan of Washington, Connecticut, was a prominent man in Connecticut politics, being for many years a member of one branch or the other of the State Legislature or a State officer. He married Miss Serene Hollister, and to them, at Washington, on April 15, 1847, the subject of this sketch, Walter Seth Logan, was born. The boy received a careful education, at first at the famous "Gunnery School" in his native town, then at Fort Edward Institute, New York, then at the Connecticut Literary Institution, at Suffield, and finally at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1870. From Yale he went to Harvard, entered the Law School, and there spent a profitable year. Thence he came to New York city, where he entered the office of James C. Carter, and at the same time continued his studies in the Law School of Columbia

College. He received his diploma from Columbia, and was admitted to the bar in 1872.

It was Mr. Logan's auspicious fortune to begin his career at the bar in direct association with some of its most eminent practitioners. As already stated, he was a student in the office of James C. Carter, one of the foremost lawyers of his generation. His first legal work, after completing his studies and being admitted to the bar, was done under that same distinguished preceptor. This was in one of the most famous pieces of litigation of the time, the Jumel will case, in which that other distinguished leader of the American bar, the Hon. Charles O'Connor, was also concerned.

In his subsequent career Mr. Logan has fulfilled and enlarged upon the professional promise implied in the manner of his entry to the bar. He has been engaged in a considerable number of suits of more than ordinary interest and importance. Among these may be mentioned the Austin will case, the David insurance cases, soap-cutting machine patent cases, the Chesebrough case, the Wirt and Waterman fountain-pen cases, the Davis will case of Montana, the water-rights litigations in Arizona and California, the Phelps estate cases, *Underhill vs. Hernandez*, and the Van Ingen libel suits.

The Phelps estate cases were important from a professional point of view, and they also had the interesting effect of leading Mr. Logan to add literary authorship to the catalogue of his successful achievements. These cases concerned the will and estate of Bethuel Phelps, who at the time of his death was heavily interested in property in Mexico. In the conduct of the ensuing litigation it became necessary for Mr. Logan not merely to visit Mexico, but to spend much time in that country. He was much interested in Mexico, and studied its institutions and customs closely, with the result that he has ever since been regarded as a leading authority upon the subject, and has written a number of books concerning it. Among these may be mentioned "The Siege of Cuautla," "Peonage in Mexico," and "A Mexican Law Suit," besides "Nationalism," "An Argument for an Eight-Hour Law," and "Needed Modifications of the Patent Law."

Mr. Logan has paid considerable attention to public affairs,

as the titles of some of his works indicate. In 1887-89 he was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ballot Reform Association of New York State, and in that capacity aided conspicuously in obtaining the fifty thousand signatures attached to the monster petition filed in the State Library.

He has been president of the New York State Bar Association, and now represents the State of New York on the Governing Council of the American Bar Association. He is also president-general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.





PIERRE LORILLARD

THE name of Lorillard, which for several generations has been prominently identified in this country with business enterprise, great wealth, social leadership, sportsmanship, and various public benefactions, is of French-Huguenot origin. The family which bears it was formerly settled in Montpellier, France. Religious persecution drove it from France to Holland, and thence a branch of it came to America. The pioneer in this country was Peter or Pierre Lorillard, who lived at Hackensack, New Jersey, and who was killed by Hessian soldiers in the Revolutionary War. His wife was Catherine Moore of New Jersey, and she bore him, among other children, three sons named Peter A., George, and Jacob. The first-named married Maria Dorothea Schultz, daughter of Major Schultz of the Revolutionary army, and had four daughters and one son, the latter named Peter after his father and grandfather.

Peter A. Lorillard and his brother George engaged in the tobacco- and snuff-manufacturing business, and developed it to great proportions. They established huge factories in Jersey City and elsewhere, which are now the property of the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company. Another noteworthy factory, devoted to the manufacture of snuff, was established on the banks of the Bronx River in Westchester County, New York, and is now included in Bronx Park as an interesting and picturesque ruin. The Lorillards also in that generation became the owners of much real estate in New York city and elsewhere.

The third Peter Lorillard, son of Peter A. Lorillard, married Catherine Griswold, a descendant of the famous Griswold and Wolcott families of Connecticut, whose members played conspicuous parts in colonial and Revolutionary times and are still

among the foremost citizens of New England. They had a number of children, who married members of prominent New York families. Mr. Lorillard was himself a man of great public spirit and was one of the foremost leaders of society. He had a fine country estate at Saratoga, where he died in 1867.

The eldest son of the third Peter Lorillard and Catherine Griswold also bore the name of Peter, but used it always in the old French form, Pierre. He was the head of the Lorillard Tobacco Company, but was still better known as a social leader and sportsman, and as the head of several unique enterprises of his own. Thus he was the founder of the well-known country colony Tuxedo Park, which, indeed, was built upon a portion of his own vast estate on the border-line between New York and New Jersey, among the Ramapo Mountains. He was at one time one of the foremost landowners at Newport, Rhode Island, having there the fine place known as "Ochre Point," which he sold to Cornelius Vanderbilt. In New York city he had a splendid mansion at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, which in its day was one of the wonders of the town, and which contained the first large private ball-room ever built in New York. Later in his life he made his home in one of the fine old mansions on the north side of Washington Square, though most of his time was spent abroad. He took much interest in horse-racing and yachting. For the promotion of the former sport he established a magnificent stock-farm called "Rancocas" near Jobstown, New Jersey. He was one of the chief patrons of the old Jerome Park when it was the foremost track in America, and he was the first American to win the famous Derby race in England, doing so with his horse *Troquois* in 1881. His horse *Parole* also made a great reputation as a race-winner in England. In late years most of his racing was done in England, in partnership with Lord William Beresford. He owned the yacht *Vesta*, and personally sailed her in the famous ocean race from Sandy Hook to Cowes. He also owned the steam-yacht *Radha*. He joined the French government in fitting out the two Charney expeditions to Yucatan which resulted in invaluable discoveries of ancient cities, etc., and by way of recognition for this service he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He died in 1901.

Pierre Lorillard married Miss Emily Taylor, daughter of Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, one of the founders of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and had three children: Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, and Pierre Lorillard, Jr. The last-named, the fifth of that name in this country, was born in New York city on January 28, 1860, and married, in 1881, Miss Caroline J. Hamilton, daughter of George Hamilton of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard have two sons, Pierre and Griswold, and make their home at Keewaydin, Tuxedo Park. Mr. Lorillard is one of the principal owners of the Lorillard Tobacco Company, and is a prominent figure in New York society and in sporting affairs. He is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Fencers', Riding, and Westminster Kennel clubs of New York, and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He has adopted on the turf the colors made famous by his father, and is expected to keep the name of Lorillard foremost, as of old, in the racing world.





PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY

THERE are few as well-known names in the western part of Connecticut and the adjacent part of Westchester County, New York, as that of Lounsbury, and of the numerous family which bears it there is no better known member than the subject of this sketch, who has won distinction as a statesman, a financier, and a good citizen.

Phineas Chapman Lounsbury is the son of Nathan and Delia (Schofield) Lounsbury, the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, and in the sixth generation of direct descent from the first American Lounsbury, who came from England in 1651 and settled at Stamford, Connecticut. His father and grandfather were both farmers at Stamford. He was born in the beautiful town of Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, on January 10, 1841, and received a good academic education in various Connecticut schools, and was noted as a fine scholar, especially excelling in mathematics, the classics, oratory, and debating.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Lounsbury enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. The failure of his health prevented him, however, from performing much active service in the war, and he presently returned home and engaged in business affairs. A pension was offered to him, but he declined it. He has since taken a most earnest interest in the welfare of veteran soldiers of the war, and has on several occasions been the orator at important reunions and dedications.

Mr. Lounsbury cast his first vote in 1862, as a Republican, and has been an earnest member of that party ever since. In 1874 he represented Ridgefield in the Legislature, and was one of the most influential members of that party. It was largely

through his efforts that the local option law of Connecticut was adopted. In the Presidential campaign of 1884 he was conspicuous as a popular speaker, and two years later he was handsomely elected Governor of the State. It was the universal testimony, even of the political opponents, that he was one of the very best governors Connecticut has ever had.

Mr. Lounsbury's first business enterprise was that of a manufacturer at New Haven, where he established the house of Lounsbury Bros. Afterward he became a member of the firm of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Co., at South Norwalk. In 1889 he was elected president of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York city, one of the foremost financial institutions of the financial capital of the country, and he has since that date been a conspicuous figure in the business world of New York. Besides his bank presidency he is a trustee of the American Bank Note Company, and a director of various other corporations.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a delegate to the General Conference of 1886. He is trustee of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, and received from it in 1887 the degree of LL. D. He is a member of the Colonial, Republican, and other clubs of New York, a Freemason, a Knight Templar, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Lounsbury was married, in 1867, to Miss Jennie Wright, daughter of Neziah Wright, one of the founders of the American Bank Note Company. He has probably the finest residence in Ridgefield, Connecticut, a town of palatial homes, a house in New York city, and a summer lodge on Raquette Lake, in the Adirondacks.





John D. O'Connell



JOHN McCULLAGH

“THE finest in the world” is the description once made of the police force of New York city. Beyond doubt the force has in more than one respect deserved the tribute. It has contained many men and officers who would well serve and honor any force in the world. And conspicuous among these, and among those who gave the New York police force whatever worth and efficiency it has, a place in the front rank must be given to John McCullagh.

His name indicates a Scottish origin. He was, in fact, born in Ireland, on September 29, 1845. But his father, Robert McCullagh, a farmer, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Hunter, were both of Scotch ancestry, their forefathers having been among those thrifty Scotch colonists who made the north of Ireland so prosperous a region. He was educated in the public schools of Ireland, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm, with no extraordinary incidents to make it notable. At the age of seventeen he came to the United States, and here found employment on a stock farm. He became a naturalized citizen, and sought to identify himself in every way with America and American institutions.

Mr. McCullagh was scarcely twenty-five when, on March 30, 1870, he was appointed a patrolman on the New York police force. On February 28, 1873, he was promoted to be a roundsman, and on July 19, 1876, to be a sergeant. A captaincy came to him on July 20, 1883, and then, in charge of the Elizabeth Street Station, he made a noteworthy record. It was he who broke up the notorious “Whyo Gang” of professional criminals, sending some of its members to prison. He did much to purify what had been one of the worst quarters of New York, and did

admirable work also in various other precincts to which he was at times assigned. In May, 1895, Captain McCullagh was made an acting inspector. His promotion to the full rank of inspector was delayed for two years through political chicanery. Finally, on August 25, 1897, he was made Chief of Police. When the consolidation of the city took effect, on January 1, 1898, he was made the first Chief of Police of the enlarged city, and he performed the task of reorganizing and consolidating the police forces of the various boroughs. Unfortunately for the service and the city, his political affiliations were not with the political party which then came into control of the city government, and on May 21, 1898, he was retired from active service on a pension of three thousand dollars a year.

His services were not, however, to be altogether lost to the public. On July 19, 1898, Governor Black appointed him to the newly made office of State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Elections District on a salary of five thousand dollars a year. Again, on December 12, 1898, on request of General Greene, approved by President McKinley, he was sent to Cuba to organize a new police force in the city of Havana. This task he performed successfully, and returned to the United States on March 10, 1899, and resumed his duties as State Superintendent of Elections.

Mr. McCullagh is a Republican in politics, but has taken no active part in political matters beyond that of a citizen, scrupulously keeping his political predilections apart from his official duties. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Mystic Shrine, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Republican Club, and the West Side Republican Club.

He was married, on August 20, 1879, at Long Branch, New Jersey, to Miss Maria Hamill, daughter of the late James Taylor Hamill of New York. They have no children.





John B. McDonald



JOHN B. McDONALD

EVEN in these days of huge enterprises, no other municipality has ever undertaken a work of such magnitude as the construction, equipment, and operation of the Rapid Transit Railroad in the city of New York. Of this project the responsible head is John B. McDonald, who was born in County Cork in 1844, and three years later was brought to this country by his relatives. His father and uncle had already preceded him, and had begun their career on this side of the water in the upper part of Manhattan Island. His boyhood years were spent in the neighborhood of Jerome Park, where later he was destined to become the builder of one of the largest storage reservoirs in the world, and also about Fort Washington, where in 1900 Mr. McDonald saw the breaking of ground for the first real excavation for the Rapid Transit Subway. These places were the scene of his school days, and here his early career was spent.

When young McDonald arrived in this country, his father, Bartholomew McDonald, had already established himself as a local contractor. He was a well-known figure in the upper part of the city, had become a political leader of note there, and for some years represented his district in the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. McDonald grew up to follow his father's business, and for some time was associated with him in it. When he decided to start out for himself, his first engagement was that of clerk, or timekeeper, at forty-five dollars a month, in construction of the great storage reservoir connected with the Croton water system at Boyd's Corners, Putnam County, New York. In that place he spent four years, working hard during long hours, giving his employers full satisfaction, and, more important still, thoroughly familiarizing himself with all departments of construction work.

His experience and knowledge of this work secured him his next engagement. The great railroad improvements for the New York Central on Fourth Avenue, New York, were begun soon after the Boyd's Corners reservoir was finished, and Mr. McDonald was appointed chief inspector of masonry thereon. Subsequently he became interested in subcontracts with Dillon, Clyde & Co. for the building of that part of the tunnel between Ninetieth and One Hundredth streets.

This work was accomplished not only with profit to himself, but with satisfaction to the authorities. With Smith & Ripley, successors of the firm of Dillon, Clyde & Co., he carried out various contracts for railroad and other work, including the construction of the Boston, Hoosic Tunnel & Western, with a bridge over the Hudson, the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific, and important subcontracts on the extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad from Binghamton to Buffalo. After severing his connection with this firm, he was interested in other important contracts, including a large section of the West Shore Railroad, the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Baltimore to Philadelphia, the extension of the Illinois Central Railroad from Elgin, Illinois, to Dodgeville, Wisconsin, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, a contract amounting to four million dollars, the Trenton "cut-off" for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the building of the Potomac Valley Railroad from Cherry Run to Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Important as these various achievements were, they were not to be compared, in difficulty of construction, in value, or in importance, to the enormous task of building the Baltimore Belt Railroad, which carried the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad directly under the city of Baltimore, under street and subsurface structures, under houses and massive buildings of all sorts. In many respects there is not a more intricate or difficult piece of railroad-building in the United States, and the credit for its successful construction belongs largely to Mr. McDonald. Together with John K. Cowen, now president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Samuel Rea, now vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. McDonald was the author of this enterprise, and to carry it through these gentlemen organized the Maryland

Construction Company, of which Mr. McDonald was president. On this tunnel fifteen hundred men were employed. During Mr. McDonald's residence in Baltimore he became president of the South Baltimore Car Works, and president of the Eastern Ohio Railroad. He was also prominently identified with many of the leading business interests of that city.

Soon after this gigantic task, Mr. McDonald became the successful bidder for the work of transforming Jerome Park into a storage reservoir, a contract involving six millions of dollars and employing several thousand men. While Mr. McDonald was prosecuting the Jerome Park work, he made the greatest contract of his career for the construction, equipment, and operation of the Rapid Transit Railroad. He had for years been studying the rapid-transit question and familiarizing himself with its varied and important phases, and it was his ambition to give to the people of New York real rapid transit from one end of the city to the other. In January, 1900, the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners awarded to him, for the sum of thirty-five millions of dollars, with two millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars additional for terminals, the contract for the construction of the Rapid Transit Subway. In February of the same year, August Belmont, whose father, the late August Belmont, was the first chairman of the Rapid Transit Commission, organized and had incorporated the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, with a capital of six million dollars, to guarantee and aid Mr. McDonald in this enterprise, among the directors being some of the best-known business men and capitalists of this city. Under these auspices, and fortified by a long and varied experience, Mr. McDonald has begun, and is now vigorously pushing at numerous points, the construction of the railroad which, within four and one-half years, will give to the people of New York real rapid transit.





DENNIS DANIEL McKOON

THE first American member of the McKoon family was James McKoon. He came of an old Scotch family with which a strain of Norman blood had been mingled. He migrated from Scotland about the year 1750, and settled in Herkimer County, New York, then a frontier wilderness, and was one of the pioneers of that region. His descendants have played a leading part in the development of central New York. Among them, a hundred years ago, was Martin McKoon, who married Margaret Clapsaddle and lived for a time at Ilion, Herkimer County, New York. There, on October 17, 1827, was born their son Dennis Daniel McKoon, the subject of this sketch.

When the boy was seven years old the family removed to Oswego County, and there he went to school, at first in the public schools and later in the Fulton Academy at Oswego. On completing his studies in the latter institution he began the study of law in the office of Judge Ransom H. Tyler of Oswego. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and thereupon removed to Phoenix, New York, where he opened offices of his own and soon built up a promising and profitable practice. Such distinction did he win at the very beginning of his career that he was chosen to be a judge of the Oswego County Court, and filled that place for two terms.

He was indeed chosen judge for a third term, but resigned the place at the beginning of that term in order to enter the army at the outbreak of the Civil War. He entered Company D of the One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteers as a private, but in the course of his service rose to be first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment. His army career was ended by a



A. W. McKoon

severe attack of typhoid fever, from which he did not fully recover for three years, by which time the war was over.

By 1867 Mr. McKoon had regained his health sufficiently to resume the practice of his profession, and he then removed to Middletown, Orange County, New York, and became a member of the law firm of Foote, McKoon & Stoddard. That firm enjoyed a large patronage, of which Mr. McKoon personally had a goodly share. Its activities were not, however, sufficient to engage all his attention, and accordingly in 1874, while retaining the Middletown business, he opened another office in New York city. For three years he practised in both cities, and then, having built up a sufficiently large metropolitan business to merit his whole attention, he withdrew from the Middletown office. Since then he has practised exclusively in New York, confining himself almost entirely to civil procedure, and paying especial attention to real-estate litigation. In such practice of his profession Mr. McKoon has been highly successful, attaining an enviable rank in the legal fraternity and securing ample material recompense for his labors. In 1889 he took into partnership with himself his son Gilbert McKoon, and in 1892 David B. Luekey, thus forming the firm of McKoon & Luekey. From this firm he later withdrew, and he is now again alone in the practice of his profession.

Mr. McKoon has held no public office since he retired from the bench to enter the army. He has, however, found time to engage in various other business enterprises besides his legal practice, and he is now a director and treasurer of the Richmond Homestead Association of New York; a director and vice-president of the Frontier Bank of Niagara, New York; president of the Manahasset Park Association of Monmouth County, New Jersey; and is interested in several other corporations.

He was married, in 1852, to Miss Mary Gilbert, daughter of Andrus Gilbert of Oswego County, New York.





JOHN MILTON MABBOTT

JOHN MILTON MABBOTT, one of the rising physicians of this city, is a native of New England. His father, John Mabbott, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, was educated at a college at Sheffield, and came to America as the representative of a large cutlery firm of the latter city. His mother was, before her marriage to John Mabbott, Miss Catherine Benton Homer, a native of Birmingham, England, and her mother was, before her marriage, Miss Catherine Benton, the head of a large and important school for girls in England. Of such parentage John Milton Mabbott was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, on July 14, 1862. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and was the first president of the High School Alumni Association. He was also president of the Waterbury Philosophical Society.

His inclinations led him to prepare himself for the practice of medicine. For six months he spent several hours a day as a student at the Apothecaries' Hall, reading the Pharmacopœia and the United States Dispensatory, and compounding prescriptions under the supervision of competent apothecaries. In 1880, at the age of eighteen, he entered the office of a preceptor, and the following year was matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University. From the latter he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in May, 1884. His preceptors were Dr. F. E. Castle of Waterbury, and Dr. Charles H. Wilkin of New York.

Immediately after graduation he secured, through competitive examination, an appointment upon the house staff of St. Luke's Hospital, where he went through the regular medical service of a year and a half. For four months thereafter he was at the



J. Milton Abbott.

Chambers Street Hospital in the capacity of intern and ambulance surgeon. Next, while waiting for another desired appointment, he spent a year as surgeon of a transatlantic passenger steamer, the *Zaandam* (New York and Amsterdam), and traveled a little abroad. This place he resigned to become for six months assistant and then for three years resident physician in the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Since 1890 he has been associated in practice with Dr. E. L. Partridge, at No. 19 Fifth Avenue, under conditions which have enabled him to acquire at the same time a large clientele of his own. He has devoted much attention to the instruction of nurses in the New York Postgraduate and the St. Luke's Hospital training-schools. His practice is general in character, though he has paid special attention to midwifery and the diseases of children, in which he might, if he wished, be ranked as a specialist. He is connected with the out-door department of the New York Hospital, and is attending obstetrics to the New York Infant Asylum. Under the administration of Mayor Strong he was appointed a school inspector of this city.

In addition to his practice Dr. Mabbott has made a number of valuable contributions to current literature and medical topics. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the St. Luke's Hospital Alumni Association, and the Hospital Graduates' Club. In politics he is a Republican, and a member of Good Government Club F.

Dr. Mabbott was married, on October 30, 1895, to Miss Kate Adele Ollive, daughter of Thomas Stone Ollive, a director of the National Biscuit Company. One child, Thomas Ollive Mabbott, was born to them on July 6, 1898. They make their home at the Brevoort House.





JOSIAH MACY

THE Macy family, now for many generations widely known and highly honored in the business and social world of America, is of English origin. Prior to its transplantation to this country it was settled in the southern part of the historic county of Wiltshire, England, near Salisbury Plain and the colossal memorials of Stonehenge. There, in the parish of Chilmark, Salisbury, Thomas Macy was born in 1608, and thence he came to these shores in 1635. His destination was the Massachusetts colony, in which he settled at first at Newbury, of which place he was a freeman in 1639. In the latter year, however, he became one of the founders of a new settlement, which he named after his old home, Salisbury. In this place he filled many offices of importance, and was for years one of its foremost citizens.

A development of the same motive which had led to the founding of the New England colonies, however, in time caused his withdrawal from this part of Massachusetts. Mr. Macy was an adherent to the Baptist faith, which was at that time regarded with pronounced disfavor by the great majority of his fellow-colonists. That fact alone might have been sufficient to cause him serious trouble, but his Baptist principles made him characteristically tolerant and generous toward all other Christian faiths, especially toward the Quakers, who at that time were objects not only of disfavor, but of actual legal proscription and popular persecution. Mr. Macy unhesitatingly gave them shelter from persecution, and in consequence soon found the animosity of his neighbors turned against himself. For a time he sturdily held his ground, but later deemed it best to withdraw from Salisbury and in a new pilgrimage to seek other places

where he and his friends could enjoy unmolested freedom of thought and worship.

He selected the now historic island of Nantucket, off the south coast of Massachusetts, as his place of refuge. With eight comrades he went thither in 1659, and purchased the entire island from the Indians, who up to that date had been sole possessors. In so doing he began an important chapter of American history. He made that island a part of the Massachusetts Bay colony, and founded there a community which, through its hardy seafaring qualities, has played a great part in the affairs of the nation. The seamen of Nantucket for generations were a prime factor in the commercial expansion of America, and also contributed vastly to the prowess of American arms in war at sea.

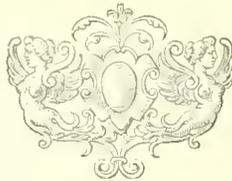
Thomas Macy spent the remainder of his life at Nantucket, and was one of the foremost members of that community. He was its first Recorder, and from 1672 to 1686 he was each year a Representative from Nantucket to the General Court of the colony. In King Philip's War he was a lieutenant in the colonial army, and did valiant service. His descendants intermarried with other families of Nantucket, until nearly everybody of importance upon that island seemed to be more or less directly connected with the Macy stock.

The people of Nantucket naturally and inevitably took to seafaring pursuits—commerce, fishing, and whaling. To such occupations various members of the Macy family turned their attention. In 1785 one of the Macys was a ship-owner and one of the richest and most influential business men on the island. To him a son was born on February 25 of the year named, to whom was given the name of Josiah, destined to become famous in American business annals. Josiah Macy was educated in the schools of Nantucket up to the age of fifteen years. Then the voice of the sea called him in irresistible tones. He followed the example of his father, and went aboard one of his father's ships. Thenceforward his life was for years spent chiefly at sea. At first he was engaged on his father's ships. Then he became a ship-owner on his own account.

In time he outgrew Nantucket or its commercial possibilities. In 1828 he came to New York city to seek a larger field and

establish himself in the shipping commission business. His son William H. Macy, who had preceded him in coming to New York, was his partner, and the firm-name was that of Josiah Macy & Son. The next year another son was admitted to the firm, and the name became Josiah Macy & Sons. Thus it remained until Mr. Macy's retirement in 1853, when it was changed to Josiah Macy's Sons. From 1853 to his death, on May 20, 1872, Mr. Macy lived at Rye, in Westchester County, New York. He was one of the founders of the City Fire Insurance Company, and a director of it from 1833 to the end of his life. For many years he was a director of the Tradesmen's Bank. His wife, whom he married on February 6, 1805, and who died on September 25, 1861, was Lydia Hussey, a member of an old Nantucket family.

Josiah Macy was a typical merchant of the old school, enterprising, upright, benevolent, and successful. His name was a tower of strength in the business world while he lived, and after him it was a priceless inheritance to his children and their children. He left five sons and two daughters: William H., Charles A., Josiah G., Francis H., John H., Lydia H., and Ann Elizabeth Macy.





WILLIAM MACTY, JR.



JOSIAH MACY, JR.

THE name of Macy, long honorable prominent in the mercantile world, is of English origin, and is one of the oldest in the United States, or rather in North America, for it antedates the United States by a century and a half. The visitor to the quaint island of Nantucket, which forms a part of the State of Massachusetts, lies far out at sea, with only the broad Atlantic between it and the shores of Spain, is soon gratified of the antiquity and importance of the Macy family. For that family were the first white owners of Nantucket, and that island was their home for many years. To this day the name of Macy is intertwined with those of Starbuck and Coffin, all through the history of Nantucket.

The acquisition of that island by the Macys was effected under circumstances worth recording, the planting of the Rhode Island colony by Roger Williams. Thomas Macy of Colliwick, England, was a Baptist. At the time of his emigration, in 1635 he came to America and settled at Scitovy and afterward at Salisbury, Massachusetts. His Baptist faith manifested him to such tolerance to religion, especially to some Quakers, as was not altogether to the liking of his Puritan neighbors. When he carried his principles and practice so far as to shelter and protect some Quakers from persecution or prosecution under the laws of the colony—he found himself made the object of unfriendly attentions, and was constrained to leave his home for a place where greater liberality prevailed. Accordingly he purchased the whole island of Nantucket, and for several generations thereafter it was the family home. He retained his membership in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, however, and for many years was a Representative in its legislature, or General Court. He was

also a lieutenant in King Philip's War, and the first Recorder of the county of Nantucket.

The Macys of Nantucket naturally led a seafaring life, and were conspicuous among the hardy mariners who made the name of that island famous the world around. At the beginning of the nineteenth century one of the foremost members of the family was Josiah Macy, a captain and ship-owner, and the son of a man who was likewise captain and ship-owner. At the age of forty-three, in 1828 he came to New York and entered the shipping and commission business in partnership with his son William H. Macy, under the name of Josiah Macy & Son. The next year another son was taken into partnership, and the firm-name became Josiah Macy & Sons. After his retirement the name was again changed to Josiah Macy's Sons. His wife was Lydia Hussey, a member of an old Nantucket family.

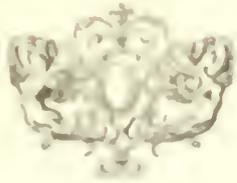
William Henry Macy, eldest of the five sons of Josiah Macy, was born at Nantucket in 1805, and died in New York in 1887. Besides being a partner in his father's firm, he was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, and an officer of various other banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and other business organizations. He ranked among the most trusted and most influential merchants and financiers in New York, and his name was a synonym for honor and integrity. He married Eliza L. Jenkins, daughter of Sylvanus F. Jenkins, and had seven children.

Josiah Macy, Jr., was the sixth of these children, and was born in New York in 1838. He was educated at a Friends' school in New York, and was destined for a mercantile career, and at the age of twenty-one years was taken into partnership in the firm of Josiah Macy & Sons, founded by his father and grandfather. With that firm he was identified for some time.

Later Mr. Macy withdrew from his father's firm and became president of the Devoc Manufacturing Company. This was one of the first companies consolidated into the great Standard Oil Company. He was also actively interested in the produce business in New York, and was president of the Produce Exchange, as well as of the Devoc Manufacturing Company, at the time of his death.

Mr. Macy was married, in 1858, to Miss Caroline L. Everit of Brooklyn, New York, who bore him three children, two daughters and a son, who were named Maty K. Macy, Kate E. Macy, and V. Everit Macy.

Mr. Macy took an active interest in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, but that enterprise proved fatal to him. He contracted typhoid fever while in attendance upon it, and died before the end of the year, at the early age of less than thirty-nine.





V. EVERIT MACY

THE founder of the Macy family in America was Thomas Macy of Nantucket. He was born at Chilmark, near Salisbury, England, in 1608, and in 1635 came to this country and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, of which place he was a freeman in 1639. In the latter year he removed to Salisbury, of which place he was one of the founders and in which he held many important offices. Gradually, however, there arose against him such animosity as finally compelled him to remove from the place and seek the most remote part of the colony. This was because of his generous tolerance in religious matters. He was an adherent of the Baptist faith. That fact in itself did not commend him to his Puritan neighbors. In addition, he was charitably disposed toward all other Christian faiths, and especially toward the Society of Friends, or Quakers. These latter were at that time under the ban not only of prejudice but of law in Massachusetts. But they found in Thomas Macy a firm friend, who not only championed their cause, but gave them shelter from their persecutors. For this cause persecution was presently turned against Thomas Macy himself, with the result of driving him away from Salisbury. He remained firm in his liberal principles, however, and in later generations some of his descendants became members of that very Society of Friends which he had championed.

Seeking a place where he might cherish his faith unmolested, Thomas Macy went with eight others to the island of Nantucket, and purchased the whole of it from the Indians, who were at that time its only occupants. There he and his family made their home for many generations, founding there that commu-



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nity of hardy and daring mariners which has made the name of the island famous the world around.

Thomas Macy was the first Recorder of Nantucket, and was for many years a Representative to the General Court of the Massachusetts colony. He was also a lieutenant in the colonial forces during King Philip's War. From him are descended the present members of the Macy family in the United States, through a long line of noted Nantucket ship-owners and skippers, the members of which have intermarried with the Starbucks, Coffins, and other old families of that historic place.

The Macy family was transferred to New York early in the last century by Josiah Macy, who was born in Nantucket in 1785, and who died at Rye, in the suburbs of New York, in 1872. He was the son of a ship-owner and captain who had a fine line of Liverpool packets, and he himself followed the same business for a number of years. In 1828, however, he removed to New York, and there founded, with his son William Henry Macy, the mercantile commission house of Josiah Macy & Son, afterward, on the admission of another son as partner, Josiah Macy & Sons, and still later, after the father's retirement, Josiah Macy's Sons. Josiah Macy was a member of the Society of Friends and was esteemed as one of the most upright business men of his day. He was a director of the Tradesmen's Bank and of the City Fire Insurance Company.

William Henry Macy, eldest of the seven children of Josiah Macy, was born at Nantucket in 1806, came to New York city in early life, and later became his father's partner, and was for many years one of the foremost merchants and bankers of the metropolis. He was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce and of the United States Trade Company, president of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and a director of the Bank of Commerce, the City Fire Insurance Company, the National Insurance Company, and the Atlantic Insurance Company, and president of New York Hospital. He married Eliza L. Jenkins, daughter of Sylvanus F. Jenkins, and died in New York in 1887.

Josiah Macy, Jr., son of William H. and Eliza Jenkins Macy, was born in New York in 1838, and died in 1876. He was for a time a partner of his father, but left him to become president of

the Devoc Manufacturing Company, an oil-house which was one of the first concerns incorporated to form the Standard Oil Company. Josiah Macy, Jr., married Miss Caroline L. Everit of Brooklyn, and to them was born, in New York city, on March 23, 1871, the subject of this sketch.

V. Everit Macy was carefully educated, and was graduated from the Architectural Department of Columbia University in 1893. He has never engaged in any business, but has devoted his activities chiefly to philanthropic work. Thus he is treasurer of the People's Institute and of the City Club, and a trustee of the University Settlement Society, of the George Junior Republic, and of the Teachers' College, of New York. For the sake of civic betterment he has taken an active part in several political campaigns, and was a member of the Central Committee of the Citizens' Union in 1897, and was connected with the independent State campaign of 1898.

Mr. Macy is a member of the University, Racquet, City, Reform, St. Anthony, Knollwood, and Midday clubs, and of the Century Association of New York. He was married, in 1896, to Miss Edith W. Carpenter, who has borne him two sons, V. Everit Macy, Jr., and Josiah Macy.





WILLIAM HENRY MACY

THE real founder of the New York commercial house of Josiah Macy's Sons, famous now for the best part of a century, was one of these sons, by name William Henry Macy. He came from the Macy family which was transplanted from Chilmark, Salisbury, England, in 1635, to the Massachusetts Bay colony, in the person of Thomas Macy, who dwelt first at Newbury, Massachusetts, then at Salisbury, of which he was one of the founders, and finally, for the sake of religious freedom and because of his sympathy with the then persecuted Society of Friends, upon the island of Nantucket, which he and eight others purchased from the Indians in 1659. The family was from early times intimately identified with the seafaring interests and industries of Nantucket, and many of its members became successful sea-captains and ship-owners. The Macys intermarried with other prominent families of the island, and many of the foremost residents of Nantucket at this day can claim kinship with them.

Among the sea-captains and ship-owners of this family in Nantucket was Josiah Macy, who was born at Nantucket on February 25, 1785, and died at Ryer, New York, on May 20, 1872. He was a particularly successful ship-captain and owner for years at Nantucket, and afterward was a conspicuous shipping and commission merchant in New York city. He married, on February 6, 1805, Lydia Hussey, a member of one of the oldest Nantucket families, who bore him five sons and two daughters. These were William Henry, Charles A., Josiah G., Francis H., John H., Lydia H., and Ann Eliza Macy. Mr. Macy was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, on account of the persecution of which in early times his first American ancestor



JOHN AUGUSTUS MAPES

THE family of Mapes has for many generations been settled in Orange County, New York, and has been conspicuous there and elsewhere for character and enterprise. It originally came from England and settled on Long Island, whence, about two hundred years ago, one branch of it removed to Orange County. In the last generation Edward Mapes was a successful clothing merchant, residing in the town of Blooming Grove, Orange County, and to him and his wife, Deborah A. Mapes, was born, on January 1, 1833, the subject of the present sketch, John Augustus Mapes.

The boy was educated at first in the local schools. Then he was sent to the Cornwall English and Classical School, at Cornwall, on the Hudson. Turning his attention to the law, he became a student in the law office of Wilkin & Gott, at Goshen, Orange County. At the same time he taught school for a year, and eked out his expenses by writing in the County Clerk's office. Thus he early learned to depend upon his own energies for success, and, indeed, for support, and thus developed the self-reliance and energy which are indispensable elements of high achievement.

Orange County, one of the fairest rural regions in the Empire State, was good enough to be born in, to grow up in, and to pursue his early labors in. But the young man was too ambitious to let his professional horizon be bounded by its farms and hills. He had a metropolitan career in view, and aspired to win success in the field where success is hardest to attain, because the exactions are greater and the competition keener than elsewhere, but where the success is also greatest when it is attained. He



John R. Mapes.

was admitted to the bar in 1855, and immediately came to New York city to begin the practice of his profession.

He did not at once "hang out his shingle" on his own account, however, but wisely entered an established office. He was so fortunate as to make his first connection with the office of Enoch L. Faucher, then a leader of the bar, and afterward justice of the Supreme Court and a member of the Court of Arbitration. For five years Mr. Mapes was in that office. Then, with his standing well assured, in 1860 he began practice on his own account, and has maintained it with general and gratifying success down to the present time. His practice has been of a miscellaneous and general character, though he has been stated counsel for a number of organizations. He is present counsel for the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the New York Produce Exchange Bank, the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, and other large institutions.

His general business interests have been such as naturally have grown out of his legal work. He has taken no active part in political affairs, beyond discharging the duties of a citizen.

Mr. Mapes is a member of the American Institute, the Colonial Club, and the Craftsmen's Club. He has for many years been a leading member of various Masonic bodies,—lodge, chapter, council, commandery, including the Scottish Rite,—and is a Passed Grand Commander of the Order of Knights Templar of this State.

He was married, in September, 1859, to Miss Sarah S. Strong, at Goshen, New York. Of their children only one is now living, a son, named Augustus Strong Mapes, who is a lawyer and is in business with his father.





JOHN BAPTIST MARSHALL

THE progenitors of the Marshall family came to this country from England in colonial days, and made themselves positive forces in the development of the rising nation. Joseph Marshall, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a distinguished officer of the American army in the War of the Revolution. Another ancestor, William Beard, a great-grandfather of our subject, was also an officer in that army. On his mother's side, Mr. Marshall's grandfather was William R. Jones, a native of Kentucky, brought up after the manner of a Southern gentleman's son of those days. In early life he removed to Ohio, and married Susan Ketring, who came of sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Then he went to Indiana, where he farmed, taught school, and was prominent among the pioneers of that State. Of his twelve children, the eleventh was Sophia, who became the mother of our subject. Mr. Marshall's father was the Rev. Elbridge Marshall, a Baptist minister, who was born in New Hampshire, educated at Dartmouth College and the Union Theological Seminary of New York, and went to Indiana to preach and teach. There he met Sophia Jones and married her.

John Baptist Marshall, their son, was born at State Line, Warren County, Indiana, on March 1, 1863. While still in his infancy, he was taken by his parents to Kansas, where his boyhood was spent. He attended the local district schools, which were not then of a particularly high grade. His education was chiefly self-acquired, through home study, for which his facilities were respectable, if not ample. At the age of fifteen he was so proficient in his studies as to be able to teach in a public school with great acceptability. This was in Anderson



John Baptist Marshall

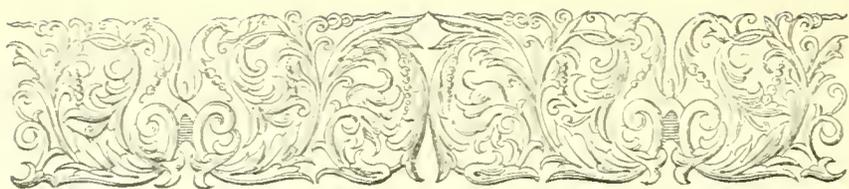
County, Kansas, where he enjoyed much local fame as the "boy teacher." At eighteen years of age, he made a trip in a wagon across the Indian Territory to Texas, accompanied by his eldest brother, Ellbridge Moody Marshall. Soon after reaching Texas, they visited a camp-meeting, and introduced themselves to the people, with the result that they both soon secured engagements to teach school.

Mr. Marshall then formed a business partnership with a Miss Houston, a highly educated lady from Illinois, and with her founded the Valley Creek High School, at Valley Creek, Fannin County, Texas. This was both a public and private school, and was attended by pupils from distant parts of the State, as well as from the vicinity. Mr. Howard L. Parmele, formerly of New York, erected the building for it at his own expense.

Feeling the need, however, of a more liberal education for himself, Mr. Marshall returned to Kansas, spent another year in teaching in the public school at Newton, then was Superintendent of Public Schools at Larned, Kansas, and then came to New York to pursue his studies. Here he turned his attention to the law. This was in 1884. Being without means, he was compelled to spend the entire period of his student life as a clerk in a law office. A part of his time was spent in the office of his uncle, Jonathan Marshall, and the rest in the offices of Charles E. Hill and Lanus A. Gould.

Mr. Marshall was admitted to the bar in March, 1889. His first client was the important dry-goods jobbing house of Lee, Tweedy & Co., whose annual retainer enabled the young lawyer to maintain an office and look for other patronage. The latter came in due time, in generous measure, and Mr. Marshall became what he is to-day—a prosperous and prominent member of the metropolitan bar. His present practice is of a general and miscellaneous character.

Mr. Marshall is a member of the Lawyers' Club, the New England Society, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Commonwealth Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island.



JAMES MADISON MARVIN

JAMES MADISON MARVIN, who has had a long career as a political leader, banker, hotel proprietor, and public-spirited citizen of New York State, comes of an English family which was settled here in the first half of the seventeenth century. The pioneer, Matthew Marvin, came from England in 1635, and became one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. Later he lived at Norwalk, Connecticut, and in 1654 represented that town in the colonial Legislature. He died in 1680, leaving a son, Matthew Marvin II, who had been born in England, and was among the first settlers of Norwalk and its Representative in the colonial Legislature in 1694 and 1697. His son, Samuel Marvin, was also a Norwalk Representative in the Connecticut Legislature, in 1718. A great-grandson of Samuel Marvin was William Marvin of Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, to which place part of the family had migrated. He married Mary Benedict, a daughter of a prominent family of that name, who bore him three sons.

The youngest of these sons of William and Mary Benedict Marvin is James Madison Marvin, who was born at Ballston, New York, on February 27, 1809, a week before the distinguished statesman for whom he was named was inaugurated President of the United States. He received a good education at local schools, and then, at the early age of nineteen years, became the manager of a hotel at Saratoga Springs, New York. A year later, in 1829, he became manager of the American Hotel at Albany. The next year he went back to Saratoga Springs, and became one of the proprietors of the famous United States Hotel. His connection with that house remained unbroken for many years. From 1852 to 1865 he was its sole proprietor. In the last-named year, how-



J. W. Moore

ever, it was destroyed by fire, and when rebuilt it passed into other hands.

Mr. Marvin's interest in banking dates from 1841, when, in partnership with his brother, he established the Bank of Saratoga Springs. Of that institution he was cashier from its opening until January 1, 1844, when it was reorganized as the First National Bank of Saratoga Springs, and he was elected president of it. Mr. Marvin was one of the first water commissioners of Saratoga. For more than thirty years he has been one of the directors of the Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad. He was, in 1850, one of the originators and incorporators of the Saratoga Monument Association, and was for many years its vice-president. He was elected the first president of the Saratoga Club at its establishment in 1891. For about half a century he has been a vestryman of Bethesda Protestant Episcopal Church, at Saratoga.

Mr. Marvin's political career began in 1845 with his election to the office of Supervisor of the town of Saratoga. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the State Assembly, as a Whig, despite the fact that the country usually went strongly Democratic. When the reorganization of the two great parties began, in 1856, Mr. Marvin affiliated with the Democratic party, and acted with it, in opposition to the new Republican party, until after the outbreak of the Civil War. He was nominated and elected a Representative in Congress in 1862, on what was then known as the Union ticket, his supporters being chiefly Democrats devoted to the maintenance of the Union and the support of the federal government. He was reelected in 1864, and again in 1866, and throughout the three terms gave strong support to the federal government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and to reconstruct the Southern States. He cooperated with the Republican majority in Congress in enacting the measures rendered necessary by the abolition of slavery, and in securing the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Marvin was married, in 1838, to Rhody H. Barnum, daughter of Eli Barnum of Ballston Spa, New York.



SELDEN ERASTUS MARVIN

THE first of the Marvin family in America was Reginald Marvin, who came hither from the south of England in the winter of 1634-35. He probably landed at Boston, but soon moved into Connecticut, where many of his descendants are still living. His son, Reinold Marvin, a lieutenant in the army, settled at Lyme, and was one of the committee which, in 1665, divided Lyme from Saybrook. In a later generation Selden Marvin was the first of the family to leave New England. He went to Chautauqua County, New York, about 1808. His son, Richard Pratt Marvin, was a justice of the Supreme Court of this State for twenty-four years; married Isabella Newland, and was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Selden Erastus Marvin was born at Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York, on August 20, 1835. He was educated in the public schools and academy at Jamestown, and afterward in the private school of Professor Russell at New Haven, Connecticut. On leaving school he entered the Chautauqua County Bank at Jamestown, first as bookkeeper and then as teller. In 1859 he was made cashier of the bank, and served in that capacity for three years. Then the call of the nation was stronger than that of business interests. In July, 1862, he was appointed adjutant of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and on the 17th of that month was mustered into the service of the nation. He served as adjutant and as assistant adjutant-general of Foster's Brigade, Army of Southern Virginia, until September, 1863, when he was appointed additional paymaster of United States Volunteers, in the Army of the Potomac. On December 27, 1864, he resigned to accept the place of paymaster-general of the State of New



William H. Marvin



THOMAS FALES MASON

THOMAS FALES MASON was descended from an old family whose founder, Sampson Mason, came from England and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he resided in 1649. He lived in Rehoboth in 1657, becoming one of the proprietors of that town and a man of wealth. He was one of the signers of the agreement setting off the town of Swansea, Massachusetts, where many of his numerous descendants lived and have been influential in public affairs as statesmen, soldiers, preachers, and scholars, and some tillers of the soil. Among the last named in the latter part of the last century was one Joseph Mason, who was also the son of a farmer. His wife was Sarah Fales, of a family that came over in the *Mayflower*. To this couple was born, at their old Swansea home, on January 6, 1815, a son, to whom they gave the name of Thomas Fales Mason, and whom they destined for a farmer. They gave him as good a common-school education as he could get in the first fifteen years of his life, and then he went to work on the farm.

His destiny was more in his own hands, however, than in his parents' intentions. He learned the duties of a farmer, even at that early age showing his mind to be original and his will masterful. But the work was not to his taste, and at the age of sixteen he left it, taught school for a time, and then entered a grocery store. It was no part of his plan, however, to remain a clerk; so at the age of nineteen he formed a partnership with a friend and opened a clothing store on his own account, at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where he won a moderate success, gained experience, and increased ambition. His next move was to Rochester, New York, where he opened a general dry-goods establishment.



Thomas F. Mason

About 1818 he became interested in mining, a subject then coming to the fore in the public mind, and with a party of friends he went to Michigan on a prospecting tour. The mines they found did not seem to them worth investing in. But they determined not to let their trip be altogether without result, so Mr. Mason and two of his friends purchased a large tract of wild land. On this they had noticed indications of copper deposits, and further investigations confirmed their estimate. On this land they presently developed the famous Minnesota Copper Mine, in Ontonagon County, Michigan, one of the richest known at that time. Later Mr. Mason bought and developed the great Quincy Mine, which is still highly productive, and also some other mining properties of considerable value. He organized and to the end of his life controlled the Quincy Mining Company, and was actively interested in various other mining enterprises. All his early associates, such as John C. Tucker, S. J. W. Barry, William Pearsall, Moses A. Hoppock, William E. Dodge, William Hickok, and E. C. Roberts, died before him. But he remained hale and vigorous, his exemplary habits of life and his practice of spending much of his time in the open air in the Lake Superior region having given him marked immunity from the ills of the flesh. He died, however, in 1899.

Mr. Mason was a member of the Union League Club. He never entered political life. In 1845 he was married to Jane Bissell Watson of Rochester. They had one child, Thomas Henry Mason, a prominent New York banker.





HIBBERT B. MASTERS

CONSPICUOUS among the leaders in business, social, and political life who have been given to this country by other lands, neighboring or remote, is Colonel Hibbert B. Masters, a native of Nova Scotia, a resident of Brooklyn, and a business man of New York, Florida, and Alabama. He was born at Kentville, Nova Scotia, in 1839, and in his early years was brought to Boston, Massachusetts, where his boyhood was spent. His education was begun in the schools of Boston, and was pursued later in the academy at Hebron, Maine.

Mr. Masters came to New York in 1860, when he was twenty years of age. It was his purpose to devote his attention at once to a mercantile life, and he did actually enter business. The outbreak of the Civil War in the spring of 1861, however, altered his plans. The call of his adopted country was stronger than that of shop and market. He was among the first to go to the front, in the ranks of the Eighth Regiment, New York State militia, and served for three months. During that time he participated in the first battle of Bull Run. At the end of the three months for which the troops had been called he was, with his comrades, mustered out of the service. He was not content, however, to return to peaceful pursuits when there was need of soldiers in the field, so he secured a commission from the Governor of the State of New York, and recruited an independent company of infantry in New York city, which was presently incorporated into the Fifty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, under Colonel De Trobriand. His next service at the front was as acting quartermaster of Peck's Brigade, in McClellan's army. His duties in that place were interrupted by his capture by General J. E. B. Stuart, and his consequent impris-



H. G. Hutton

onment as a prisoner of war at Richmond. He escaped from prison, and made his way as far as Walkerton, where he was recaptured and returned to Richmond. A second time he escaped, and a second time he was recaptured at Miller's Tavern. His captivity was finally ended by exchange, while the Federal Army was at Harrison's Landing. After the second battle of Bull Run he was assigned to staff duty as commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain. In that capacity he served until the end of the war, when he was honorably mustered out with the brevet rank of major "for gallant and meritorious service."

On the return of peace Colonel Masters came back to mercantile life, and for a year was in business in Portland, Maine. The great fire of 1866 in that city disturbed him, and he then came to New York city and entered the employment of the great dry-goods firm of S. B. Chittenden & Co. At a later date he was employed by Messrs. Eldredge, Dunham & Co. After twelve years of service, marked with steadily increasing success, he decided to be his own employer. He accordingly entered the commission business on his own account, trading with houses in the principal cities of the South. In this career he prospered, and at the present time he has a large commission business in New York, is proprietor of one of the largest mercantile houses in the State of Florida, and is partner in a large establishment in Mobile, Alabama.

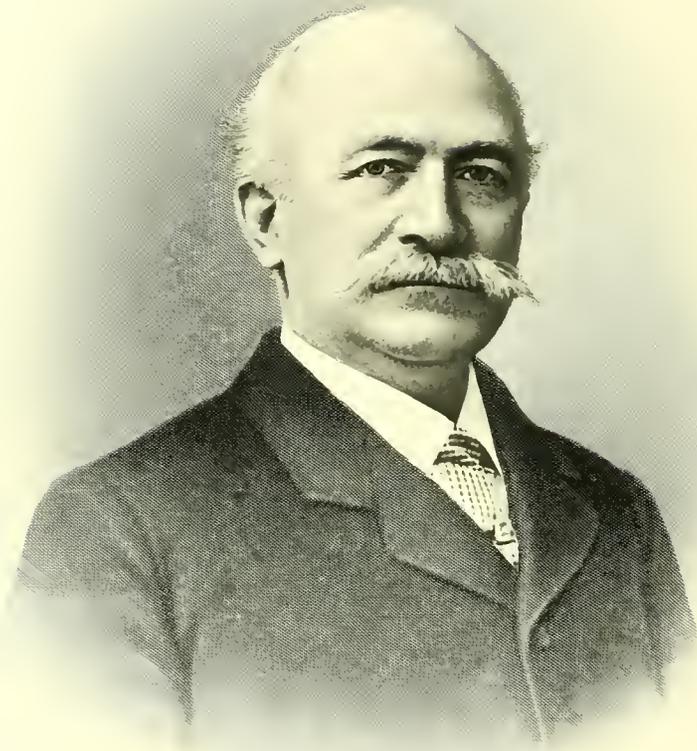
Colonel Masters is a strong Republican in politics, but has held no public office, and has not identified himself conspicuously with party management. As president of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, however, he is regarded as a representative and influential member of the party. He was elected president of the Union League Club in the spring of 1900, after having been its first vice-president, chairman of its Social Committee, member of its Art Committee, etc. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, Commander of E. T. Tefft Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and member of the Salmagundi Club and other organizations. For fifteen years he served on the staff of Major-General Shaler, commander of the First Division of the National Guards of the State of New York.

While he was serving the country in the Federal Army, Colo-

nel Masters found time and opportunity to begin a domestic life. He was married on February 13, 1863, to Miss Clara Lovell Everett of Wrentham, Massachusetts, who has borne him two sons and three daughters.

Colonel Masters has for many years been a resident of Brooklyn, where his business enterprise, public spirit, and high culture have made him a marked figure in society. He is a fine Shaksperian scholar, and a man of high literary and artistic culture, as well as of genial and attractive personality. He has the rare distinction, which is a source of great satisfaction to him, of never in all his life having even tasted any spirituous or malt liquor.





Frank J. Mather



FRANK JEWETT MATHER

THE name of Mather has been conspicuous in New England history ever since Richard Mather came from England in 1635 and settled at Boston. His son and grandson, Increase and Cotton Mather, were among the foremost men of their day. In a later generation Joseph Higgins Mather built the first store, the first wharf, and the first manufactory at Lyme, Connecticut, was a prominent book publisher at Hartford, and was a member of the State Legislature. He married Sarah Selden Jewett, a daughter of David Moody Jewett of Lyme, one of the most noted lawyers of the State. Their oldest son was a famous mathematician and Hebrew scholar at Newton Theological Institution. Their second son was a gallant officer of the United States navy.

Frank Jewett Mather, their fourth son, was born at Deep River, Connecticut, on January 10, 1835. He was educated at Suffield, Connecticut; at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island; and at the Albany Law School, Albany, New York. He also studied and practised law with Judge Selden and with Governor Church at Rochester, New York. He prepared a synopsis of the law lectures, approved by the lecturers, and published by Banks Brothers of New York, while in the law school.

In his earlier years Mr. Mather traveled extensively in all parts of the world. While engaged in the legal profession in New York, he has had many other business interests. Nomination to legislative office has been tendered to him, but declined. He was also urged as a candidate for Minister to Switzerland, under the McKinley administration, by leading judges and lawyers, bankers, college presidents, and others, and his appointment was requested by Secretary Sherman; but

domestic and business considerations impelled him to withdraw his name.

Mr. Mather's practice has taken him into the highest courts in many States, federal courts in several States, various departments at Washington, and the Supreme Court of the United States. He has been engaged in cases in association with many of the most eminent lawyers in America. He is a member of the bar of the State of New York, and of the federal courts of this State, of the bar of South Carolina, and of the Supreme Court of the United States. His practice has been more than usually varied in important litigation.

He has been employed as counsel in the federal courts of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and in all the State courts of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

He is a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, and of various other social organizations. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Williams College in 1889.

Mr. Mather was married, in 1866, to Miss Caroline A. Graves of Brooklyn. Their eldest son, a graduate of Williams College, Fellow and Ph. D. of Johns Hopkins, and student at Berlin and Paris, was assistant professor of Old English and the Romance languages in Williams College, and has been called to one of the literary editorships of the New York "Evening Post." He was selected by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. to edit their Riverside Edition of Chaucer, which he did. Three other sons, all college-bred, are engaged in business and in study. Two daughters are living. One daughter died, at the age of thirteen, in 1896, and one son, Sidney, at the age of twenty-nine, in 1901.





Hudson Maxson



HUDSON MAXIM

HUDSON MAXIM was born in the town of Orneville, Maine, on February 3, 1853. He was the fourth son of a family of six boys and two girls. His father, Isaac Maxim, was of English and French-Huguenot extraction, and his mother, Harriet, was of purely English blood. The name Maxim is doubtless of French derivation. Both parents were endowed with great physical strength, attractive personality, and remarkable mental qualities. Inventive genius and aptitude at expedients was a strong characteristic of both parents. Isaac Maxim recommended armor-plate and submarine torpedoes, and foresaw the advent of quick-firing guns more than fifty years ago. He invented a revolving machine-gun which he had not the means of building. Harriet Maxim was possessed of a vast store of information concerning the nature and use of the herbs of the field and the treatment of disease. The father died of consumption at the age of sixty-nine, and the mother of pneumonia at the age of eighty-six.

Two of the brothers, Leander and Henry, lost their lives in the American Rebellion. Leander, enlisting at the age of fifteen, was not accepted by the enlisting officer until he had lifted a barrel of plaster weighing four hundred pounds, demonstrating that he at least had the strength of a man. All of the brothers were inventors, Frank at the age of twelve inventing a practicable potato-digger, and actually making a wooden clock which kept good time.

Hudson, the subject of this sketch, Hiram, of automatic-gun fame, and Samuel, are now the only survivors of the family. Hiram, the eldest of the family, is thirteen years older than Hudson.

Hudson Maxim was first christened Isaac, after his father,

but when a boy in school his name was changed to Hudson. His parents were very poor, and Hudson had never a hat nor a pair of shoes until the age of thirteen, although he frequently attended school, at a distance of two miles, after snowfall. He learned the letters of the alphabet at the age of nine. He was obliged to endure extraordinary hardships and privations in order to attend school and provide himself with books, food, and clothing. His studies were therefore necessarily very desultory. But he persistently stuck to his task until the age of twenty-five, when he finished his schooling at Kent's Hill, Maine, possessed of a very good academic education, both scientific and classical. While prosecuting his other studies at school he had prepared himself for college in medicine.

On quitting school, however, he entered the printing and subscription book-publishing business, finally establishing himself at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where, in the year 1883, he used more than twenty thousand dollars' worth of postage-stamps, and his mail matter sometimes amounted to a ton in a day. Of one book he sold nearly half a million copies. He invented a new process for printing in colors. He foresaw the advantage of colored work in the daily press, and experimented by printing in colors one issue of the Pittsfield "Evening Journal," which was possibly the first daily newspaper thus printed.

At the age of twenty-two he reasoned out a method by which he undertook to demonstrate that all matter consists of ultimate, indivisible, solid atoms, having actual dimensions of extension, although infinitely small, and that these atoms hold a similar relation to masses of ponderable matter that the point holds in geometry. He showed by this method of reasoning from self-evident propositions the true principle of force, and that all material manifestations and natural phenomena depend entirely upon the number and mass and relative positions of the ultimate atoms. He published his views on this subject in the "Scientific American Supplement" in 1889.

Upon the introduction of the Maxim gun by the Maxim-Nordenfelt Guns and Ammunition Company of London in 1888, he became the American representative of that company, under a two years' contract. He then made a special study of the subject of gunpowder, and was the first either to make or submit

for test smokeless powder in the United States. Upon the expiration of his contract with the said company, Hudson Maxim built two powder-mills at Maxim (a small place named for him near Lakewood, New Jersey), one for high explosives, and the other for smokeless powders. It was there that the Maxim-Schupphaus smokeless powder was developed, which was afterward adopted by the United States government. All cannon-powder employed by this government has since been made under his letters patent. He was the first to make multi-perforated smokeless powder, and he recommended its use for throwing high explosives from cannon, and he was the first to design and recommend the use of a powder-gun, of relatively large bore for its weight, for throwing high explosives, and he was the first to invent and patent a fuse for high-explosive projectiles having the detonator placed rearward of the bursting charge, and in a position of safety until after the projectile leaves the gun, when the detonator moves forward into the charge in position to fire it on striking the target.

In the early nineties he also directed his attention to electric furnaces, and the process for making calcium carbide by incandescence of the carbide formed, now generally in use, was invented by him; and he has recently received important United States letters patent on this invention.

In 1896 he produced small diamonds by electro-deposition at Faraday House, London, demonstrating the possibilities of an invention of his for that process.

One of his most recent and most important inventions is Maximite, lately adopted by the United States government as a bursting charge for projectiles, which, although about fifty per cent. more powerful than ordinary dynamite or even pure nitroglycerin, is so insensitive that it can be fired through the heaviest and hardest armor-plate without exploding until set off by the fuse after passing through. Twelve-inch Harveyized nickel-steel plate has frequently been penetrated with projectiles charged with this explosive.

Another invention of his which promises to have a revolutionary effect in naval warfare is a system of driving automobile torpedoes of the Whitehead type by means of a new fuel substance of his invention known as Motorite, which resembles

smokeless powder of the cordite class, and which is used to make steam, enabling the employment of from 160 to 200 horse-power for the period of the run of a torpedo, as against about 30 horse-power now available for the same period by the use of compressed air. It takes but one second to get up full steam from the word "go." It is expected to secure a speed of from three quarters of a mile to a mile in a minute by means of this system. Enough has already been accomplished to assure the practicability of the method.

Hudson Maxim is a frequent contributor on scientific subjects to the leading periodicals.

He married, in 1896, Miss Lilian Durban, daughter of the Rev. W. Durban, M. A., a notable linguist and literary man of London, England.





Geo. H. Miller.



GEORGE WASHINGTON MILLER

AMERICAN nomenclature is largely characteristic. Many citizens of the United States bear names that are instantly indicative of their origin. Indeed, in not a few cases one can tell from his name to what part of the republic, perhaps what State and part of a State, a man belongs. Assuredly the name which heads this sketch must belong to one of American parentage and of patriotic antecedents. Such may confidently be assumed to be the case, even though he was actually born outside of the limits of the republic.

George Washington Miller was born in Canada, at Hamilton, Ontario, on July 20, 1829. His parents were, however, citizens of the United States, and in his infancy returned hither. They made their home at Rochester, New York, a city connected with Canada by close personal and business relations. There, in the public schools, young Miller acquired his general education. At an early age he manifested a decided inclination toward the legal profession, and accordingly, on completing his ordinary schooling, he began the study of law. In it he made gratifying progress, and in 1850, at the age of twenty-one years, he was admitted to practice at the bar of the State of New York.

Most lawyers are compelled to devote their attention for a number of years to comparatively minor cases in the local courts, and thus gradually to work their way into prominence before the larger public. It was Mr. Miller's lot, however, to gain a State reputation in the very first year of his practice. This was done by arguing for the appellant a difficult and important case before the Court of Appeals at Albany, the highest tribunal of the State. His opponent was Nicholas Hill, Jr., who at that time was an acknowledged leader of the Albany bar, and one of the

foremost lawyers of the State. Mr. Miller succeeded in defeating his distinguished opponent, had the judgment of the lower courts reversed, and won the case for his client. This notable victory, together with other indications of his ability, led to his being made Corporation Counsel of the city of Rochester, before he was twenty-five years old. This was the first step in his public career. A little later he was made United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York.

Mr. Miller has always been a Democrat, and has taken an active part in political affairs. He has frequently represented his district in State and national conventions, where he has shown unusual facility as a speaker. In the State Convention of 1868 he presented the name of John T. Hoffman for Governor. In 1870 Governor Hoffman appointed him Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State. Upon retiring from his office, Mr. Miller resumed the practice of law as a partner of the Hon. Hamilton Harris, in Albany. In 1882 he removed to New York city, where he has remained in the practice of his profession. His business has covered almost every branch of the law, and he is well and favorably known in all the courts of this and other States.

Mr. Miller is married, and his family are very popular in society, both here and in London, which latter city he has had occasion frequently to visit, sometimes on business and sometimes for pleasure and recreation.





Isaac H. Miller



ISAAC NEWTON MILLER

THE names of Miller, Wood, and Greene are conspicuous in American history. The Millers were Puritans, early settled in Connecticut, and giving to that colony and to the whole nation in later days many prominent men. Among the present generation of that family is William Henry Harrison Miller, the law partner of ex-President Harrison, and Attorney-General of the United States in his Cabinet. He is a cousin of the subject of the present sketch. The Wood family, of which our subject's mother was a member, also dates back to the early days of New England, and has been connected with that of Greene, the great Quaker general of the Revolution, who was second only to Washington himself.

Isaac Newton Miller was born at Augusta, Oneida County, New York, on October 22, 1851, the son of Isaac C. and Elizabeth Wood Miller. His father's father, Isaac Miller, had removed to Oneida County from Connecticut, and was the first white settler of the town of Kirkland. Isaac N. Miller was sent at first to the district school, then to a seminary at Whitestone, New York, and then to the High School at Clinton, New York, where he was prepared for college. At the age of eighteen he entered Hamilton College and pursued the regular classical course, to which he added, in the latter half of it, a course in statutory and common law. He was graduated a Bachelor of Arts in 1873, and a year later was graduated from the Law School of Hamilton College, and was admitted to practice at the bar. Instead of entering at once upon the practice of law, he came to New York, and pursued a postgraduate course in the Law School of Columbia College. Having completed that, he established himself as a practising lawyer in this city.

Mr. Miller entered into no partnerships, but carried on his office and his practice alone. Steadily, year by year, he won important patronage, and held it fast by virtue of his devotion to the interests of his clients and his success in maintaining them. The only approach to a partnership was his assumption of the management of all the cases of the late Henry Brewster during the last years of that venerable lawyer's life. Mr. Miller's practice has been for some years almost exclusively in disputed cases before the Supreme Court of this State. He conducted the case of *Clare vs. the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company*, and was the only lawyer who succeeded in recovering damages from that company for loss of life in the great disaster of June 11, 1880, when some twoscore lives were sacrificed. The litigation in this famous case extended over about eight years. The case of *Ledyard vs. Bull* was another of his of exceptional interest. In it the administrators of Asa Worthington, formerly United States minister to Peru, brought suit for an accounting by H. W. Worthington, and a number of unique law points were involved, which Mr. Miller's thorough grasp of legal principles enabled him to conduct to an issue favorable to his client. He has also had charge of several important cases before the British Court of Appeals, necessitating frequent visits to England. In these he has been uniformly successful.

Mr. Miller has always been a Republican in politics, though he has preferred to devote his attention to his profession rather than to the duties of public office. He makes his home and maintains his legal residence in New Jersey, and has in that State a large law practice, necessitating the keeping of a branch office in Jersey City. His home is at Lakeview, near Paterson, New Jersey, where he has one of the handsomest houses in that part of the State, and private greenhouses of exceptional size and completeness. His reputation among all who know him personally is that of a good neighbor and a man of high character and sterling worth in all the relations of life.



A. W. French in Mills.



WILLIAM McMASTER MILLS

IT is a common circumstance that a business man of greatest influence is one of the least known to the general public. There are those whose sensational speculations or other achievements make them the theme of world-wide gossip and their names familiar as household words. But, on the other hand, there are those whose solid achievements form the very basis and framework of the financial structure, who are little in the public eye, and who are known outside their own circle of friends and associates merely as names and nothing more.

The subject of this sketch is by no means unknown to the public of New York, but his repute is of the conservative, substantial kind; and at the same time, his part in the complex financial and commercial world of the metropolis is one of prime importance. There are no more important members of the business community than the bankers, the very name of whom has long been synonymous with confidence and stability. Among bankers the president of a large metropolitan bank holds a place of unsurpassed importance.

William McMaster Mills, president of the Plaza Bank of New York city, is a Canadian by birth. He was born in the city of Toronto, Canada, on November 4, 1860, the son of Montraville Walsingham Mills and Mary Josephine (Goadby) Mills. His education was acquired in the excellent schools of his native city, and he was fitted for a business and financial career.

To such a career his life has been devoted, with marked success. He began work as a bank-clerk, and has never departed even for a day from that business. He is now president of the Plaza Bank of New York city, and has held that place for four years. In that time the deposits in the bank have been increased

by two million dollars, a fact which in itself is a fine indication of Mr. Mills's success as the chief officer of the institution. The Plaza Bank, as its name suggests, is situated on the plaza which forms the Fifth Avenue approach to Central Park. That is one of the most important spots in New York, in the heart of the richest residence region and near the chief clubs and some of the foremost hotels. Naturally the bank does a large business, and it is accounted one of the important financial institutions of New York. Associated with Mr. Mills as directors of the bank are many of the most prominent capitalists of the city, including John Jacob Astor, August Belmont, Stuyvesant Fish, Harry Payne Whitney, A. Newbold Morris, Hermann Oelrichs, Joseph Park, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, George F. Vietor, Charles Scribner, John L. Riker, and H. B. Hollins.

In addition to being president of the Plaza Bank, Mr. Mills is a trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank, at Broadway and Sixth Avenue, one of the foremost savings banks of the United States.

He is a member of the Metropolitan, New York Athletic, Automobile, Riding, and New York Yacht clubs.

Mr. Mills was married, in 1885, at the Church of the Incarnation, New York, to his cousin Miss M. Augusta Mills.





Joseph Minor



JOSEPH MUIR, M. D.

AMONG the most successful of the younger members of the medical profession in New York is Dr. Joseph Muir, who has won an enviable reputation as a general practitioner, as a specialist and hospital operator, and as a writer on medical topics. Dr. Muir is the son of Joseph and Sarah Muir of New York. He was, however, born in Russia during a sojourn of his parents in that country, on August 10, 1864. He was brought back to America by his parents in his infancy, and spent his early life in New York. His general education was acquired in the schools of this city, and was made comprehensive and thorough. His inclinations tending toward a professional career, he entered the Medical College of New York University, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1884, at the age of only twenty years.

Immediately upon graduation, Dr. Muir went abroad to continue his medical studies. For two years he attended lectures and clinics at St. George's Hospital, London, and made much progress in the practical knowledge of his profession. Next he went to Germany, and for several years enjoyed the advantages of study and practice in the Moabit and Charity hospitals of Berlin. In the latter city he came into contact and learned from some of the foremost German specialists.

Dr. Muir returned to the United States in 1893, and soon established himself permanently in New York city, where he has built up a large and profitable practice. Like many of the most successful physicians, he early adopted a special line of practice, to which he chiefly devotes himself. His specialty includes all ailments of the respiratory organs and the heart. His chief attention is paid to surgery of the nose and throat, and

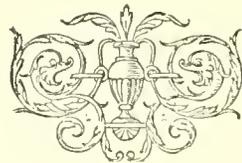
to diseases of the lungs and heart, though, of course, he takes cognizance of all cases that are brought to his notice. Besides his large private practice, he gives much time to hospital work. He is a visiting physician to St. Joseph's Hospital, laryngologist to St. Mark's Hospital, has been senior physician to the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital, and is medical inspector to the Germania Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Muir has given little of his time to purely social organizations, and his name is found on the rosters of few clubs. He is fond of yachting, however, and is a member of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. In professional organizations he is better known. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and the Medico-Surgical Society. He belongs, also, to the Democratic Club of New York and to the Automobile Club of America.

In 1901 Dr. Muir was appointed United States Consul-General at Stockholm, Sweden, which place he still fills.

As much time as he can spare from his practice and from his official duties Dr. Muir devotes to literary work. He is editor of the therapeutic department of the "Electrical Age," and has published a work entitled "Man and Woman," besides a number of papers and monograms on consumption and kindred diseases of the lungs and throat. He is the inventor of the Muir stethoscope, used extensively by the medical profession, and considered a very valuable addition to medical appliances.

Dr. Muir was married, in July, 1898, to Miss Edla Coleman McPherson, the only child of Senator John R. McPherson of New Jersey. She died about three years after their marriage.





F. Adolf. Müller-Wey



F. ADOLFO MULLER-URY

SWITZERLAND is a small country, and its people are proverbially home-loving and not given to emigration to other lands. Nevertheless some of them have their way hither, to add their valuable element to the cosmopolitan mass of the American nation. Prominent among these is the well-known artist F. Adolfo Muller-Ury.

His ancestry comprises almost an epitome of the history of the Swiss people. On both sides of the house his forefathers were soldiers, both warring for the rights and liberties of Switzerland, and at times serving in the armies of other lands. Thus both of Mr. Muller-Ury's grandfathers were officers in the French army, and two more remote ancestors were in the service of the King of Spain; all four of them, it may be added, having been ennobled by the sovereigns whom they served, in recognition of their merits and achievements. Mr. Muller-Ury's father, Louis Muller-Ury, was the presiding justice of a cantonal court, and ranked among the foremost Swiss jurists of his time. His mother was a member of the Lombardi family, distinguished for its public services in many directions, especially in connection with the famous hospice of St. Gothard.

The subject of this sketch was born at Airolo, Switzerland, in 1863, and at an early age evinced so pronounced an artistic taste and ability that he was encouraged by his parents to adopt the profession of an artist. Accordingly he was sent for instruction and training to the art centers of Italy, France, and Germany, where he was an inmate of some of the most famous studios. Among his instructors were Cabanel, the portrait-painter; Vela, the sculptor; and Von Deschwanden, the Swiss painter. His artistic culture embraced all branches of art, but

he most inclined toward portrait-painting, and in time came to devote himself chiefly thereto.

Mr. Muller-Ury has made the United States his home since 1885, and has done most of his later work here. His bachelor apartments and studio are in the well-known art center at West Fifty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, New York city, where he has a veritable museum of antique furniture, tapestry, pictures, and bric-à-brac. He is a frequent visitor to Europe, and spends a part of each year in Paris. He also maintains a country home at Hospenthal, in Switzerland. He is a well-known figure in New York society, and is much given to such out-of-doors recreation as golf, cycling, and riding.

He has painted portraits of many well-known Americans, as well as of eminent foreigners, among his subjects being Cardinal Satolli, Mme. Calvé, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Cardinal Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Archbishop Ireland, Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill, Mr. Constable, Governor and Mrs. Merriam, and Adjutant-General Corbin. The late President McKinley gave the last sitting for his portrait to Mr. Muller-Ury. This one portrait is not only the most perfect likeness of the late President, but may be the most lifelike portrait the artist has ever painted. It represents the President standing making a public speech. Mr. Muller-Ury is very fond of etching. He considers this work a great relief from the hard work of painting portraits. Among the important etchings of the artist are portraits of Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. James J. Hill. His works have frequently been exhibited in public, and have commanded much admiration.





H. Munn



HERBERT FRANCIS MUNN

A GENERATION ago "King Cotton" was a familiar phrase to every ear. The great Southern staple product seemed to outrank all other agricultural products of the country in importance. To-day "King Cotton" has lost something of his supremacy. Other products have grown up into equally commanding proportions. Still, cotton holds its place as one of the foremost products of the United States, and is to-day equally important to the plantation and to the mill, and to the merchant who stands between them.

A generation ago the foremost firm of cotton merchants in New York was that now known as S. Munn, Son & Co. It was established in 1844, and has thus had a noteworthy career of more than half a century. For many years, prior to the formation of the New York Cotton Exchange, that firm was the representative one in the business. It was looked to as the accepted authority on "spot cotton" quotations, and its citations of prices were regularly reported in the financial and market papers of the day.

The New York Cotton Exchange was organized on August 15, 1870. It had at the beginning one hundred members, the firm of Munn & Co. being conspicuous among them. It was incorporated on April 8, 1871, and since that time has had a prosperous and influential career, uniting within itself the chief interests of the cotton trade upon the American continent. The firm of S. Munn, Son & Co. still holds a leading rank among those engaged in the trade. Indeed, it has enlarged and expanded its scope of operations and influence. It is by no means confined to operations in cotton, but does a general business in grain, coffee, etc., besides dealing in general stocks and conduct-

ing a banking business. Its age and well-established reputation for trustworthiness make it one of the representative banking and brokerage establishments of the metropolis.

This firm is now composed of Abram Godwin Munn, Jr., Herbert Francis Munn, Samuel Godwin Munn, and Harry T. Munn. The Munn family has for some generations been settled in New Jersey, with its chief home at Hackensack. It was there that Abram Godwin Munn, Jr., the present head of the firm, was born. It was also there that his son and partner, the subject of this sketch, was born.

Herbert Francis Munn was born at Hackensack, New Jersey, on November 16, 1868, the son of Abram Godwin Munn, Jr. He was educated in the public schools of Hackensack, which, like those of all that part of New Jersey, are of exceptionally high rank. There he acquired an education that was at once liberal in a purely academic sense and that was highly practical in a business sense.

His inclinations were unmistakably toward a commercial and financial career, such as that of his father and other members of the family had been before him. Accordingly, on leaving school, he entered the office of S. Munn, Son & Co., in a subordinate position, and began the task of learning the business. This he accomplished with thoroughness and with a noteworthy degree of speed, and soon was admitted into partnership, in which capacity he not only enjoys the profits of the firm, but himself materially contributes to its prosperity. He has as yet sought no public office or other outside interest, but devotes his attention entirely to the business of the firm.

Mr. Munn is a member of the Cotton, Coffee, and Produce exchanges, and an associate member of the Liverpool Cotton Association. He belongs to the Colonial, New York Athletic, Field and Marine, and Atlantic Yacht clubs.







Wm. D. Murphy.



WILLIAM DENNISTOUN MURPHY

AMONG the men who have attained conspicuous rank in the social, business, and political worlds before passing the meridian of life, William Dennistoun Murphy is to be honorably mentioned. His patronymic savors of Irish origin, and it was indeed from the north of the Emerald Isle that his paternal great-grandfather, John Murphy, came to this country in 1781. The latter was an officer in the British army, and served in the French and Indian War, after which he settled in New York and betook himself to the pursuits of peace. His grandson, William D. Murphy, father of our subject, was an antislavery leader, an original Republican, and a patriotic speaker during the Civil War. The latter married Ann Letitia Goodliff of Utica, New York. It may be added that through his father's mother, Lydia Cornish, Mr. Murphy is descended from Thomas Cornish, a founder of Newtown, Long Island, in 1650, and one of the earliest English settlers in New Netherlands.

William Dennistoun Murphy was born in this city on January 4, 1859, and was educated here, at the Anthon Grammar School and Dolbear's Commercial College. After leaving school he spent several years in foreign travel and literary and artistic pursuits. He then entered business as a real-estate dealer and operator in Wall Street, in both of which lines he has made himself prominent by his success. He was one of the original members of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, organized in 1884, and has served on several of its important committees.

He took an interest in politics at an early age, and was a leader in the reform movement in the Twenty-first Assembly District in the early eighties, and was twice elected first vice-president of

the Republican organization in that district. He helped to organize the Federal Club, in 1887, and was successively chairman of its board of governors, vice-president, and chairman of its committee on consolidation in 1891, when it was united with the Republican Club. Of the latter organization he has been secretary, treasurer, and chairman of the committee of its annual Lincoln dinners. He has been an officer of the Enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District, a member for three years of the Republican County Committee, a delegate to many State and county conventions, and one of the first panel of the sheriff's jury. He has, however, invariably declined to become a candidate for any public office.

One of Mr. Murphy's favorite pursuits is that of photography. He has carried a camera over more than thirty thousand miles of travel in America and Europe, and has amassed one of the most noteworthy collections of pictures in the world. He was president of the New York Camera Club, and was instrumental in consolidating it with the Society of Amateur Photographers into the Camera Club of New York, of which latter he has three times been president, to the great advancement of its interests. He has frequently lectured on photographic and art topics before clubs and other assemblages.

Mr. Murphy is a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the New York Historical Society, and the Chamber of Commerce, and has been president of the Baptist Social Union of New York, in addition to the organizations above mentioned. He was married, on January 17, 1881, to Miss Rosalie Hart, daughter of James B. Hart of Philadelphia, and they now have one child, William Deacon Murphy.





J. P. Murray.



JAMES B. MURRAY

JAMES B. MURRAY is the eldest son of Bronson Murray of New York city, and Anne E. Peyton of the old Virginia family of that name, and a grandson of the late Colonel James B. Murray, also of New York city. His father was the founder and chief financial support of the Industrial League, which started the movement for securing from the United States government grants of land to the various States for the establishment of State colleges.

James B. Murray spent much of his early life abroad, studying in Paris and Dresden. Then he entered Columbia College, pursuing parts of both the regular academic course and the scientific course of the School of Mines at the same time. Under this burden his health failed, and toward the end of his junior year he was compelled to leave college. Going West, he took charge of some of his father's property there. When his health was restored he entered the Law School of Columbia College, was graduated in 1875, and was thereupon admitted to the bar. For several years he was associated with the firm of Paddock & Cannon, but in 1877 opened an independent office.

Paradoxical though it may seem, litigation has been but a small part of Mr. Murray's law business. He has devoted his attention chiefly to the management of estates. In connection with these, however, he has occasionally had to engage in lawsuits, such as will and equity cases, and in them he has usually been successful. In several bankruptcy, will, and other cases argued in court by Mr. Murray, novel points have been involved and decided in his favor. Chief among these was a case in the Court of Appeals, in which Joseph H. Choate was opposing counsel. A residence had been devised by a married woman,

under a power in a deed of trust (which gave her a life estate in the property, with remainder to her heirs if she failed to appoint), to her three daughters "so long as any two" should "remain single and unmarried," with directions to her trustee one year after the marriage of the second daughter to sell the property and distribute the proceeds among all her heirs "then living." After the marriage of one daughter suit was brought to partition the property among all the heirs, on the ground that the will was void. The General Term had held in effect that as the second daughter might never marry, the daughters took a fee in the property liable to be terminated only in the event of such marriage; and as the power of sale was not to be exercised until after that event, it might never become operative, and being a naked or discretionary power, it did not suspend the alienation of the property, and the will was consequently valid. Mr. Murray argued that the limitation to the daughters was equivalent to *during the spinsterhood* of the two who first married, which, like an estate during widowhood, was but a life estate, and the daughters therefore did not take a fee, but merely life estates during two successive lives; that incorporating the will into the deed of trust (as it was executed under a power in the latter) disclosed a remainder limited upon three successive life estates, the last of which was consequently void under the statute; and that the power of sale was a power in trust, suspending alienation for more than two lives from the date of the trust deed, and hence void. The Court of Appeals, sustained this position, and, directed a partition of the property among all the children. (122 N. Y., 604.)

Mr. Murray has taken an active interest in politics. In the last Presidential campaign he contributed to a portion of the press an article on the consequences of free-silver coinage, demonstrating from our own history the impossibility under free coinage of maintaining two standards in use at one time. It was widely published about two weeks before the election, and was most effectively used by some as an editorial.

Mr. Murray is a member of the University, City, Reformed, Down-Town, Seawanhaka Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, and Delta Phi clubs, the City Bar Association, and various other organizations.



J. Halsted Myera



THADDEUS HALSTED MYERS

THADDEUS HALSTED MYERS was born at Yonkers, New York, on August 31, 1859. His father, John Kirtland Myers, was a partner in the dry-goods house of Halsted, Haines & Co., and retired from that firm to become the president of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, being also a director in the Manhattan Company, and actively interested in many of the city charities. The first of the family in this country came over with the second palatinate emigration in 1710. Dr. Myers's paternal great-grandfather was Colonel Joseph Myers of Herkimer County, New York, who served in the War of the Revolution, and was prominent in the early politics of Herkimer County. Dr. Myers's mother's name was Sarah Louise Halsted, and her ancestor, Timothy Halsted, came from England in 1657. He was nearly related to Admiral Sir William Lawrence Halsted, K. C. B., of the British navy. The family lived at Hempstead, Long Island, for about a hundred years. Then Dr. Robert Halsted removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey. He attended the wounded at the battle of Monmouth, and later was arrested as a pronounced patriot, and confined in the old sugar-house prison in this city. His son, William M. Halsted, Dr. Myers's grandfather, was well known in business circles, and was a governor of the New York Hospital, of Bloomingdale, and of other charitable institutions.

Thaddeus Halsted Myers began his education in the public schools of Yonkers. He spent one year in the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and entered Yale College in 1877, where he was graduated in 1881. While in college he was a member of the Sigma Epsilon, the Alpha Kappa, and the Psi Upsilon fraternities, and of the Scroll and Key Society. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was gradu-

ated in 1885. Successfully passing a competitive examination, he served on the surgical staff of St. Luke's Hospital for eighteen months. For a year after this he was house physician in the New York Foundling Hospital. After this he took charge of a class in that branch in the Roosevelt Hospital Dispensary, which he resigned, after two years, to take charge for two years of the surgical class in the Presbyterian Dispensary.

In 1887 he began to be interested in orthopædic surgery, and became assistant surgeon to the New York Orthopædic Dispensary. Later he was made attending surgeon to that dispensary, and then was made assistant to the surgeon-in-chief of the hospital and dispensary. He is now consulting surgeon in this institution. Since 1889 he has been attending orthopædic surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital. He is also consulting orthopædic surgeon to the Lying-in Hospital, the Foundlings' Hospital, and the House of the Annunciation, New York city, the St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, and All Souls' Hospital, Morristown, New Jersey. His practice is now confined exclusively to orthopædic surgery.

Dr. Myers is the author of several papers and monographs bearing on orthopædic conditions, among them "Pott's Disease of the Spine in Pregnancy," "Pressure Paralysis," "Congenital Dislocation of the Hip," "Non-tubercular Inflammations of the Spine," papers on club-foot, hip-joint disease, lateral dislocation of the knee, and descriptions of a number of new instruments of use in this department of surgery.

He is a member of the University Club of New York, the Century Association, the Yale Club, the Academy of Medicine, the New York State and the New York County Medical societies, the Pathological, the Lenox Medical and the New York Medico-surgical societies, and the American Orthopædic Association.

Dr. Myers was married, on October 6, 1897, to Miss Sarah Hawley, daughter of Henry E. Hawley of Ridgefield, Connecticut, and has a son, Halsted Hawley Myers, born on May 27, 1899.



Eliot Norton



ELIOT NORTON

THE name of Eliot Norton, in both given name and surname, suggests much that is worthy of memory in New England history. The Norton family traces its descent from the Rev. John Norton of Stortford, Hertfordshire, England, who came to Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century, and, after a most distinguished career in both religious and civil life, died in Boston in 1663. His nephew John Norton was pastor of the church at Hingham, Massachusetts, and also had a distinguished career. Some generations later Andrew Norton, a Harvard graduate, was one of the foremost theologians of New England in the first half of the nineteenth century. His son Charles Eliot Norton was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1827, and was graduated at Harvard in 1846. After a number of years spent in mercantile life and in foreign travels, he devoted himself to literary, artistic, and educational work. During the Civil War he edited the papers published at Boston by the Loyal Publication Society, and afterward he was joint editor, with James Russell Lowell, of the "North American Review." He has published many works of standard value, and has had a distinguished career as a publicist and as a lecturer on art at Harvard University.

The name of Eliot became distinguished in the first half of the last century in the person of Samuel Atkins Eliot, a Harvard graduate, a prominent merchant of Boston, and in 1837-39 Mayor of that city. He was successor of Robert C. Winthrop as a Representative in Congress, was treasurer of Harvard College, and was the author of several works. His son Charles William Eliot, who was born in Boston in 1834 and was graduated at Harvard in 1853, has had one of the most distinguished

educational careers of this generation. Beginning as a tutor at Harvard in 1854, he became president of that institution in 1869, and in the subsequent third of a century has developed what was a comparatively small college into the greatest of American universities, and has done perhaps more than any other man of his time for the general progress of higher education in America.

The subject of the present sketch, Eliot Norton, is a cousin of President Eliot and a son of Professor Charles Eliot Norton. He was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on July 1, 1863, at the time when his father was editing the papers of the Loyal Publication Society, and after a thorough preparatory education was sent to Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1885. He then entered the Law School of Harvard, and was graduated from it. Upon leaving the university he began the practice of his profession in New York city. At first he was a member of the firm of Van Schaick & Norton, then of Van Schaick, Norton & Quimby, and finally, as at present, of Van Schaick & Norton, again his partner being Eugene Van Schaick, a member of an old New York family. The offices of the firm were formerly at No. 100 but are now at No. 135 Broadway. The practice of the firm is general in character, though it has gained prominence through some important suits over brokerage and stock transactions, and has dealt much with corporation law.

Mr. Norton is president of the Northwestern Steamship Company, which runs a line from Montreal to Liverpool, and is also officially connected with the Union Surety & Guaranty Company, and with the Life Association of America.

He is a member of various leading social organizations, including the University, Grolier, Lawyers', and New York Athletic clubs, and the Bar Association. His home is at No. 468 Lexington Avenue, New York.





Edgar Norton



EVERMONT HOPE NORTON

A KENTUCKIAN of mingled English, German, and Irish ancestry, educated in Virginia, settled in New York, and interested in important business enterprises in various parts of this Union and in South America, may well be reckoned a citizen of the world.

The father of Evermont Hope Norton was Presley Evermont Norton of Russellville, Kentucky, a member of the firm of Norton, Slaughter & Co., cotton brokers and commission merchants of New York, and president of the Paducah and Memphis Railroad Company. Of his four brothers, one was president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, one was a judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, and the other two were bankers at Louisville, Kentucky. Presley E. Norton married Miss Lillie Hope of Mobile, Alabama, a lady of Irish descent, related to Sir Beresford Hope, the eminent publicist, and to Lord Hope of Hopetoun.

Of such parentage Evermont Hope Norton was born, at Louisville, Kentucky, on October 10, 1873. After careful preparatory education, he was sent to the University of Virginia, and remained there during the years 1891-95, pursuing successfully both the regular academic course and the full course of the law department. He ranked high as a student, and was one of the leaders of the university in all athletic sports.

On leaving college, Mr. Norton promptly turned his attention to business. He came to New York in January, 1896, and entered a broker's office, where he remained until the following September, when, having familiarized himself with Wall Street methods, he formed a copartnership with Harry G. Tunstall, under the firm-name of Norton & Tunstall, with offices at 34

and 36 Wall Street, for the transaction of a general banking and commission business in stocks, bonds, grain, and cotton, a seat on the New York Stock Exchange having previously been purchased. On December 1, 1897, the firm removed to the Mechanics' National Bank Building, at 33 Wall Street, where it still remains. In March, 1898, Mr. Norton purchased, in his own name, a seat on the New York Cotton Exchange, thus more perfectly qualifying the firm for the prosecution of its business, whose facilities and stability were still further increased by the purchase, on September 1, 1899, of an additional seat in the New York Stock Exchange by Mr. Norton, thus giving the firm two board members. The patronage of the firm has been of the best character, and its operations have been more than ordinarily successful. It has thus come to command the confidence of both speculators and investors, and has made itself a material force in the affairs of the Street.

This prosperous and profitable business has not, however, by any means monopolized Mr. Norton's entire attention. His inclination ran, like his father's, in the direction of railroading. Accordingly, in September, 1897, he purchased a controlling interest in the Michigan Traction Company, and became a director and vice-president thereof.

In October, 1898, the firm financed the building of the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Railway, and the work of construction has since been carried on under their supervision.

For a number of years there has been a marked strengthening of commercial and industrial relations between the United States and various South American states. The capital and engineering skill of this country are needed for the best development of the resources of those states, while the almost inestimable opportunities of profit there are most engaging to the far-seeing business man. Mr. Norton was quick to see the opening of a way to success and fortune in that part of the world. About February 1, 1899, therefore, he purchased a large interest in the Ecuador Development Company, a corporation which has in hand the general development of the material resources of that rich state, and which has obtained from the government of Ecuador exclusive concessions in railroad, tramway, electric-light, mineral, and other valuable rights. He was forthwith

made a director of the company, and then its president, establishing its headquarters at 33 Wall Street. At the same time he acquired a large interest in and became a director of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, which is proceeding to establish rail communication between Guayaquil, the principal seaport of Ecuador, and Quito, its capital, a distance of about three hundred and forty miles.

On September 1, 1899, Mr. Norton purchased a large interest in all the leases, plant, and equipment of the American Mining Company, which controlled the mining rights in about forty acres of the finest lead- and zinc-producing land in the famous Galena-Joplin zinc district, and organized the American Zinc Mining Company, of which he is vice-president and director.

On October 31, 1899, Henry G. Tunstall retired from the firm, and Mr. Norton associated with him, in the business to which he succeeded, his cousin William P. Norton, under the firm-name of E. H. Norton & Co.

Mr. Norton has not engaged himself with political affairs, beyond discharging the duties of a citizen. He has participated to a considerable extent in the best club and social life of the city, and has retained all his earlier interest in athletic sports. He is a popular member of many organizations, among them being the Lawyers' Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the Riverside Yacht Club.

He entered the ranks of the army of Benedicks on May 1, 1899, being married on that day, at St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Lily Morrison Carr of that city.





JOSEPH W. OGDEN

THE family of Ogden has been conspicuous in the annals of New Jersey, and indeed of the colony which preceded that State, since early times. In the Revolutionary War it occupied a leading place, and various members of it took an honorable part in that struggle. In the last generation the Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Ogden was a widely known and influential clergyman, for some time settled at the ancient village of Chatham, in the Passaic Valley. He married Miss Emeline Atwood, a member of another old New Jersey family, and to them the subject of the present sketch was born.

Joseph W. Ogden was born at Chatham, New Jersey, on April 28, 1853. His father prescribed for him a liberal education, and he accordingly entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, and pursued its course. He did not remain until the end of the course, and therefore was not graduated with his class. He has, however, received from the college the degree of A. M.

On leaving college, Mr. Ogden entered business life in New York city, his first occupation being that of a clerk in a brokerage office on Wall Street. This was in 1872-73. The panic of the latter year caused a material change in his affairs, and for some years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1881, however, he returned to finance. He founded at that time the banking and brokerage house of J. W. Ogden & Co., and conducted it with marked success for a number of years. That house was engaged in many large financial transactions, and it acquired a well-merited reputation for trustworthiness and for safe and conservative methods. In 1890 Mr. Ogden became a member of the foreign banking house of Kessler & Co., and for



J. M. Allen

six years was identified with it. He then withdrew from that house and devoted his attention to the interests of financial enterprises with which he was connected. He became much interested in anthracite-coal mining, and is now president of the Algonquin Coal Company of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and is associated with other concerns in the same business.

Mr. Ogden has not held nor sought political office. He is a member of the Union, Riding, and Down-Town clubs of New York, and the Morristown and Morristown Golf clubs of Morristown, New Jersey, where he and Mrs. Ogden — to whom he was married in 1881 — make their home during a part of the year. He is also a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

Speaking of Mr. Ogden's career and character, one of his acquaintances has said: "I have known Mr. Ogden from childhood. When he came to New York he realized that he had few influential friends or acquaintances to push him forward, and that whatever success he attained must come through his own efforts. To this recognition was added unswerving adherence to right principles and high-minded honesty.

"He has naturally had to be bold and courageous to reach the position he now occupies, but his methods have been at all times safe and conservative. He is easily in the very front rank among the younger men in Wall Street, and above all has kept his reputation clean and without a stain. But a small percentage of those who succeed in the whirlpool of the financial center escape the influence which narrows life to a mere struggle for money. To be one of this small number, to which Mr. Ogden distinctly belongs, — to keep open sympathies and a broad point of view, — is a greater triumph even than the winning of wealth. His career has been a remarkable one, and should afford inspiration and encouragement to every young man dependent on his own resources."





WILLIAM PECK PARRISH

THE paternal ancestors of William Peck Parrish were for many generations country gentlemen in the north of England. His immediate ancestors established themselves in this country, first in Maryland, on an estate covering the present site of the city of Baltimore, and later in King and Queen County, Virginia. Mr. Parrish's maternal ancestors were also English, and settled in this country at Danbury, Connecticut, whence his grandfather, in 1818, removed to Alabama.

Mr. Parrish is the fourth son of the late Dr. John Henry Parrish, a prominent physician and surgeon, and Clarissa Peck Parrish. He was born at Greensboro, Alabama, on April 24, 1860. His education was acquired at home, under private tutors, the latter all being graduates of the University of Virginia. This was in accordance with a theory and fancy of Dr. Parrish's, who wanted his sons always under home influence. The tutor was made, for the time being, a member of the family, sleeping, eating, hunting, and fishing with the boys, and thus being their friend and comrade as well as their instructor. Mr. Parrish's boyhood days were exceptionally free from care. His father was a prosperous physician, and his mother had inherited a moderate fortune; wherefore the family home was one of luxury and hospitality. In 1873 Dr. Parrish's health failed, and he removed to Cumberland County, Tennessee, in the midst of the blue-grass region. There he bought a fine stock-farm, and there his sons divided their time between studying and the out-of-door sports of that country and time. Mr. Parrish attributes his capacity for hard work and great physical endurance to the training he there received in breaking colts, riding after the hounds, and the free, active life on the plantation.



Wm. V. Parrish

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Parrish became exchange clerk in the City National Bank of Selma, Alabama. He was thereafter successively general bookkeeper, individual bookkeeper, receiving teller, paying teller, and, at the age of twenty-one, assistant cashier. He filled the last-named position from 1881 to 1888, and then, desiring a larger and more independent field for his activities, he organized, with three friends, a wholesale boot and shoe business in Birmingham, Alabama. The average age of fifteen members of the establishment, including the partners, traveling salesmen, and clerks, was less than twenty-five years. The concern was prosperous. In the first year the sales amounted to two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars' worth of goods. But Mr. Parrish's conservative bank training made his judgment in the matter of credits more strict than his partners thought necessary, and so, in November, 1889, he sold out his interest in the firm and came to New York city.

Mr. Parrish was entirely without influence or acquaintance in New York when, in January, 1890, he opened an office in the Mills Building, on Broad and Wall streets, as a dealer in bonds and investment securities. He soon acquired a promising patronage, however, and has now a well-established and growing business. He has kept his offices in the same building in which they were opened. He is now president of the Interstate Typewriter Company; director, secretary, and treasurer of the Columbia Water and Light Company, and director of the Birmingham, Selma and New Orleans Railroad Company. He was the organizer and for two years president of the Kitson Hydrocarbon Heating and Incandescent Lighting Company.

Mr. Parrish has taken no active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Southern Society of New York, of the National Arts Club, and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was married on October 19, 1887, to Miss Clara Minter Weaver, second daughter of William M. and Lucia Minter Weaver of Alabama. Two daughters have been born to them, neither of whom is now living.



THOMAS GEDNEY PATTEN

THE old Scotch city of Perth was the former home of the Patten family, whence, two generations ago, an enterprising member came to the United States. His son, Thomas Patten, settled in New York city, and for many years was manager of the great Rhinelander estate, one of the largest and most valuable landed estates on Manhattan Island. He was its manager until after the death of William Rhinelander, when the estate was divided. Thomas Patten married Maria Louisa Gedney, the daughter of a French Huguenot family that had come from Lille some generations before.

Thomas Gedney Patten, the son of this couple, was born in New York city on September 12, 1861. At the age of nine years, in September, 1870, he was sent to school at the famous Mount Pleasant Academy, which had long been one of the foremost schools in New York. He was graduated from it in 1876, and then went for a year to Dr. Anthon's Classical Grammar School. With such preparation he entered Columbia College in the fall of 1877, and pursued its regular course. In his junior year, however, he left the college for the Columbia Law School.

He did not, however, enter upon the practice of the legal profession. His legal studies were pursued in preparation for a mercantile career, for which, indeed, few preparations could be more practical and valuable. On leaving the Law School, he went to Chicago, and purchased a seat in the Board of Trade. There he served for a time with great success as broker for C. T. Yerkes, Jr. Impaired health, however, compelled him to seek a more favorable climate than that of Chicago, and he returned to New York city.

He purchased a seat in the New York Stock Exchange in



Thomas G. Gutter

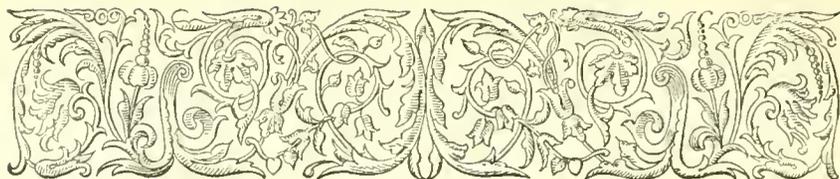
1891, and entered upon a profitable career in Wall Street. He became, however, interested in some outside enterprises, which gradually withdrew his attention from the affairs of the Street, and led to his ultimate retirement from the Stock Exchange. Thus he was appointed superintendent of the New York and Long Branch Steamboat Company, and in 1894 was elected its president. Subsequently he obtained control of the New York and Monmouth Park Steamboat Company, and in 1898 was elected its president. He then decided to give his attention to these lines and to other properties which he had acquired, and accordingly, in 1899, sold his seat, and retired from the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Patten is now president of the New York and Long Branch and the New York and Monmouth Park steamboat companies, the vessels of which are known as the Patten Line, and furnish one of the most popular and delightful means of transit between New York city and the upper part of the New Jersey coast, with its multitude of summer homes and pleasure resorts. He is also interested in much New York city real estate, and in various properties in New Mexico.

Among the social organizations of which he is a member are the Colonial Club, the Players' Club, the Lambs' Club, the Democratic Club, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, the Deal Beach Golf Club, and the Suburban Riding and Driving Club.

Mr. Patten was married, on October 30, 1892, to Miss Henrietta Floyd, daughter of the late William Floyd, of Wallack's Theater. They have no children.





WILLIAM JAMES PATTERSON

WILLIAM JAMES PATTERSON was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on December 18, 1850, the son of Robert and Margaret Patterson. He was the oldest child and only son in the family. His father, an architect and builder, was of Irish ancestry, and was the son of John Patterson, who had come as a young man from Ireland early in the present century, and had settled as a farmer in Columbiana County, Ohio. Later John Patterson had removed to the neighborhood of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he resided for the rest of his life. On the maternal side Mr. Patterson's ancestors lived for several generations in and around the city of Pittsburg, his mother being descended from the Springer family, whose members were large landowners in that part of Pennsylvania.

When William J. Patterson was only a year old his parents removed to Hancock County, Virginia. The boy received his early education in private schools. At the age of sixteen years he went to an academy at Hayesville, Ohio, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Dieffendorf, at which John K. Cowen, now president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and other prominent business and public men were also students.

In 1870 Mr. Patterson went to Bridgeton, New Jersey, and for two years thereafter was a teacher in the West Jersey Academy, of which Dr. Dieffendorf had become principal. At the same time he continued his studies preparatory to entering college. He entered the University of Wooster, Ohio, in 1872, in the junior class, and was graduated in 1874.

His next move was to Kansas, where, during the winter of 1874-75, he was principal of the public schools in the town of Garnett, Anderson County. At the same time he began the



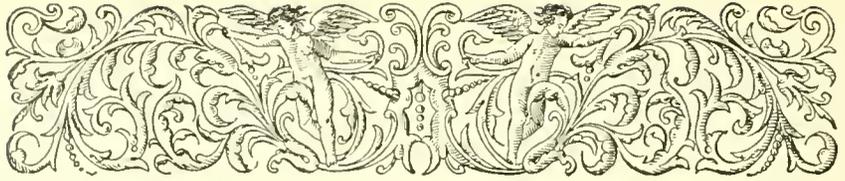
A. J. Patterson

study of law. The next spring he entered the office of Messrs. Thacher & Stephens, at Lawrence, Kansas, one of the most prominent law firms in the State. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar.

He then entered the practice of his profession with Judge S. O. Thacher, Judge Stephens having been elected to the bench. During 1880-81 he acted as assistant dean to the Law School of the State University of Kansas. In 1881 his professional relations with Judge Thacher terminated, and he became the attorney of a number of corporations engaged in real-estate, banking, and railroad operations in western and southern States. This connection continued prosperously for fifteen years, and afforded to Mr. Patterson a widely extended practice in commercial, real-estate, and corporation law, in both State and federal courts. Finally, in 1895, he became attorney for the North American Trust Company of New York city, and since that date has had no connection with any important companies or properties, except those connected, directly or indirectly, with that trust company. He has held no political office, and has sought none.

One of Mr. Patterson's most noteworthy legal contests was that arising out of Populist legislation in Kansas. By act of legislature the period of real-estate mortgages after judicial sale was arbitrarily extended to one and a half years, the appointment of receivers in foreclosure was prohibited save in special cases, in which latter cases rents and profits were to go to the mortgager, leaving the holder of the mortgage to pay the taxes without the ability to collect either principal or interest. This act was made to apply to existing mortgages as well as to those thereafter made. Mr. Patterson attacked the constitutionality of the act as applied to existing mortgages, and though defeated by the decision of a Populist judge, won his case in the Supreme Court of the State. A final decision in his favor was given by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Patterson is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, and of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He is unmarried.



LOUIS F. PAYN

THE late Roscoe Conkling has been credited with the remark that the best practical politician in New York State was Louis F. Payn. Certainly the authority of Mr. Conkling's judgment on such matters is not lightly to be challenged; and certainly Mr. Payn's success as a practical politician does no discredit to such an estimate.

Louis F. Payn was born on January 27, 1835. His native place was Ghent, Columbia County, New York, and he has made his lifelong home in that town, most of the time in the village of Chatham, one half of this village being in the town of Ghent. His education was acquired at the local schools, and was of a thorough and practical character. At an early age he became actively interested in politics, and he has never since permitted that interest to flag. His first vote was cast for Frémont. He took an active part in the contest for Lincoln in 1860, favoring his nomination against Seward, and "won his spurs" by his support of him all through his administration. He always acted with Horace Greeley in his struggles against Thurlow Weed. His first important public office was that of Harbor Master of the Port of New York, to which he was appointed by Governor Reuben E. Fenton. He had already been a deputy sheriff and a Republican leader in Columbia County. He remained harbor master during Mr. Fenton's administration, but when Mr. Fenton retired from Governorship to the United States Senate, and was succeeded at Albany by a Democrat, Mr. Payn was also retired from his place and went home to Chatham. He has, by unanimous consent, represented his congressional district as a delegate in every Republican National Convention since 1868, and generally in State and other Republican conventions, and



Erwin F. Payne

was one of the famous three hundred and six in the Chicago Convention of 1880. In 1872 came his political parting from Mr. Fenton, to whose fortunes he had hitherto been attached. Mr. Fenton at that time joined the Liberal Republican movement, while Mr. Payn remained with the old party organization. The two always remained, however, close personal friends. In 1876 Mr. Payn supported Mr. Conkling's candidacy for the Presidency as long as there was a prospect of its success. He then voted for Blaine, though a large majority of the New York delegation voted for Hayes. In February, 1877, Mr. Payn was appointed by President Grant to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, and Senator Conkling secured the confirmation of the appointment. General Grant is reported as afterward saying that he appointed Mr. Payn because at that particular time he wanted a marshal in New York who could be relied on in any emergency. Four years later Mr. Payn put forward Mr. T. C. Platt as a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate, and secured his election thereto as Senator Conkling's colleague. A little later came the famous resignation of the two New York Senators, and in the protracted struggle for their reelection Mr. Payn was their foremost champion. After Mr. Conkling's retirement from politics, Mr. Payn attached himself to the organization led by Mr. Platt, and has ever since been one of its most powerful members.

One of the most clever pieces of work in his whole career was performed in 1896. He then brought forward Mr. Black, a Representative in Congress, as a candidate for Governor of New York, and secured his nomination in the face of other supposedly more powerful candidates. He managed in great measure the campaign which followed, and which resulted in Mr. Black's election by an overwhelming majority. Governor Black afterward appointed Mr. Payn to the important office of State Superintendent of Insurance.

Mr. Payn is a man of powerful physique and strictly temperate habits. Despite his more than threescore years, he is as active and energetic as ever in his youth, and bids fair to enjoy a score or more of years still, as an active and successful practical politician.



SERENO ELISHA PAYNE

THE family of Payne was one of the earliest settled in North America from England, and in many generations its members have been conspicuous for their attainments and achievements in public and private capacities in this country. Of the branch of it under present consideration, the head in the last generation was William W. Payne of Cayuga County, New York, a prosperous farmer and man of influence in his community, who served as a member of the State Legislature in 1859-60. He married Betsey Sears, daughter of David Sears, who was also the descendant of an old colonial family.

Sereno Elisha Payne, son of this couple, was born at Hamilton, New York, on June 26, 1843. He began his studies at the local school, continued them at the Auburn Academy, and finally entered Rochester University. At the last-named institution he was graduated in the class of 1864. He had already decided to be a lawyer, and immediately upon leaving college he began his studies for the profession in the office of Cox & Avery, at Auburn, New York. He was admitted to the bar of the State of New York at Rochester in June, 1866, and soon afterward opened an office at Auburn, which he has successfully maintained ever since.

Mr. Payne undertook the general practice of his profession, limiting his attention to no special branch of law. At the same time he interested himself in politics, as a Republican, and soon attained leadership in that party. He was elected City Clerk of Auburn in 1867, and served for two years. The next two years he held the office of Supervisor, and then, for the six years beginning with 1872, he was District Attorney. From 1879 to 1881 he was president of the Auburn Board of Education.



S. W. & P. Payne

In the office of District Attorney Mr. Payne was called upon to conduct a great number and variety of cases, and did so with exceptional diligence, skill, and success. The late Justice Rumsey of the Supreme Court related that Mr. Payne once tried before him, at an extraordinary term of court, five capital cases in six weeks, and secured a conviction in each of them, and in three of them for murder in the first degree, although he was opposed by some of the ablest lawyers in that part of the State. During his six years as District Attorney Mr. Payne conducted fifteen prosecutions for murder and secured convictions in twelve of them.

For a time Mr. Payne was associated in legal practice with the late John T. M. Davie, until the latter was elected Surrogate. In 1883 he formed a partnership with the late John W. O'Brien, which continued until the death of the latter in 1895. He is now associated with John Van Sickle.

Mr. Payne was first elected a Representative in Congress in the fall of 1882, and with the exception of a single term he has served in that capacity continuously ever since. The Forty-eighth Congress was under Democratic control, and he was assigned to comparatively unimportant committees. Late in the session, however, he went as a member of a special committee to investigate some riotings and murders at Hot Springs, Arkansas. He won much favorable notice on both sides of the House for his energetic and effective conduct on that committee, and as a consequence was advanced to better committee places in the next Congress, the Forty-ninth, though it was also under Democratic control. He was the leader of the Republicans on the Elections Committee, and by his arguments turned the scale in the case of *Romeis vs. Hurd*. He was kept out of the Fiftieth Congress by a gerrymander, but was elected to the Fifty-first, and became a member of the Ways and Means Committee, in which he has ever since been conspicuous and of which he is now chairman. He took a leading part in the framing of the McKinley Tariff Bill, and was a leader in debate against the Wilson Bill. His chief work in tariff matters was, however, done in connection with the Dingley Bill, in 1897. Upon the death of Mr. Dingley, Mr. Payne naturally and properly succeeded to the chairmanship of the committee. In the Fifty-

fourth Congress he was also made chairman of the Committee of Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and under his leadership a dozen or more bills in the interest of American shipping were passed by the House.

Mr. Payne has been called upon to act as Speaker of the House *pro tem.* perhaps oftener than any of his colleagues, and he was the choice of a large number of them for the office of Speaker in 1899. He has frequently been spoken of as a candidate for Governor of New York, and for Vice-President of the United States. To such suggestions he has given no personal encouragement, contenting himself with the faithful discharge of the duties of his Congressional place, but their widespread extent and earnest character are fine tokens of the esteem in which he is held by his colleagues in public life and by his general constituents.





Royal C. Peabody



ROYAL CANFIELD PEABODY

THE name of Peabody has long been well known in Massachusetts and elsewhere in New England, and, indeed, members of the family, through their enterprise, wealth, and philanthropy, have attained a world-wide repute of enviable character. The family of Canfield has long been settled and honorably known in Connecticut.

In the last generation George H. Peabody married a daughter of the Canfield family, and the two lived, before the Civil War, in Columbus, Georgia, where Mr. Peabody was a general merchant. There, on February 12, 1854, was born to them a son, whom they named Royal Canfield Peabody. Although born in the South, the boy was in 1865 transplanted to the North, and spent the rest of his early life chiefly in the city of Brooklyn, with which he has ever since been identified. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, principally in the well-known No. 15, and by virtue partly of his excellent instruction, and partly of his natural aptitude for intellectual improvement, he acquired a general culture well fitting him for success in business as well as for a leading place in the social world.

On leaving school Mr. Peabody went to the West for a year or two, to acquaint himself with the country and to observe its opportunities. He soon decided, however, that the East was more suited to his taste, and consequently returned to New York and Brooklyn. He then entered the dry-goods house of T. K. Horton & Co. of Brooklyn. From it he went to the hardware firm of Walbridge & Co. of New York. Thence he went into the dry-goods commission-house of White, Payson & Co.

These, however, were only tentative employments. He was to find his true field of activity later, in the vast developments

of the electric industries. In the latter his first engagement was with the Electric Time Company of Brooklyn. From it he stepped into the Edison Electric Light Company of Brooklyn, upon the organization of that corporation, becoming its secretary and treasurer, and later, as at present, its vice-president.

Mr. Peabody was the chief organizer of the American Stoker Company, in 1897, and was elected its president. In 1898 he retired from that place, and took that of vice-president. In 1900 he was elected chairman of its board of directors, which place he still holds. He organized the Queens Borough Electric Light Company in 1898, and is at present treasurer of it. In 1899 he organized the Standard Manganese Company, of which he is treasurer. He is also a director of the Manufacturers' Insurance Association of Brooklyn, and of the Journey and Burnham Company, one of the foremost dry-goods houses of Brooklyn.

Mr. Peabody is a member of numerous clubs and other organizations, and is an active and influential figure in their affairs. Among the organizations with which he is connected may be mentioned the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the National Manufacturers' Association, the National Civics Club, the Manufacturers' Club, the Reform Club, and the Lawyers' Club, of New York, and the Hamilton Club, Crescent Club, Montauk Club, Lincoln Club, Riding and Driving Club, and Apollo Club, of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, and has long been active in its affairs. In politics he is an independent Democrat, but he has held no office and taken little part in politics beyond exercising the duties of a private citizen.

Mr. Peabody was married, in 1879, to Miss Georgia Sniffen, daughter of Samuel Sniffen of New York. They have one son, Charles Sniffen Peabody.





Samuel Webster



VENNETTE F. PELLETREAU

AMONG the younger real-estate dealers in New York there is none better known or more successful than Vennette F. Pelletreau. He is, as his name suggests, of French extraction. He comes of a Huguenot family that was forced by persecution to flee from France at the end of the seventeenth century. It found a home and safe refuge in America, and for many years has been identified with the interests of this country. Some of the members were conspicuous in the patriotic ranks in the Revolutionary War; wherefore Mr. Pelletreau is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Pelletreau is the son of Maltby K. Pelletreau, formerly of New York city. He was born in New York on January 30, 1873. When he was only five years of age, however, the family removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and there the rest of his childhood was spent. He was educated in the schools of Louisville, and in Louisville College.

His early inclinations were toward the legal profession, and by the time he was fourteen years old it was agreed between him and his parents that he was to study law and fit himself for the practice thereof. The family moving North again, he entered as a student the law office of George V. Brower of Brooklyn, where he remained for a couple of years.

The contact with the legal profession into which he was brought, however, produced a change in his mind regarding it. Mr. Brower was Park Commissioner, and that fact brought into the office much information concerning the development of Brooklyn and the promise of profit in real-estate dealings. The result was that Mr. Pelletreau left Mr. Brower's office and opened an office of his own as a real-estate broker, when he was

eighteen years of age. His office was at No. 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, where he shared the desk-room with another young man. His difficulties were many, but the indomitable spirit of his ancestors was strong within him, and he made his way steadily forward and upward. Nine years later his office was at the same address, but occupying a fine and spacious suite of rooms, in which is conducted one of the largest real-estate businesses in the borough of Brooklyn, its specialties being the development and improvement of real estate and the placing of mortgage loans.

Mr. Pelletreau's methods of business are unique and decidedly progressive. He attends to everything connected with the transferring of a vacant plot of ground into a block of buildings. He furnishes the surveys, title-searching, and guaranty, preparing of plans and specifications, and fire insurance, to a contractor or builder, all of which is done under his supervision in his own office. Mr. Pelletreau has also contributed largely to the development of Brooklyn, purchasing farm-lands in the outskirts of the city, cutting and paving streets through it, dividing it into building lots, and selling it for residence purposes.

The Pelletreau family was originally settled, in 1612, at Southampton, Long Island, where the old family house is still standing and is preserved as a historical landmark by the Daughters of the Revolution. Mr. Pelletreau makes his home, however, in New York city, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He has a fine country residence, where he spends six months of each year, at Summit, New Jersey. There he maintains a fine stock-farm, and indulges his taste for thoroughbred horses.

Mr. Pelletreau is a member of the leading clubs of Brooklyn, including the Union League, the Irving, the Brooklyn, the Aurora Grata, the Brooklyn Chess Club, and the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

He was married, on October 19, 1899, to Miss Florence E. Fisher, daughter of George M. Fisher of Brooklyn.



Augustus W. Petre,



AUGUSTUS W. PETERS

AUGUSTUS W. PETERS was a native of the Canadian province of New Brunswick, and was born in the city of St. John in 1844. He received an academic education there, and then studied law. At the age of twenty three he came to New York as the representative of the firm of Ralph, King & Halleck in the Gold Exchange. There he soon became more interested in finance than he had been in law, and his attention was thereafter turned to operation in Wall Street. He was elected a member of the Gold Exchange in 1875, and the next year became its secretary. In 1878 he was chosen to be chairman of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, and he continued to hold that place until the last year of his life.

Soon after his settlement in this city Mr. Peters applied for naturalization papers in order to become a citizen. He was a Democrat in politics, and became affiliated with Tammany Hall. Under the leadership of John Kelly he rose to conspicuous rank in that organization. For several years he was chairman of the Tammany General Committee, and held that office down to the time of his death.

Naturally Mr. Peters was in time put forward for public office, though for a long time he declined to let his name be used in connection with any nomination. In 1894 he accepted the Tammany nomination for president of the Board of Aldermen. But that was the year of the great anti-Tammany revolution in local politics, and he was defeated with the rest of the Tammany ticket. Three years later he was again put forward as the Tammany candidate for president of the Borough of Manhattan in the consolidated metropolis, and this time he was successful. He entered upon the duties of his office on January 1, 1898, the

date on which the consolidation of the cities took effect, and served until the end of his life.

In his early years Mr. Peters was much devoted to athletic sports. After he came to New York he was for some years a leading amateur athlete, taking part in many contests of strength and skill. He was one of the organizers of the now well-known Staten Island Cricket Club, and took an active interest in various other high-class athletic organizations. In person he was notably powerful and robust. He was more than six feet tall and finely proportioned, and was possessed of a stentorian voice, which made his reading of stock quotations a notable feature of Wall Street life.

Mr. Peters was a member of the Manhattan and various other clubs, and was a sergeant-major of the Old Guard, which latter organization he joined in 1874. He was deeply interested in freemasonry, and had attained the highest degree therein, and was Imperial Potentate of the Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was never married, but lived for many years in bachelor apartments on East Eighty-sixth Street.

His death occurred suddenly in the early morning of December 29, 1898. He had gone to bed apparently as well as usual, and was found dead in his bed from unsuspected heart-disease. His death put the city into mourning, and his obsequies were imposingly celebrated by the masonic fraternity.





E. J. Raynor.



EDWIN FITCH RAYNOR

AMID the business occupations of which New York is the seat, there is none more important than that which we may call practical finance — the business of the banker and broker. Just as printing has been called the art preservative of arts, so this may properly be called the business promotive of business. For the circulating medium, whether money or scrip or securities representing it and convertible into it, is the very life-blood of industry and commerce. Upon its integrity and abundance depend the prosperity and the very conduct of all business. The men who have to do with banking and financial brokerage play, therefore, a supremely important part in the progress and prosperity of the whole business community.

Such a part is that which has been played by the subject of the present biography, at first as a banker pure and simple, and later and at present as a banker and broker in one. In both capacities his success has been distinctive and gratifying in both reputation and material profit.

Edwin Fitch Raynor, founder and head of the Wall Street firm of E. F. Raynor & Co., is a native of the city in which he has spent all of his life. He was born in New York on July 1, 1855, and received an excellent academic education in the public schools of the city and in the College of the City of New York, which is a part of and the crowning feature of the public-school system. His inclinations led him from the college straight into the calling to which his business energies have ever since been constantly devoted.

His first engagement was in the capacity of a clerk in the Harlem Bank of New York city, where he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of finance and also much of the intellectual

discipline and well-balanced judgment which have essentially contributed to his success in later years. After four years' satisfactory service in various capacities, he severed his connection with the Harlem Bank and entered the employ of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company. There, in various important capacities, he spent the next eighteen years, thus gaining an exceptionally wide and valuable experience in sound and successful finance.

Meantime he was strongly moved by the ambition to be at the head of a financial institution of his own, and to engage in the more varied business of a broker. With such end in view, Mr. Raynor, in April, 1896, purchased a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, one of the prime requisites, or at least desirabilities, for success in the busy operations of Wall Street. It was not, however, for more than two years thereafter that he established his present business. This was effected in September, 1898. On the first day of that month he entered into partnership with Robert A. Fairbairn, under the firm-name of E. F. Raynor & Co., and opened offices at No. 20 Broad Street, in the very heart of the financial district and close by the Stock Exchange. There the firm has since that date been doing a general banking and brokerage business, with increasing prosperity and prestige.

Mr. Raynor has differed from many, perhaps most, Wall Street men in declining to connect himself with corporations and business enterprises. Many opportunities to do so have come to him, and have at times been urged strongly upon him, with tempting promises of profit. He has, however, invariably declined them all, considering it to his best advantage, in the long run, to devote his attention exclusively to the business of his own office and to the furthering of the interests of his numerous clients.

The same is to be said of participation in political affairs. Mr. Raynor is deeply interested in the welfare of the city, State, and nation, and aims to fulfil scrupulously the duties of a loyal and enlightened citizen. But with such private duties he contents himself, neither aspiring to nor accepting public preferment.

Mr. Raynor is not a club-man in the extended meaning of the word, though he is a member of a few select organizations.

Chief among these are the New York Athletic Club, the Colonial Club, and the New York Club.

It may be added that Mr. Raynor has long interested himself, in a practical but unobtrusive way, in various charitable and benevolent enterprises for the welfare of his less-favored fellow-citizens.

He was married, years ago, to Miss Sarah J. Stewart, who has borne him two sons, Edwin Fitch Raynor, Jr., and Stewart Raynor. The family home is at No. 93 Riverside Drive, New York.





WILLIAM RICHTER

DURING the century now drawing to a close no European nation has contributed a more useful or desirable element to the population of the United States than the German Empire. Representatives of many of the best families of the various German states have adopted this country as their home, and they, with their descendants, have established an honorable record for thrift, energy, and intelligence. This fact is evinced by the great number of German names that may be found on the rolls of all departments of business and of the various learned professions, often representing men who have attained in their respective callings far more than an average measure of success. This is especially true in those callings in which accuracy, application, and untiring perseverance and scientific skill are the elements of success, such, for example, as the medical profession, of which the subject of the present sketch is a conspicuous member.

The parents of William Richter were among those who, in the last generation, came from Germany to the United States and here founded worthy families. Julius Richter and his wife, Matilda Weber, were both born and educated in Leipzig, Saxony. Mrs. Richter belonged to one of the most estimable families in that kingdom. Her father, John Weber, was a surgeon in the army, and as such accompanied the Grand Army of Bonaparte in the ill-starred invasion of Russia in 1812. He witnessed the burning of Moscow, and shared the terrible sufferings of the imperial army in its retreat. In consideration of his services in this campaign, his son Louis was appointed by royal decree to a sheriffship of Leipzig, a life position, and one which carries considerable dignity, there being only three offices of the kind in the entire kingdom of Saxony.



William Kistler

Julius Richter and his wife came to America in the summer of 1862, and settled in New York city, where Mr. Richter engaged in his occupation, which was that of a tailor. They had two sons, William, born on February 25, 1864, and Osear, born on December 30, 1865. The latter is now in the practice of law in this city.

William Richter was educated at Grammar School No. 40 and the College of the City of New York. After completing the course of study in the latter institution, he entered the Medical College of New York University, from which he was graduated with honors in March, 1886. Thence he went to the University of Leipzig, where he supplemented his education in this country by a postgraduate course, covering a year and a half, in obstetrics, gynecology, and surgery. Returning to his native city in October, 1887, Dr. Richter immediately commenced the practice of medicine, for which he was so well fitted by both heredity and training.

He chose the upper East Side for his field of labor, his first location being in East Nineteenth Street, and he has never desired nor made a change. He has a large and substantial practice, has many friends both professional and social, and is now one of the recognized physicians of eminent skill on the East Side.

Dr. Richter is too devoted to his profession to take an active part in public affairs, or to belong to clubs or social organizations. He is a member of the Medical Society of New York County, and of the New York City Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

He was married, on February 22, 1898, at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, at Twenty first Street and Fourth Avenue, to Miss Marie Burgmeyer. Mrs. Richter was born in Bordeaux, France, was educated in Paris and in Bern, Switzerland, where her parents now live. Dr. and Mrs. Richter have a charming home at No. 320 Second Avenue.



SAMUEL RIKER

SAMUEL RIKER, one of the best known of the retired lawyers of New York, is of Dutch and English ancestry. His father, John L. Riker, who in his day was a leading lawyer of New York, was lineally descended in the fourth generation from Abraham Rycken, who came from Holland to New York, then New Amsterdam, in 1638. His mother, whose maiden name was Lavinia Smith, was of English descent. He was born on April 10, 1832, at Newtown, Queens County, New York, which place is now a part of the Borough of Queens, city of New York. His education was acquired in the local public school and at home, where he pursued an extended course of reading, especially of historical works and poetry. Thus a high degree of literary culture and general information was acquired.

When the time came for choosing his life-work, he unhesitatingly turned to the legal profession. To it, indeed, he belonged by heredity and environment: for not only, as already stated, was his father a lawyer, but his uncle, Richard Riker, was a prominent member of the bar and was for ten years District Attorney and for twenty years Recorder of the city of New York; and his brother, Henry L. Riker, and his cousins, John H. Riker and D. Phœnix Riker, occupied prominent and honorable places in the profession. He pursued his legal studies in the office of his cousin and brother, J. H. & H. L. Riker of New York, and shortly after attaining his majority, in May, 1853, was admitted to practice at the bar of New York.

Mr. Riker devoted his professional attention chiefly to matters connected with real estate. His practice included the searching of titles, the drawing of wills, of marriage settlements, and of trust deeds, and similar work. He was often engaged as the



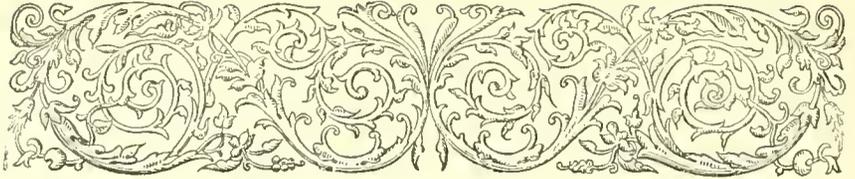
Sam. P. Kim

adviser and counselor of executors and trustees, and had to do with the settlement of many estates in the surrogate's court. Many questionable titles to real estate were cleared and perfected by him, either through judicial proceedings or through special legislative action procured by him.

In this branch of legal practice Mr. Riker came to be esteemed as one of the foremost authorities, and his opinions were frequently sought in the interpretation of wills, deeds, and other documents dealing with real property. He seldom appeared in court, excepting in cases involving titles to real estate, wills, etc., and even in such matters the bulk of his work was done in his own office. He numbered among his clients many prominent persons and corporations, and participated in some of the most noteworthy cases of the times. For more than thirty years he was attorney and counsel for the Sailors' Snug Harbor corporation, during which time he prepared all the leases and other instruments relating to its great landed estates in New York city and on Staten Island. He was the executor of the wills of Sarah Burr and her sisters, and in that capacity distributed bequests amounting to some millions of dollars among various charitable institutions in New York. The histories of the legal profession, and reports of noteworthy cases, contain numerous references to his long and important practice.

Mr. Riker continued in the active and most successful pursuit of his profession for a fraction less than forty years. Then, on January 1, 1893, he retired to enjoy a well-earned rest. He has held and has sought no political office, and has been identified with no business enterprises outside of his own legal work. He has inclined to domestic life rather than to clubs, but has spent much time in foreign travel. He has amassed a fine library, among whose volumes his leisure hours have been largely spent.

He was married at Newtown on October 11, 1865, to Miss Mary Anna Stryker, who has borne him two children: Julia Lawrence Riker and John Lawrence Riker.



STEPHEN WOOD ROACH

THE name of Roach is inseparably and honorably associated with the industry of shipbuilding in the United States, and with the development of American shipping, both naval and mercantile. It was brought to this country by a lad of fifteen years, by name John Roach. He was born at Mitchelstown, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1813, coming of a family of gentle blood and once of wealth, which had become impoverished by the generosity of his father in indorsing notes for friends. John Roach, therefore, was denied even the privilege of a good education, and at an age when he should have been preparing for college he came to America in the steerage of a sailing-ship, and landed in New York without money and without friends.

His first regular employment was in the old Howell Iron Works in the pine woods of Monmouth County, New Jersey, where now stands the "deserted village" of Allaire. He then went to New York and learned his trade in the Allaire Iron Works, where he acquired, by frugal saving, some capital. Soon after learning his trade he became one of the members of a coöperative iron foundry, which grew into the Ætna Iron Works, and in time Mr. Roach became its sole proprietor. At the end of the Civil War Mr. Roach was at the head of a splendid business, and then he began to turn his attention to shipbuilding. In 1868 he purchased four important iron works, all in New York, and consolidated them under the name of the Morgan Iron Works. Three years later he purchased a large shipyard at Chester, Pennsylvania, and gave it the name of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding & Engine Works. In a dozen years thereafter he launched one hundred and twenty-six steamships for commerce and for the United States navy, employing in the works more



Edwin M. Cochrane

than two thousand men. When, under the administration of President Arthur, the work of building a new navy for this country was begun, the first contracts were given to Mr. Roach, and fulfilled by him in the most admirable manner. But his staunch Republicanism and advocacy of the American system of protection had made him the especial object of partizan hatred, and in the next administration, which was Democratic, he was bitterly persecuted.

The government refused to accept the ships built by him, and thus drove him into the hands of a receiver. The shock of this hastened his death; but the ships were finally accepted, and proved to be the best and most efficient in the navy, and John Roach's name has gone into history as the father of the new navy. He died in 1887, mourned by the nation, at a time when ninety per cent. of the American mercantile marine (steam) in the coastwise and foreign trade had been built by him.

John Roach was married, in 1836, to Miss Emeline Johnson, and the union resulted in nine children, the eighth of whom is the subject of this sketch. Stephen Wood Roach was born in New York city on January 11, 1858, and was educated in the public schools and at the Columbia Grammar School. At the latter place he was prepared for Columbia College, but instead of entering college he entered the Morgan Iron Works and learned his father's business. There he served as a clerk for some years, and afterward became treasurer. He became associated with his two surviving brothers in conducting the business founded by his father. He is now manager of the Morgan Iron Works, and vice-president of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding & Engine Works, at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Roach makes his home in New York city, and is a member of the Republican, Lotus, Lambs', New York Athletic, American Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, and the Manhasset Bay Yacht clubs, the Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He is also a member of the Union League Club, and in December last was elected commodore of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.



MATHEW ROCK

SINCE first man learned to clothe himself in garments, whether in fig-leaves or in the skins of beasts, the philosophy of clothes has been an important part of the philosophy of human life. Clothing has been for ages a mark of distinction between the civilized man and the savage, and also between different classes in the same state. The wearers of "purple and fine linen" on the one hand, and the "sansculottes" on the other, typify the extremes of society.

It has naturally fallen to the lot of New York, the chief city of the Western world, to take the lead in the practice of the trade, or art, or profession of tailoring — for each of these it has been called. In New York may be found a multitude of tailoring establishments, ranging from the bottom to the top of the scale in fashion and in price. Nowhere are the needs of the very poorest more abundantly catered to with the cheapest of ready-made goods, and nowhere are finer goods produced and the work of the tailor raised so nearly to the rank of a fine art than in such establishments as are to be found in New York, of which that conducted by the subject of this present sketch may be taken as an example.

Prominent among the enterprising and successful men who have made at once the tailoring trade one of the foremost in New York itself, the foremost city in the United States in that trade, is the subject of this sketch — Mathew Rock. He is, like a large proportion of the other successful merchants and manufacturers of the New World, of German origin.

His parents, Mathew and Elizabeth Rock, were Prussians, and in that kingdom he was born, on May 6, 1832. His education was somewhat more limited than is customary in that country



A. W. Beck

so far as actual school studying was concerned, for he was compelled at the early age of thirteen years to lay aside his books and to begin to make his own way in that industrial world in which he has for years now been a commanding figure.

The business of his choice was that of a tailor, one of the most ancient and not least honorable in human industry. As early as his thirteenth year he was apprenticed to it, and he devoted himself to it with characteristic German thoroughness and energy.

When he was only fifteen years old he was so far a master of the trade that he was emboldened to leave home and set himself up as a journeyman tailor. He thereupon went to Metz, in Lorraine, which was then still a French city, though containing a considerable element of German origin. There he worked for four years with success, and then went to Paris, long the chief center of the world's fashions. In that city he spent four years in successful prosecution of his calling, meantime perfecting himself in its various details.

His next move was to London, where he remained for six years. His European experience in the sartorial trade thus covered the foremost three countries of western Europe.

From the British capital Mr. Rock came to the United States, and settled in New York city. For three years he found profitable employment as a cutter in the tailoring establishment of James R. Cullin. At the end of that time he opened a shop of his own.

This was at No. 793 Broadway, then the heart of the fashionable shopping district of the city. In that place he remained for eight years, winning a prominent rank in the trade as one of the leading tailors of New York.

With the general movement of such classes of trade up-town, he then removed to a new building at No. 224 Fifth Avenue. There he remained for ten years, and then again joined the up-town movement, and removed to his present place of business at No. 315 Fifth Avenue.

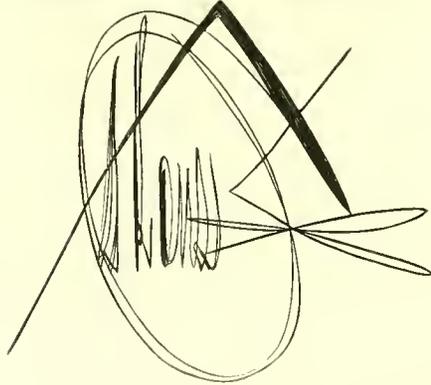
It was on March 19, 1866, in the "flush time" following the Civil War, that Mr. Rock began business in the city of New York on his own account. He has remained active in it ever since, with a noteworthy measure of steady and substantial success. He

has sought no other occupation, and has not taken a public part in politics, but has devoted his time, abilities, and attention entirely to his chosen trade. To such application his enviable success is justly to be attributed.

Mr. Rock is a member of the New York Athletic Club, and of the Republican Club of the City of New York.

He was first married, in 1866, to Miss Virginia L. Croney, who died childless in 1873. He was married again, in 1876, to Miss Eliza L. Schneider, who died in 1896, leaving him two children: Mathew Rock, Jr., and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Daniell.







CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS

THE ancestry of Charles Broadway Rouss is traced back to George Rouss, who, in 1500, was a member of the City Council of Kronstadt, Austria, and whose descendants held honorable rank in that country. On his mother's side he came from the Baltzell family, which was conspicuous in this country in colonial and Revolutionary days. His parents were Peter Hoke Rouss and Belinda Baltzell Rouss, who lived at Woodsboro, Maryland, and then removed to Runnymede, near Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, where the elder Rouss was a prosperous farmer.

Charles was born at Woodsboro on February 11, 1836, and received a good education at the academy in Winchester, whither the family removed when he was five years old. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a Winchester store, despite the wish of his father that he should become a farmer. He showed unusual aptitude for business, and at the end of three years began operations on his own account on the strength of five hundred dollars capital which he had saved. In six years more he was the proprietor of the largest mercantile establishment in Winchester. Then the Civil War came on, and he took up arms on the Southern side. He followed the standard of Lee, and was among those who surrendered at Appomattox.

Done with war, he quickly resumed the occupations of peace. He helped to secure what harvest could be got from the old farm in the fall of 1865, and then came North to New York to engage in business. He made a promising start, but came to grief through an unfortunate partnership and too great indulgence in the credit system. He next started alone, with "Cash before Delivery" as his motto. His place was on Church Street,

whence he removed to Broadway. He founded and published as an advertising medium for his own business the "Auction Trade Journal," which soon gained a wide circulation. In a few years he was rated as a millionaire. Then he put up a new building at 549-553 Broadway, with two basements and ten stories, costing one million dollars. In it he has an army of clerks, an enormous stock of everything in the dry-goods line, and conducts dealings with more than thirty thousand retail stores in all parts of America.

Mr. Rouss is a man of wide beneficence. To his loved home city of Winchester, which he visits yearly, he gave large sums of money for its water-supply, its fire department, its public cemetery, and to maintain its annual fair. He gave five thousand dollars for the Confederates' monument in Mount Hope Cemetery, near New York, and thirty-five thousand dollars for a physical laboratory at the University of Virginia. He was the founder and the chief patron and promoter of the scheme for a great Confederate Memorial Hall, to contain all Southern relics of the Civil War, to which he contributed one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Rouss was married, in 1859, to Miss Maggie Keenan of Winchester. She bore him two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Charles H. B. Rouss, died at the age of thirty-one. The second, Peter Winchester Rouss, is now his father's associate in business.

Although his sympathies with the South are keen and imperishable, Mr. Rouss is not unmindful of the city which has long been his home and in which his fortune has been made. It was he who gave to New York the fine replica of Bartholdi's statue of Washington and Lafayette, the original of which is in one of the parks of Paris. He has in many other ways endeared himself to the metropolis, and he has made of his business house here one of the most notable of its commercial landmarks.





Wm. L. Schiffman



SCHUYLER SCHIEFFELIN

THE Schieffelin family, which has for more than a hundred years been conspicuous in the business and social life in New York, was founded here by Jacob Schieffelin, who came from Weilheim, Germany, early in the eighteenth century. His son and grandson, both named Jacob, lived in Philadelphia. The latter, as lieutenant in the British army, entered upon an adventurous life in the far West and Canada, was taken prisoner near Detroit, escaping from a prison in Virginia, and at the close of the Revolution came to New York, and with his brother-in-law, John Burling Lawrence, engaged in the wholesale drug business.

Jacob Schieffelin, the third of the name, had four sons, of whom the eldest, Henry Hamilton Schieffelin, became his partner and finally his successor in the drug business. The latter married Miss Maria Theresa Bradhurst, and had seven sons. Three of these entered the drug business, and upon their father's retirement reorganized the firm under the name of Schieffelin Brothers & Co. One of these was Sidney Augustus Schieffelin, the fifth of the family, who was born in 1818 and died in 1894. He married Miss Harriet A. Schuyler, daughter of Arent Henry and Mary C. (Kingsland) Schuyler, who was born in 1836 and died in 1882. To this couple were born two sons, Henry Hamilton Schieffelin and Schuyler Schieffelin, with the latter of whom we are now concerned.

Schuyler Schieffelin was born in New York city in 1867, and, after passing through various preparatory schools abroad and in this country, entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, in 1886. It was his intention to pursue the entire course, but he left the institute in his junior year to enter the

firm with which his family had so long been identified and which is now known as Schieffelin & Co.

Mr. Schieffelin has had a conspicuous career in the military service. He enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., on June 10, 1889; became commissary of subsistence of the Twelfth Regiment in April, 1893; inspector of rifle practice, with rank of captain, in March, 1895; and brigade inspector of rifle practice, with rank of major, in 1896. He showed himself to be a good rifle shot, and his teams made some phenomenal records at the butts.

He was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States volunteer service on June 4, 1898, and served as aide-de-camp to General F. V. Greene, at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, at Camp Dewey, Manila, at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida, at Camp Onward, Savannah, and in Havana, Cuba. He took part in the battle of Malate and in the capture of Manila. After the latter engagement he was specially mentioned by General Greene in orders for faithful and intelligent service. He was honorably mustered out with his regiment on March 31, 1899.

Mr. Schieffelin lives at No. 173 Fifth Avenue, New York, and is a well-known figure in the business and in the social circles of the city. He is a member of the Union, Fencers', Badminton, Army and Navy, and Ardsley Country clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the Colonial Order, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York Historical Society.





James J. Shungy



FRANCIS JOSEPH SCHNUGG

FRANCIS JOSEPH SCHNUGG, for many years one of the most prominent builders and real-estate operators of New York, was born in the city of New York on June 4, 1859. His father, the late John Schnugg, who died in 1901, was a builder and real-estate operator, and for nearly twenty years was a director of the German Exchange Bank of New York. His mother, Maria Ann Schnugg, born Stenger, was, like her husband, of German origin. The elder Mr. and Mrs. Schnugg came to this country from Bavaria, in 1851, as people of decidedly modest means. They settled in New York, and through their industry and frugality slowly but surely acquired a comfortable fortune.

The subject of this sketch was thoroughly educated at several of the best local institutions. He first attended the St. Nicholas Parish School, and then went to the De La Salle Academy. After his course at the latter, he entered practical business life as an employee of the German Exchange Bank, of which his father was a director. There he served for five years, gaining a knowledge of the banking business and a first-rate general business education. Then he returned to his text books, as a student at the College of St. Francis Xavier, where he was graduated with honors as a member of the class of 1882. Finally he went to the Law School of Columbia College, and was there graduated a Bachelor of Laws in 1884.

With such preparation, Mr. Schnugg applied himself to business. He had, indeed, already engaged in real-estate operations while a student. During his two years in the Columbia College Law School he speculated in real estate, both improved and unimproved, especially in the northern part of Manhattan Island.

He foresaw that the then lately constructed elevated railroads would greatly increase the value of property in that part of the city, and that thus large profits would be realized from judicious investments.

In addition to dealing in land, Mr. Schnugg soon began building operations, both on his own account and under contract for others. He was the builder of Proctor's Pleasure Palace, one of the first and largest fire-proof theaters in New York. He was also one of the first and chief builders of large apartment-houses in the region just north of Central Park. It was his theory that such buildings could be constructed in first-class style, and equipped with passenger-elevators, electric lighting, refrigeration, etc., and yet, because of their size and the number of apartments served by the same force of employees, be rented at moderate figures and yield a good profit.

After a busy career of fifteen years in building, Mr. Schnugg has gradually withdrawn from that department of business, at least for a time. He believes that the business has been somewhat overdone, especially by the mad rush of irresponsible and unscrupulous speculators who have put up unworthy and unsuitable buildings, and that the market will be benefited by a rest of a few years.

In addition to his real-estate and building interests, Mr. Schnugg is the principal owner of the American Brewing Company of New York. In politics he has always been a strong Republican, and an upholder of protection and the gold standard. In the Presidential campaign of 1888 he organized the Francis J. Schnugg Battery in support of General Harrison.

Mr. Schnugg is a member of the Catholic Club, the Arion Society, and various taxpayers' and kindred organizations. He was married, some years ago, to Miss Caroline Hillenbrand, daughter of the late Colonel Hillenbrand, and has three children : Joseph Francis, Elizabeth, and Marion.





Delavan Seville



DELEVAN SCOVILLE

DELEVAN SCOVILLE, a splendid specimen of what the New World can do in the way of building a human being, comes of English and Scotch ancestry. His forefathers were New-Englanders, but in the first years of this century removed to what was known as the "Black River Country," in New York State. Delevan's father was born there, and the son also, in what was then little more than a forest hamlet. The father was a pioneer of heroic mold, a man of mark for his time and place. The mother was a woman of extraordinary character and great personal charms. The son inherited the iron frame and marvelous strength of the father, combined with the gentleness and fine bearing of the mother. He was born, August 14, 1843, on the famous old "Tug Hills" of Lewis County, New York. His boyhood was passed on the farm in northern Oneida County. He quickly absorbed what learning the local schools afforded, and later pursued his studies at Falley and Cazenovia seminaries, preparing himself by further study in private for the junior class of Harvard University. His father's business reverses prevented him from realizing his cherished purpose, though he later received degrees from Wesleyan and Columbia universities.

At sixteen years of age he began teaching in the country schools of his vicinity, and was afterward professor of mathematics in Falley and Genesee Wesleyan seminaries, and of Greek and Latin in Cazenovia Seminary. At twenty-five he was elected Superintendent of Public Schools in Bay City, Michigan, was made vice-president of the State Teachers' Association, and took a prominent part in the educational affairs of that State. He is a graduate of Columbia University Law College. After his removal to New York city, where he entered on the practice of law,

he was for eleven years president of the New York Educational Society. For many years he was prominent on the lyceum platforms in the East and West, and attained high rank and reputation as an orator and scholar. His numerous contributions to periodical literature have reached a wider audience. But this record accounts for only a part of his activities. The story of his adventures by flood and field would of itself make a volume, and a most fascinating one. The best summary which can be given to him is that everywhere he has been a man among men, strong, steadfast, unconquerable. He has to-day the mental vigor and energy which few men show at half his age, while his physical strength and endurance are a wonder to all who know him.

Real estate, manufacturing, and mining have engaged his attention in the East, South, and West. He owns or controls fifty gold-mining claims in Colorado, besides several copper claims, and is interested in phosphate- and antimony-mining as well. He projected the Golden Rule Tunnel and Mining Company, now operating nine mines, and the Kenneth Gold Mines Syndicate, which owns nearly twenty claims, and is now forming a tunnel company which will construct and operate, in Colorado, one of the deepest mining tunnels in the world.

In 1874 Mr. Scoville married Kate Lazelle Westover of Bay City, Michigan, who died after bearing him two daughters and three sons. Two boys died in early childhood. The third, a promising youth, died at sixteen, while a student at Syracuse University. The daughters were graduated with distinction at the same university, and now live with their father in New York. Mr. Scoville's second marriage, to Elizabeth Augusta Wiggins of Southampton, New York, took place in 1888. Their only child, a son, is now ten years old.





CHARLES HITCHCOCK SHERRILL

AMONG the early Dutch settlers who planted New York and contributed so largely to its growth into the metropolis of the Western world was a family named Wynkoop,—a name still well known,—which was established here in 1636. Nearly forty years later, in 1674, members of the good old Devonshire family of Sherrill came over from England and settled at Easthampton, Long Island. In the middle of the nineteenth century representatives of these two families, to wit, Charles Hitchcock Sherrill and Sarah Fulton Wynkoop, became husband and wife, and to them was born at Washington, D. C., on April 13, 1867, a son to whom they gave his father's name, Charles Hitchcock Sherrill.

The boy was intended by his parents for a professional career, and accordingly was carefully educated. After passing through the preparatory studies, he was sent, in 1885, to Yale University, and there was graduated four years later, with the degree of B. A. Thence he proceeded, in the fall of the same year, 1889, to the Yale Law School, and there in turn was graduated in 1891, with the degree of LL. B., being one of the three "Townsend speakers" at commencement. His postgraduate studies were further continued, and led to his receipt of the degree of M. A. from Yale, upon examination and thesis, in 1892.

Mr. Sherrill was equally conspicuous in college as a scholar and as an athlete. For five years he was a member of the Yale track team, and acquitted himself so well as to win no less than seven intercollegiate athletic championships, and in 1887 the hundred-yards championship of the United States. Since leaving college he has maintained his interest in athletics, and particularly in international athletics, he having arranged and

conducted the Yale-Oxford match in London, July, 1894, and the Yale-Cambridge match in New York, October, 1895, and being also one of the committee of four in charge of the Yale-Harvard *vs.* Oxford-Cambridge match in London, July, 1899. In 1893 he was captain of the New York Athletic Club's senior eight-oared crew, and he has written the treatise on "American Track Athletics" in the volume on track athletics in the "Badminton Library." He is now a member of the Advisory Committee on Sports of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition.

With the academic preparation described above, Mr. Sherrill, in the fall of 1891, came to New York city to begin the practice of his profession. For four years he was in the office of Messrs. Carter & Ledyard, in the meantime being, in December, 1892, admitted to the bar of the State of New York. He is now a member of the law firm of Sherrill & Lockwood, with offices at No. 30 Broad Street, and is prominent among the rising young men of the legal profession.

Mr. Sherrill is earnestly interested in political matters, but has by his own choice held no public office. In the Presidential campaign of 1896, and again in 1900, he was secretary of the Lawyers' Sound Money Club, and the representative of the club on the Executive Committee of the Business Men's Association of New York, which organized the two great sound-money parades. He has recently been appointed by Governor Odell as captain on the Governor's staff.

Among the social organizations with which Mr. Sherrill is identified are the Union League, University, New York Athletic, and Yale clubs, the Bar Association, and the Sons of the Revolution of New York, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Graduates' Club of New Haven, and the Isthmian, the Leander Rowing, and the Sports clubs of London, England. He has been a member of the boards of governors of the New York Athletic and Yale clubs.



Warner Sherwood



WARNER SHERWOOD

THE subject of the present sketch, Warner Sherwood, represents in himself a mingling of the two races which founded the city and State of New York and have most of all contributed to their growth into their present imperial estate. Upon the paternal side he is of English ancestry, while upon the maternal side he is descended from the Dutch founders of New Amsterdam, and is connected with the old Brevoort family, the name of which is so indelibly impressed upon the records of New York.

Warner Sherwood, son of George and Emily Sherwood, was born in New York city, on May 22, 1832, and was educated at the Conder School, an institution of admirable rank, conducted by the father of the eminent lawyer Frederic R. Conder. His inclinations were toward a business rather than a professional career. His father was a banker; but instead of seeking to enter business with him, the boy obtained employment under the well-known firm of A. Iselin & Co.

While thus engaged, and at a very early age, he entered a business undertaking on his own account, and thus manifested the possession of exceptional aptitude for a mercantile career. The firm of Iselin & Co. having given him a vacation, he improved it by accompanying his mother on a trip to Europe. While there, amid his sight-seeing and pleasure-seeking, he had an eye to business. He purchased a small amount of merchandise at advantage, and was able to sell it at a considerable profit. In this transaction his judgment, talent, and enterprise won recognition, and his employers advanced him rapidly to places of more importance and influence in their house.

Long before reaching middle age, however, Mr. Sherwood retired from employment to become one of the heads of a business of his own. In 1865, being then at the age of thirty-three, he entered the firm of Elliot C. Cowdin & Co. as a junior partner. This firm was engaged in the import trade in silks, dress-goods, etc., and already had an excellent standing in the mercantile community. Mr. Sherwood entered into its operations with characteristic energy and shrewdness of judgment, and it was largely through his efforts that its business was vastly enlarged and it became one of the very foremost commercial houses of America.

The untiring activity and energy with which he addressed himself to the business of the firm may be partially estimated from the fact that during his connection with that house, in a period of a little more than thirty years, he made no fewer than ninety-six trips across the Atlantic Ocean, or more than three transatlantic voyages a year! This extraordinary record showed how unerringly his early instincts, when he was holiday-making with his mother, pointed toward his true business vocation in life.

This long and intimate familiarity with the foreign trade fitted Mr. Sherwood in an exceptional degree for the service of the government in the Customs Department. President McKinley accordingly appointed him, in July, 1897, to be an Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at the port of New York. Mr. Sherwood accepted the appointment, and entered promptly upon the work involved, in which he has ever since been steadily engaged. In that important capacity he has acquitted himself in a manner amply justifying his high reputation for ability and probity and vindicating the confidence reposed in him. He may be regarded as a typical "business man in politics," or rather in the public service, and as one proving the value of such appointments to the welfare of the public.

Apart from this official place, Mr. Sherwood has had little to do with political matters, save to discharge faithfully and intelligently his duties as a patriotic citizen.

He has not in late years been a club-man. Formerly he belonged to a number of the best social organizations in New York including the Union League, the Army and Navy, and the

New York clubs, and the New England Society of New York. But upon his marriage he resigned from them all, acting upon the principle, which he has ever since followed, that his home is the best of clubs.

Mr. Sherwood was married, on February 10, 1877, to Elizabeth Knecland Van Zandt, daughter of the Hon. Jacob Barker of New York. He has no children.





JACOB SHRADY

NAMES are often transplanted from one country to another, and from one race and tongue to another. Sometimes they remain unaltered, giving to the roll of the community a polyglot sound. Sometimes they are changed to conform with the language of the new land in which they are settled, to such a degree as almost to lose their original characteristics. Such is the case with the name at present under consideration. The Shradly family, which now appears, in name as well as in all other respects, to be entirely Americanized, traces its origin to Johann Schrade and his wife, the latter born Schaeffer, who came to this country from Württemberg, Germany, about 1715. They lived for a time in Boston, and then came to New York, where they spent the rest of their lives. They had two daughters and a son, John, who married Anna Barbara Eplin, whose father had come from Baden, Germany. John Schrade, or Shradly, as he began to style the family name, was an active Revolutionary patriot in the city of New York, and was a prisoner of war for a time in the old Sugar-house, but escaped therefrom in disguise. Of his ten children the third was a son, named John, who was a schoolmate of Washington Irving, and a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Margaret Beinhauer, whose father had come from Vienna, Austria, and had a daughter and four sons. Of the latter, two, John and George F., have attained eminence as physicians, and the others, Jacob and William, as lawyers.

Jacob Shradly, just named, was born in this city on March 24, 1839, and received a thorough education in the public schools, University Grammar School, New York University, and Columbia College. He also had, at the age of twelve years, a brief



John W. Brady

experience in a broker's office, which was of value to him in after life, but which did not incline him to follow the broker's business. While he was a law student he wrote a number of sketches for the famous old "Knickerbocker Magazine," under the pen-name of "Nellie Sinclair," and numerous letters for newspapers. Among his earlier writings were "Ramblings on the Hudson," "The Old Coat," and "A Day in a Law Office." He received from New York University the degree of A. M., and from Columbia Law School that of LL. B.

In May, 1863, Mr. Shradý was admitted to the New York bar, and since that time has devoted himself closely and with marked success to the practice of his profession. He has figured in a number of interesting medicolegal cases, and has read before professional societies several papers on such subjects, which have been published, and have attained wide circulation as authoritative expositions of the points involved. Among these may be mentioned "The Stenecke Will Case" before the Medicolegal Society, and "Mental Unsoundness as Affecting Testamentary Capacity" before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. He made an address, also published, before the Sons of the Revolution, on "The Battle of Ridgefield." He is also known as a clever and witty after-dinner orator.

Mr. Shradý has always been an earnest Republican in politics, and has interested himself in the welfare of that party in New York and Brooklyn. He has been chairman of the district association of his assembly district, and often a delegate to county and congressional conventions, but has not held nor sought public office.

He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the St. Nicholas Society, the Republican Club, the Brooklyn Art Guild, the Harlem Republican Club, and the alumni associations of New York University and Columbia Law School. He has been married twice. His first wife was Emma M. Grigg, whom he married in November, 1871. After her death, in September, 1882, he married Miss Jennie Kempton. He has two daughters, Florence M. Shradý and Marjorie F. Shradý.



EDGAR OSCAR SILVER

THE paternal ancestors of Edgar Oscar Silver came from England in early colonial times, settling in New England. His two great-grandfathers Samuel Silver and Samuel Nichols fought in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather Arad Silver, born in 1793, was one of the pioneer settlers of northeastern Vermont, and established at Bloomfield, on the Connecticut River, a home which remained until recently in possession of the family, and there the subject of this sketch was born. His father, Albert A. Silver, was born in Bloomfield in 1834, and, while following the occupation of a farmer, he gave to his six children every facility and encouragement within his power in the direction of liberal education. The maternal ancestors of Mr. Silver were chiefly English and French Huguenot, with an admixture of Ulster blood from the north of Ireland. His great-grandfather James Jenne and his wife were among the first settlers in Orleans County, Vermont, where his descendants still reside.

Edgar Oscar Silver, eldest son of Albert A. Silver and Sarah Warren (Jenne) Silver, was born at Bloomfield, Vermont, on April 17, 1860, and at the age of twelve years removed with his parents to his mother's native town, Derby, Vermont. He was educated in the public schools of Bloomfield and Derby, in the Derby Academy, in the Waterville (now Coburn) Classical Institute at Waterville, Maine, in Colby University at Waterville, and in Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. At Brown he was editor-in-chief of the "Brunonian" and president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and generally took a leading part in student affairs. He was also elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1883, and in 1886 received the degree of A. M.



Edgar C. Silas

He was a school-teacher at Coventry, Vermont, when he was sixteen years old. The next year he taught a graded school at West Charleston, Vermont. Between his course at Colby and that at Brown he taught a grammar school at Claremont, New Hampshire. Thus he earned money enough for the greater part of his college expenses. Immediately after his graduation from college Mr. Silver entered the employ of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., the well-known New York publishers. Less than two years later he left that house to open in Boston, on April 21, 1885, the business which has since developed into the important publishing house of Silver, Burdett & Co., in which his two brothers Elmer E. and Albert A., Jr., are also associated. This firm was incorporated on April 1, 1892, ever since which date Mr. Silver has been its president and general manager. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Silver removed his business headquarters to New York.

Mr. Silver is a trustee of Brown University; president of the American Institute of Applied Music of New York; chairman of the Board of Trustees of Shaw University (for colored men and women) at Raleigh, North Carolina; and a trustee of Roger Williams University (colored) at Nashville, Tennessee; of the Derby Academy at Derby, Vermont, and of the New England Baptist Hospital in Boston. He has been an active member of the National Education Association for many years; he was a member of the International Congress of Publishers which convened in London in 1899, and has traveled in Europe and other countries. He makes his summer home at Derby, Vermont, on his "Fairmeles Farm," which he established there in 1892.

Mr. Silver is a member of the Aline Association, the Phi Beta Kappa Graduates' Association, and the Brown University Club, of New York; of the University Club and the Vermont Association, of Boston; of the New England Society of Orange, New Jersey; and of the Republican Club of East Orange, New Jersey. He was married in Providence, Rhode Island, on January 4, 1888, to Miss Susan Florence Maine of North Stonington, Connecticut, a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1886. They have six children: Katherine, Annie Louise, Edgar Oscar, Jr., Helen Florence, Priscilla Warren, and Susan Geraldine.



CHARLES EDWARD WINGATE SMITH

THE great tide of immigration from the four corners of the earth which incessantly flows into the port of New York is in a measure rivaled—far surpassed in quality at least—by that of domestic migration, which year by year brings hither ambitious and effective men from all parts of the United States, seeking the larger opportunities and loftier possibilities afforded by the metropolis. Some of these are only returning to what was the home of their fathers. Others come of the stock that originally settled in distant colonies, remained in other States of the nation, and only in this generation seeks the great center of North American business life.

To the last-described class belongs Charles Edward Wingate Smith of No. 71 Broadway, New York, who has won for himself an assured and respected place in the financial world as a broker. Mr. Smith is a gentleman of sterling integrity and superior ability in his particular line, having the entire confidence of his patrons. He is of purely Southern origin. His remote ancestors came from England and settled in the colonies at an early date. His father's family was identified with Virginia for many generations, and then moved southward into the Palmetto State. His mother's ancestors first settled in New England, and then removed to the South. Two generations ago the two lines came together in South Carolina. There, in the last generation, John E. Smith was born, and was married to his wife, Mary E. Smith, who was also of South Carolina nativity. Mr. Smith was a farmer by occupation, at Marion, in Marion County, on the historic soil by the Great Pedee River.

At Marion, of such parentage, Charles Edward Wingate Smith was born on September 18, 1852. He was first educated at local



Chas. E. Smith

schools; then prepared for college at the Union Academy, in Robeson County, North Carolina, just across the border from Marion County; and finally finished his academic career at the Randolph-Macon College, in Virginia; thus in his birth and education spanning the three historic Southern States.

Mr. Smith's early life was spent upon his father's farm, where he diligently performed the duties incidental to the life of a farmer. It was not until he was seventeen years old that he saw his way clear to securing a higher education and to fitting himself for a business career. Then he went to the Union Academy for a few months, paying his tuition by working outside of school hours. Finding that unsatisfactory, he left the academy for a time, and taught a small ungraded school, where out of his small salary he was able by dint of great economy to save a few dollars. With such savings he returned to the academy and paid his tuition for a few more months. Again he became teacher of a small country school, and again he saved every cent that could be spared. Thus he accumulated enough to enable him to enter Randolph-Macon College and to pursue a course of study there. In 1875, at the age of twenty-three, he left college and returned for a third time to the school-teacher's desk. He was appointed principal of the high school at Laurinburg, North Carolina, and held that place three years. During that time he was married.

Mr. Smith gave up the school in 1878 to return to what had been his occupation before he went to school. His wife had received from her father the gift of a farm, and he devoted himself for the best part of two years to cultivating it. At the same time he began to be interested in the agricultural fertilizer business as an agent. Finding the latter more profitable than farming, he presently devoted his whole attention to it, and became a dealer in fertilizers, on a large scale, at Laurinburg and at Wilmington, North Carolina.

A considerable degree of prosperity was attained by Mr. Smith in that business, and he had fair prospects of a successful career in it. But he looked to larger undertakings in a larger place. Accordingly in 1883 he sold out his business in the South, and came to the North. He settled in New York city, where he has been ever since.

In New York Mr. Smith found himself in the financial capital of the nation, and he himself decided to engage in financial pursuits. He opened an office as a broker, and quickly evinced his aptitude for that business. He devoted his chief attention to negotiating the sale of stocks and bonds put upon the market by railroad companies and other substantial corporations. As a rule he thus finances the entire issue of such a security, and thus plays an important part in the market of investment scrip.

Mr. Smith is a broker pure and simple, and nothing more. His business is confined to bankers and similar capitalists, who alone are able to deal in the entire issues of securities which he places upon the market. He has deemed it wise to refrain from official connection with the enterprises whose securities he sells, and his name is not, therefore, on the directories of any corporations, with one or two exceptions, recently being connected as temporary treasurer with the American Gold & Copper Mining Company and the Consolidated Copper Company. These companies are developing large mining properties in Arizona. Neither has he found the time nor felt the inclination to become an office-holder or office-seeker, or to take any part in political affairs beyond that of a private citizen. He is not a club-man, finding it more to his taste to devote all of his spare time to his family, of whom he is very fond.

Mr. Smith was, as already stated, married while he was principal of the high school at Laurinburg, North Carolina. The wedding occurred on September 27, 1877. His bride was Miss Fanny Roper, daughter of Colonel James T. Roper of Laurinburg. She has borne him five children, as follows: Sara Margaret Smith, James Turner Roper Smith, Mary McBride Smith, Charles Edward Wingate Smith, Jr., and John Willis McArn Smith.





F. Duple Smith



FRED DE LYSLE SMITH

THE subject of the present sketch is descended from Isaac Smith, a man of English and Welsh ancestry who lived at Glastonbury, Connecticut, and was an active participant in the Revolutionary War. He married Ruth Hollister, and had four children — Elizur, Zephaniah, Asa, and Ruth. Zephaniah married Hannah Hickok, and was the father of the five "Glastonbury Smith Sisters," two of whom, Julia and Abby, became noted for their resistance to what they deemed taxation without representation, permitting their property to be sold rather than pay taxes on it. Elizur Smith married Elizabeth Simons, and had three children, one of whom, George, became a prominent and much-beloved minister of the Protestant Methodist Church in Washington County, New York. The Rev. George Smith married Hannah Temple, and had a son, Horace Smith, who became a carriage manufacturer and dealer in farm produce, and who is now living in Brooklyn, New York. Hannah Temple, wife of the Rev. George Smith, was descended from Abraham Temple, who came from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1636. Horace Smith, named above, married Calista Jane Babcock, a woman of great force of character and loveliness of disposition. She was descended from the Babcock family of Rhode Island, which was related to the Sherman family from which General William T. Sherman came, and from the Clements family, of Dutch — and probably royal — origin, of Dutchess County, New York.

Fred De Lysle Smith, son of Horace and Calista Babcock Smith, was born on October 4, 1856, at North Hebron, Washington County, New York. He was educated at the North Hebron Academy; at the Eastman Business College, Pough-

keepsie; at the Troy Conference Seminary at Poultney, Vermont; at Williams College, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1883, after a brilliant career as a student; and in the Law Department of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., from which he received the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M. in 1885.

At eleven years of age his parents removed from North Hebron to Poultney, and there, at the age of fourteen, he was employed in a general store. Thence he went to Eastman's Business College; thence to a dry-goods house at Troy; thence to the Conference Seminary and College. While at the Columbian University he was private secretary to General William B. Hazen.

Mr. Smith came to New York city in the fall of 1885, and engaged in the practice of law. For six years he was associated with the counsel of the Bell Telephone Company, at the same time building up a private practice. In 1892 he opened offices in the Equitable Building, from which he removed to his present quarters in the American Surety Building. He has conducted a general law practice, but has paid especial attention to corporation, commercial, and probate law. He is counsel for a number of large corporations, and has otherwise a wealthy and important clientage. His success has been marked, and his general standing in the profession is high.

In college Mr. Smith was a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, and is now president of its alumni association. He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi, the New York Law Institute, the New York State Bar Association, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Williams College Alumni Association of New York (of which he is secretary), the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, and the Union League Club of Brooklyn. He was married, on April 27, 1887, to Miss Florence Hamilton, daughter of Dr. John W. Hamilton and niece of Dr. George Ryerson Fowler of Brooklyn. She died on February 5, 1888. On December 16, 1890, he was married to Miss Ella Louise Leveridge, daughter of Charles E. Leveridge of Elizabeth, New Jersey.



Frank A. Briggs



FRANK JULIAN SPRAGUE

FRANK JULIAN SPRAGUE, electrical engineer of New York city, was born in Milford, Connecticut, on July 25, 1857, the son of David Cummings and Frances Julia (King) Sprague. He comes of good English stock, dating back to early colonial times. He received his early education in the common schools of North Adams, Massachusetts.

In 1874 he won a competitive appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and was graduated with honors in 1878. His first long cruise was around the world, sailing on the *Richmond* and acting as special correspondent of the Boston "Herald" during General Grant's visit to the East. On his return he went to Newport, where he built his first motor at the torpedo station, then joined the *Lancaster*, and was the naval representative at the Electrical Exhibition in London in 1882. Shortly afterward he resigned, and, after a year with Mr. Edison, he formed the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company, giving especial attention to the development of stationary motors and electric traction.

In 1886 he commenced experiments on the Manhattan Elevated Railway, and in 1887 took several contracts for electrically equipping street-railways, one of these being at Richmond, Virginia. The installation of this latter road, attended by most discouraging circumstances, and carried through only by untiring efforts and sacrifices, marked a new epoch in street-car service, for the Richmond plant was the first practically to demonstrate the feasibility of electric tramways, and its success led, during the next six years, to the transformation of five sixths of the existing lines into electric systems. To Mr. Sprague more than to any other man is due this extraordinary development. Among

many features introduced by him at Richmond and St. Joseph, all of which are now standard, are : universally movable trolley ; fixed motor-brushes for both motions of the car ; single reduction motors centered on the axle and flexibly supported ; double motor equipments, with entire weight available for traction and symmetrically distributed ; bonded tracks with supplemental wire ; series-parallel control ; and two motors controlled by a single controller from either end of the car.

Henry Vreeland, in his "One Hundred Years of Progress," states that the four epochs in street-railroading were John Stephenson's first car, Halliday's cable, Sprague's electric railway development, and Henry Whitney's consolidation methods.

The principles Mr. Sprague introduced into electric railway work, and the unexampled development of the electric systems employing them, together with his subsequent work, have established him as one of the foremost living engineers.

In 1889 the Edison Company absorbed the Sprague Company, and Mr. Sprague soon resigned, forming the Sprague Electric Elevator Company, and began a struggle for the supremacy of the electric against the hydraulic elevator, a bitter contest for five years, resulting in a combination after the electric elevator had established itself. Its progress in the United States was supplemented in 1897 by the largest contract of its kind ever given, namely, that for forty-eight elevators for the Central London Railway.

In the spring of 1897 Mr. Sprague took the contract for changing over the equipment of the South Side Elevated Railway of Chicago into an electric railway on a new system which he called the "multiple unit" system, in which individual cars are wholly or in part electrically equipped in such manner that they can be made up into train combinations of any length, and controlled from any desired number of points.

Shortly after a new Sprague Electric Company was formed and took over the South Side contract, which was successfully carried out in the face of many predictions of failure.

Mr. Sprague's work has been essentially constructive. He was a pioneer in the stationary motor business, built the first successful modern trolley railway, developing most of the essentials, invented the modern method of motor suspension, built the

first electric locomotive car and the first large electric locomotive in this country, built the first high-speed electric elevator and the largest elevator plant in existence, has equipped the highest office building in the world, and originated and first reduced to practice the multiple unit system. He has given much time and thought to the study of the rapid-transit problem in New York city, and is an authority on the subject. Mr. Sprague is an ex-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of various scientific and engineering societies. He is a member of the University and several other clubs, and in politics is an independent Republican.





THOMAS ELLIOT STEWART

THE ancestors of Thomas Elliot Stewart were natives of Ireland, a nation which has contributed a fuller quota of bright men to the population of the United States than any one other European state. Both of his parents were born in the town of Randalstown, County Antrim. Their names were James N. Stewart and Mary Elliot Stewart, and after their marriage, in 1813, they came to America, and settled in New York city, where Mr. Stewart followed the trade of a cabinet-maker.

Thomas Elliot Stewart was born in New York, September 22, 1824. He was educated in the public schools, and was a student under Sheppard Johnson, a noted educator of the forties, in a school on Broadway, between Prince and Spring streets.

In 1842 he entered the office of Elijah Paine, where he studied law, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. Mr. Paine some time afterward was elected a judge of the New York Superior Court, and Mr. Stewart succeeded to his practice. This he carried on alone for a year or two, and then formed a partnership with Dunham Jones Crane, under the name of Stewart & Crane. In the next year the firm was changed to Stewart, Stallknecht & Crane, followed by Stewart, Lane & Thomas, Stewart, Child & Lane, and Stewart & Townley. Since the last-named partnership was dissolved, Mr. Stewart has practised alone.

Mr. Stewart in early life took an active part in State and national politics. He was a member of the Republican State Committee in 1866, when Hoffman and Pruyn were elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. He was again a member of the State Committee in 1868, and in 1872 was made chairman of the Liberal Republican General Committee. At this period he was



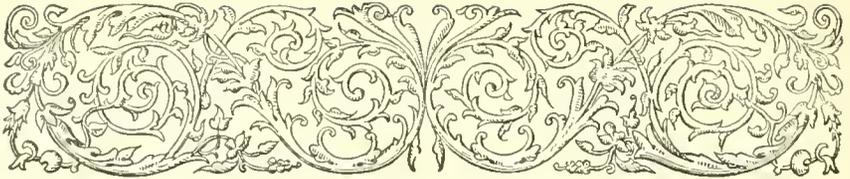
H. S. Stuart

president of the Lincoln Club, which had its rooms over Purcell's restaurant, near Twenty-first Street, and was a powerful factor in Republican politics of the day. He was a personal friend and an ardent admirer of Horace Greeley, and had the distinction of nominating him for the Presidency at the Liberal Republican Convention, held at Baltimore in 1872. In 1875 he was made a park commissioner, an office in which he did notably good work. He was appointed by Mayor Franklin Edson, in November of 1883, one of the five cable commissioners to decide on the introduction of cable roads into the city, and has held other positions of trust and honor.

Mr. Stewart belongs to the New York Athletic, the Republican, and the Olympic clubs of New York, and the Islip Club of Suffolk County, Long Island. He is a life member of the Lotus Club, a fellow for life of the National Academy of Design, and an honorary member of the Mercantile Library Association.

He was married, May 31, 1854, to Miss Harrietta Ellen Taylor, a daughter of Dr. George Taylor of New Milford, Connecticut. Their only son, who bears his maternal grandfather's name, and has adopted his profession, was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, and from Hanniman College, Philadelphia, and is now chief of staff of the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island. He married Miss May Fargo of San Francisco, and they have one child.





ANSON PHELPS STOKES

THE subject of this sketch is a grandson of Thomas Stokes, a retired London merchant, who was born in London in 1765; married at Lowestoft, on August 21, 1793, Elizabeth Ann Boulter, daughter of James Boulter; and in 1798 came to New York, where he owned considerable real estate. While in London Thomas Stokes was one of the founders of the London Missionary Society, and was associated with Robert Raikes in the Sunday-school movement. On coming to New York he participated in founding the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, etc.

James Stokes, son of Thomas Stokes, was born in New York on January 31, 1804. He was for nearly forty years with Phelps, Dodge & Co., in which firm he was one of the senior partners, and finally he was one of the heads of the New York and foreign banking house of Phelps, Stokes & Co. He was active in benevolent work. He married, on April 12, 1837, Caroline Phelps, daughter of Anson Greene Phelps, the New York merchant and philanthropist, founder of Ansonia, Connecticut, and a descendant of George Phelps, who was among the founders of Boston, Windsor, and Westfield. Caroline Phelps, who was sixth in descent from George Phelps, was also descended from the three early colonial governors, Thomas Dudley, John Haynes, and George Wyllys, and from the Watson, Griswold, Woodbridge, Harlakenden, Egleston, Wolcott, and other early colonial families of New England.

Anson Phelps Stokes, eldest son of James and Caroline Stokes, was born at the Phelps country place on the East River, near where Thirtieth Street now is, in New York, on February 22, 1838. In January, 1861, he became partner in Phelps, Dodge



Oliver Phelps Stokes

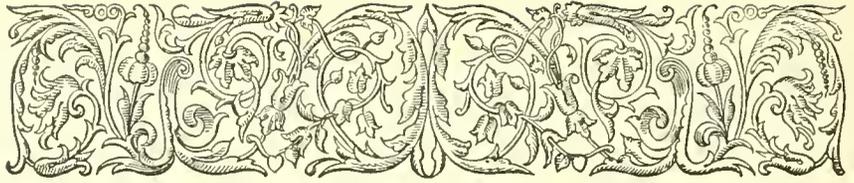
& Co., and in January, 1879, with his father and his father-in-law, formed the banking house of Phelps, Stokes & Co.

Mr. Stokes is a trustee in the United States Trust Company, and a director of the Ansonia Clock Company, of the Pennsylvania Joint Lumber & Land Company, etc. He founded the Dudley Company, the Woodbridge Company, and the Haynes Company, which are real-estate companies owning property in the business portions of New York city. He is a trustee of the Home for Incurables, of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, etc., and has been active in free trade and civil service reform and municipal reform movements. He has written a work on "Joint-Metallism," the fifth edition of which was published in 1896. He has also written "Dangers of the Proposed National Paper Money Trust," and has contributed many articles to the newspapers, and in 1900 was president of the National Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs.

Mr. Stokes was the first president of the Reform Club of New York, and for two terms was vice-commodore of the New York Yacht Club. He has made a number of cruises in his yachts to Bermuda, the West Indies, etc. He has visited much in the Midlands, England, where he hunted during many winters before he lost his left leg, in 1899, by his horse bolting and crushing his knee against a tree. He is a member of the Century, Knickerbocker, Reform, City, Lawyers', New York Yacht, Seawanhaka Yacht, and other New York clubs, and of the Wellington Club of London. Mr. Stokes is a Free Trade Democrat and has always opposed Tammany. While active and successful in business, he has preferred his library to his office, and after the death of his father he retired and resigned from the boards of most of the companies in which he was interested.

He married, on October 17, 1865, Helen L. Phelps, daughter of Isaac N. Phelps, a leading banker of New York. She is sixth in descent from George Phelps of Windsor, Connecticut, and is also descended from the early colonial families of Grant, Wyatt, Porter, Stoughton, Wadsworth, Emerson, Graham, etc.

Their city home is at No. 229 Madison Avenue, and their country places are Shadow Brook, near Lenox, Massachusetts; Birch Island, in Upper St. Regis Lake, Adirondacks, New York; and Long Neck, Darien, Connecticut.



J. G. PHELPS STOKES

THE first American ancestor of James Graham Phelps Stokes was George Phelps, who came over from England in 1630, on the *Mary and John*, the first of Governor Winthrop's ships to arrive in Massachusetts Bay. He settled at first in Massachusetts, but the family soon removed to Connecticut, where it has been established for more than two and a half centuries. Through his first wife George Phelps was a direct progenitor of the mother of our present subject, and through his second wife a progenitor of his father. Another early American ancestor of Mr. Stokes was the Rev. John Woodbridge of Newbury, Massachusetts, who arrived in that colony in 1634. Other New England branches of his genealogical tree bear the well-known names of Dudley, Lamb, Wyllys, Haynes, Wolcott, Egleston, and Talcott. The first to bear the name of Stokes in this country was Thomas Stokes, who came from London and settled in New York city in 1798. He was a descendant of George Phelps, and a direct ancestor of the subject of this sketch.

James Graham Phelps Stokes was born in New York, on March 18, 1872, the son of Anson Phelps Stokes and Helen Louisa Phelps. His father was one of the most prominent bankers of this city. He was educated at the Berkeley School, New York, and while there was president of the Interscholastic Athletic Association of New York. In 1889 he entered the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, where he was an editor of the "Yale Record," vice-president of the College Young Men's Christian Association, director of the Coöperative Association, and a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity. He was graduated in 1892, with the degree of Ph. B., and spent the next year in traveling around the world. In the fall of 1893 he entered the

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and was graduated in 1896, with the degree of M. D. He served for some time as assistant ambulance surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital. He did not take up regular medical practice, however, but used his education as an instrument in sociological work. In 1896 he became a resident at the University Settlement, and a sanitary inspector for the then East Side Sanitary Union. He spent the college year of 1896-97 studying sociology, pauperism, and penology at Columbia University.

For some years he has been a member of the executive committee of the Armstrong Association, a trustee of the Tuskegee Institute, a manager of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, chairman of Hartley House, a director of the Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, chairman of the People's Institute, a member of the executive committee of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, a member of the council of the University Settlement Society, a director of the Legal Aid Society, a trustee of the City Club, etc., and has recently become a director of the Prison Association.

He is president of the Nevada Central Railroad, of the Nevada Company, and of the Woodbridge Company of New York, and is connected in an executive capacity with various other enterprises. In 1896 he was chairman of the finance committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of New York, and since 1896 has been an officer of the Berkshire (Burnham) Industrial Farm. In 1897 he was one of the managers of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Stokes is a member of Squadron A, N. G. S. N. Y., of the Knickerbocker, University, Riding, City, Yale, St. Anthony, and Drug Trade clubs, and of the New York Zoölogical Society. He is a life member of the Charity Organization Society. He is president of the Stokes Trust Corporation of New Haven, which built St. Anthony Hall, the dormitory and club-house of the Sigma Chapter of the Delta Psi Fraternity. He is also a director of the Yale Alumni University Fund Association, and is actively interested in the welfare of his Alma Mater and his fraternity, as well as in the larger welfare of society in general.



RICHARD ALSOP STORRS

RICHARD ALSOP STORRS came of good old New England stock. His father, Joseph Storrs, was a prominent merchant of Oyster Bay, Long Island. His grandfather, Dr. Justus Storrs, was a native of Mansfield, Connecticut, and was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. Both Justus and Joseph Storrs also served in the War of 1812. The mother of Mr. Storrs was, before her marriage, Ann Townsend Alsop, the Alsops and Townsends being old and well-known families of Oyster Bay, who had in early times gone thither from New England. Richard Alsop Storrs was born at Oyster Bay on January 10, 1830. He was educated in the Oyster Bay Academy. At the age of sixteen years he completed his school course and entered business life in New York as a clerk in the old bookstore of Lewis Colby on Nassau Street, where he spent five years. In 1851 he entered the publishing-house of Cady & Burgess on John Street. In August of the next year Mr. Cady withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Storrs became a partner in it, the name then becoming Daniel Burgess & Co. This firm published many educational books of standard rank, such as Roswell C. Smith's arithmetics, Asa Smith's astronomy, Tower's readers and algebra, Walker's book on elocution, and Dr. Guernsey's histories. The firm also did a large business as wholesale dealers in the publications of the Harpers, Appletons, and other leading houses. In 1856 Mr. Burgess died, and Mr. Storrs soon after closed out the business.

He then entered the public service. A. C. Flagg, Controller of the city of New York, selected him in 1857 for an important place in his office, which Mr. Storrs accepted in December of that year, and which he held during the administrations of Mr.



Rich A. Stearns

Flagg and his successor, Controller Brennan. In 1863 William E. Warren resigned the Deputy Controliership, and Mr. Storrs was promoted to take his place. Mr. Storrs remained in the latter office until the Controliership of Andrew H. Green. Later Mr. Storrs was reappointed Deputy Controller by John Kelly, and he remained in that place to the end of his life.

Mr. Storrs was also secretary of the Sinking Fund Commission, and did much important work in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He was for some time clerk to the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, was secretary to the Criminal Court-house Commission, and discharged many other public duties. He was a member and trustee of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the building committee of its new edifice. He was one of the organizers of the Hahnemann Hospital. He was a patron of the Christian Home for Intemperate Men, and president of the Moderation Society, which maintained free drinking-fountains. He was a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, and, by right of descent from Dr. Justus Storrs, a Connecticut member of the Society of the Cincinnati and a member of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Storrs was married, on April 3, 1852, to Miss Cornelia Keeler, daughter of Walter Keeler, a prominent real-estate owner of New York. Their only child, Isabel Madeline, was born on January 14, 1853, and died on December 25, 1860. Mr. Storrs died, almost literally at his post of public duty, on May 11, 1896. Resolutions of regret and tribute were adopted by his associates in the municipal government, and by the corporations of St. Paul's Church and the Bowery Savings Bank. Controller Ashbel P. Fitch declared him to have been "the ideal public servant"; and the Rev. F. A. M. Chapman, who had long known him, said in an address at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church: "As a man, he was manly; as a friend, he was true; as a husband, he was tender and loving; as a Christian, he was humble and unpretending, but genuine."



HENRY ADGATE STRONG

THE Anglo-Saxon race loves men who are at once brave and true, such as are characteristic of itself. Its confidence and support are given to those who are at once resolute fighters and scrupulous maintainers of their integrity and honor. The subject of the present sketch is an example of that kind of man, and his career demonstrates what success awaits those who unwaveringly pursue a campaign, be it in politics or any other occupation, and jealously guard their integrity and their deserts of popular trust. Twice Mayor and now City Attorney of the municipality in which he has made his home for more than a quarter of a century, Henry Adgate Strong has proved the possibility of being an active and successful politician without forfeiting the confidence and high esteem of all who know him. In all his active and successful career it is his gratifying boast that he has never once found it necessary in any matter, great or small, to violate his conscience or to abjure his faith by making compromise with evil.

Henry Adgate Strong was born of sturdy, intelligent, and progressive New England stock, at Colchester, Connecticut, September 10, 1846, a son of Edward Henry and Eunice (Loomis) Strong. He prepared himself for a collegiate course at Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, and subsequently at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. He left the latter preparatory school in his middle year to enter Yale with the class of '73, and was graduated with that class. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. He studied law at the Albany Law School, and took his degree in 1874, and spent that summer studying law in Troy. In September, 1874, he began the practice of law in Cohoes, New York.



Henry A. String

His character and attainments instantly won for him the respect and confidence of the community. He was elected a school commissioner in 1878, for two years, but resigned when appointed City Attorney on March 18, 1879. He ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket in 1888, and was defeated. He was again nominated in 1892, and elected, and was reelected in 1894. During the campaign of 1894, he was invited to become a candidate of the Albany Independents for Surrogate on the ticket headed by Oren E. Wilson, but he declined this compliment. At the expiration of his mayoralty term he was reappointed City Attorney.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Esther L. Hastings of Schenectady, and has no children.

This bald recital of the conspicuous events in the public career of Mr. Strong gives but slight indication of his character and the value of his work and example. Men are measured by their opportunities. It is not unreasonable to assume that the individual who is a leader in his own community would show himself possessed of commanding qualities in any community. The recognition which has been given to Mr. Strong for his independence, honesty, public spirit, and absolute devotion to the highest ideal of public service and responsibility, in spite of his repeated and flagrant objections to partizan management and methods, determines that what he has proved himself to be in Cohoes he would be in any other city. A man of powerful and impressive personality, he compels attention in all circumstances. He is a most persuasive pleader and thoroughly well-equipped lawyer, and has shown himself possessed of judicial temperament and capacity. No citizen of Cohoes would be astonished at any honor that might be conferred upon the City Attorney. He is a man who would fill well any station which he might be called upon to occupy.





EDWARD BAKER TALCOTT

ONE of the most enterprising and successful brokers in the New York Stock Exchange is a descendant of the old Talcott family of Warwickshire and Essex, England. The family was transplanted to America by John Talcott, who came to Boston in 1632, and four years later removed to Hartford, where he became a magistrate. His son, born in England, became treasurer of the colony, and in King Philip's War arose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the next generation Hezekiah Talcott was one of the founders of Durham, Connecticut. In the fifth generation Noah Talcott became a prominent merchant in New York city, and was one of the founders of the New England Society of New York. His son, Frederick L. Talcott, with his two sons, Frederick L. Talcott, Jr., and August B. Talcott, founded the banking-house of Talcott & Sons, and also the organization of merchants from which grew the Cotton Exchange. Frederick L. Talcott, the elder, married Miss Harriet Newell Burnham, and had seven children, four sons and three daughters. The fourth son and sixth child is the subject of this sketch.

Edward Baker Talcott was born, as above, in New York, on January 21, 1858. He was carefully educated, with especial view to a business career, and at an early age began an active business life. His first engagement was at the age of sixteen years, in 1874, in the banking-house of his father and elder brothers, mentioned above. There his training in financial matters was admirable, and he rapidly developed more than ordinary aptitude for the business of the Street. His next engagement to which he soon went was in the house of Charles F. Hardy & Co., for which he made several trips to Europe, and acquitted himself so well that he was presently offered a membership in



E. B. Talbot

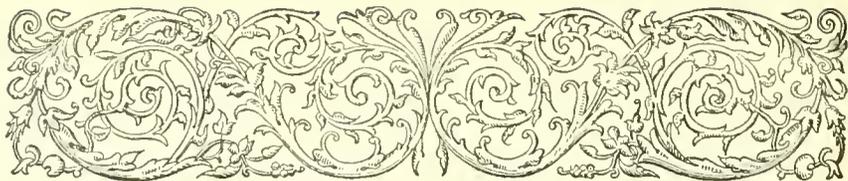
the firm. This he declined, and then, in 1880, after four years of service, withdrew from Hardy & Co., and entered the firm of Talcott & Sons. At the same time he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. For three years he remained with his father and brothers, and then became an operator on his own account. In this he was highly prosperous, and became one of the most notable figures on the floor of the Exchange. Finally, in January, 1897, he entered the important house of Bell & Co., and has ever since represented it in the Exchange.

Apart from his Wall Street enterprises, Mr. Talcott has been conspicuously identified with athletic sports. He had long been interested in base-ball, and in 1890 became actively interested in the management of the New York team of the National League. On his return from a European trip in 1892 he found that organization in a bad plight. It was overwhelmed with debts and almost at the point of dissolution. He went to its rescue, was made managing director with full control, and by his good management soon put it on its feet again. By the end of the season of 1894 he had all the debts paid off and the club on a paying basis. Then he sold out his interests and retired from the management.

Mr. Talcott is a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, New York Athletic, Atlantic Yacht, Colonial, and other clubs. He has for years been an active and influential member of the Democratic party, but has persistently declined to be a candidate for public office.

He was married, in 1879, to Miss Sara T. Roberson, daughter of W. H. Roberson of this city. Their only child, a son, was born in 1880 and died in 1886.





ERNST THALMANN

THE ancient city of Mannheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, at the junction of the Neckar with the Rhine, is famed for its trade and its industries, as well as for its noble ducal palace and stately churches. Only the little state of Hesse-Darmstadt lies between it and Frankfort-on-the-Main, so that it may be reckoned to be within the "sphere of influence" of that great financial center. It is a fitting place in which to look for captains of industry, merchant princes, and masters of finance.

It was at Mannheim that the subject of this sketch, Ernst Thalmann, was born in 1851. He was the son of M. Thalmann, one of the foremost merchants of the city, and inherited a taste and an aptitude for business rather than for professional life. There are no better schools and colleges in the world than those of Germany, whether for professional or for industrial students, and in these, at Mannheim, Mr. Thalmann was carefully educated.

While yet a mere youth, in September, 1868, he came to the United States, seeking here opportunities of business advancement more ample and immediate than his native country afforded. In New York he found occupation with the financial firm of Greenbaum Brothers & Co., and there remained for six years with profit, gaining valuable practical experience as well as pecuniary remuneration for his labors. Then he returned to Europe for a year, in which time he was able to acquaint himself with European conditions and methods in finance.

Mr. Thalmann finally returned to the United States, and, naturally settling in the financial capital, New York, established in 1876 the banking house of Limburger & Thalmann. Four years later the firm was reorganized with the admission of Adolf



Ernst Thalmann

Ladenburg to membership, and its name was changed to that of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. This latter style has ever since been retained, despite some further changes in the composition of the firm. The general partners of the firm at the present time are Ernst Thalmann, Richard Limburger, Walter T. Rosen, and B. J. Guinness. The special partners are Hans von Bleichröder, Dr. Georg von Bleichröder, and Dr. Paul Schwalbach.

The firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. transacts a general banking and brokerage business of great extent and importance, its operations being not only national but international and world-wide. Its rating by Dun's Commercial Agency is the highest, "AA," and its reputation among its patrons and in the financial world at large amply sustains that record. Its partners are members of the New York Stock Exchange, and are thus enabled personally to conduct any desired operations upon the floor of that great institution, but the bulk of their business is banking rather than speculative brokerage. The offices of the firm were formerly at No. 46 Wall Street, but are now in the great Broad Exchange Building, where they occupy more than half of the third floor and display a magnificence of equipment and furnishing worthy of a great financial house.

The names of the special partners in this firm suggest an important European connection which it has long enjoyed. Since 1881 the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. has been the American agent for the great German banking house of Bleichröder & Co. of Berlin, a house that ranks with the Rothschilds among the leaders and rulers of European finance, and that has played a historic part in the monetary affairs of European governments.

In addition to his partnership in his own banking house, Mr. Thalmann is connected as a director or otherwise with numerous other enterprises of the best class in various parts of the world. Among these may be named the following: director of the Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Company, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company, the Frankfurt American Insurance Company, the Georgia & Alabama Railroad Company, the Gruson Iron Works, the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of New York, the Omaha Water

Company, the Richmond Trust & Safe Deposit Company, and the Thuringia-American Insurance Company; trustee of the Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Company, the Bavarian Mortgage & Exchange Bank of Munich, the Frankfort Marine Accident & Plate Glass Insurance Company, the Frankfort Transport, Glass & Accident Insurance Company, the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Magdeburg, the Munich Reinsurance Company, the Thuringia Fire Insurance Company of Erfurt, and director and vice-president of the Haiti Telegraph & Cable Company.

Mr. Thalmann has sought and has held no political office. He is a member of various social organizations, including the Liederkranz, Lawyers', Midday, and Harmonie clubs of New York. He was married at Cologne, Germany, in 1881, to Miss Anna Michaelis, who has borne him two sons.





J. H. Thiry



JOHN HENRY THIRY

THE kingdom of Belgium was the native land of the subject of this sketch, although he was born there while Belgium was still a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands. His ancestors were prosperous and prominent members of the community, devoutly religious and fervently patriotic. His father, John Baptist Thiry, was by occupation a dyer, farmer, and general merchant. His mother's maiden name was Anne Marie Dussart.

John Henry Thiry was born at L'Église, Belgium, on December 30, 1822. He was educated in the public schools and the Normal School, and in 1845 was graduated with honor from the latter institution. He then began work as a teacher. Within two years, however, he relinquished that calling, to accept a place in the office of the Minister of Public Works. He remained in the employ of the government until 1859, and then resigned his place to realize a dream of his life in coming to the New World.

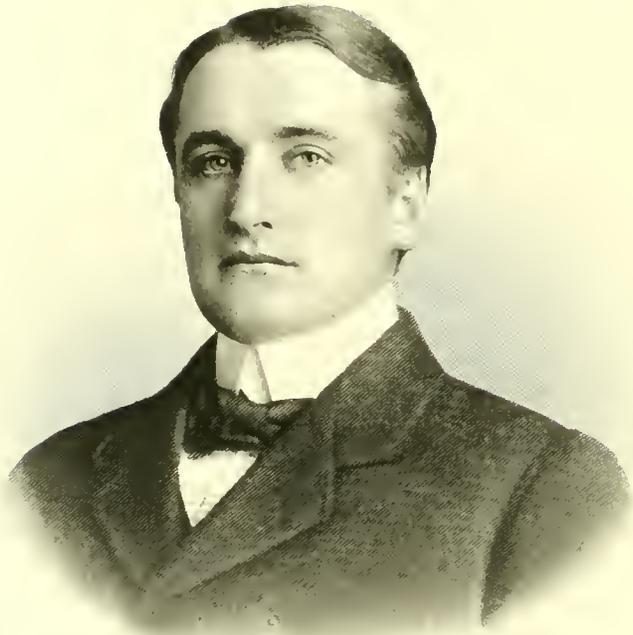
Being a lover of books, and himself an accomplished man of letters, upon reaching New York he engaged in the book business, in a small store at the corner of Canal and Centre streets, which he rented for six dollars a month. In a few years he had one of the largest stores in the city, occupying the whole block on Centre Street from Canal to Walker Street. After thirteen years he retired from the business and removed to Long Island City, where he has since lived. Beginning in 1884, he served two terms as School Commissioner of Long Island City. In that office he effected many improvements in the school system and was instrumental in having the schools of Long Island City placed under the care of the regents of the State University.

Mr. Thiry is entitled to grateful remembrance as the father and founder of the School Savings Bank system in America. He introduced it into the Long Island City schools in 1885. It has now spread to five hundred and twenty-six schools in ninety-seven cities, in fifteen States, and has resulted in the saving and depositing of \$1,286,288.58. This splendid work has greatly inculcated thrift and business methods among thousands of American children. At the request of the Hon. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, Mr. Thiry, in 1893, made an exhibit of the work and merits of this system at the Chicago World's Fair, and the Jury of Award granted him a medal and diploma in recognition of his distinguished services.

Mr. Thiry is vice-president of the Universal Provident Institution, which meets in Paris every five years, and a member of the American Social Science Association, the Council of Superintendents (of schools) of the State of New York, the National Educational Association, the Jefferson Club, the National Charities Association, and the Knights of Columbus, and was in 1896 one of the twenty organizers of the New York State Association of School Boards.

He was married in Belgium, on March 24, 1853, to Miss Ernestine de Samolane, who bore him two sons, Raphael and Joseph. She died on June 16, 1896. On February 23, 1898, he married again, his second wife being Miss Margaret O'Connor, who has borne him a son, John H. Thiry, Jr., born on March 17, 1899.

Mr. Thiry, though now well advanced in years, still retains the vigor of youth in mind and body, and a keen interest in the things that concern the welfare of his fellow-men. He actively sympathizes with all movements for the betterment of society, especially those of an educational character, and those pertaining to the cultivation of habits of thrift. His fortune, though not large, is sufficient to provide the comforts and intellectual equipments of a most attractive home, and to enable him frequently to exercise in a practical manner those humanitarian principles which are at once the delight and adornment of his life.



Charles Thompson



J. CAMPBELL THOMPSON

THE tide of immigration into this country is by no means ebbing, and is by no means altogether to the detriment of the United States. In the younger part of the present generation we may find not a few who have come hither from the old country, and who are already proving their high value to the land of their adoption. The subject of the present sketch is one of these, of blood and training comprising at least three of the four divisions of the United Kingdom.

According to his place of birth, J. Campbell Thompson is to be esteemed an Irishman. By ancestry he is partly Irish, but chiefly Scotch; and much of his early life was spent and his education largely acquired in Wales. He was born at Falcarragh, in the north of Ireland, on June 2, 1872. His father was Joseph Thompson, a man of Scotch Irish stock, a retired officer of the British army, and, under appointment by the Court of Chancery, trustee for Lord Ely's estates in Ulster. His mother, whose maiden name was Annie Campbell, was, as her name indicates, of Scotch origin, belonging to that famous Scottish clan of Campbell of which the Dukes of Argyll, the Marquises of Breadalbane, and the Earls of Cawdor have been the foremost members. She was, in her youth, famed throughout the north of Ireland as the most beautiful woman in all that country.

Such was the parentage of J. Campbell Thompson. He was carefully educated, at first in the Royal School at Llandudno, Wales, and then in Trinity College, Dublin University, Ireland. On leaving Trinity he came to the United States, and studied law in the New York Law School, in New York city, and there was graduated in the class of 1893. He served an apprenticeship in the office of Edgar Ketchum, a leading lawyer of New

at Corsica, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, on March 2, 1849, a son, to whom was given the name of Robert Means Thompson. He was educated in the local schools at his native place, and at Elder's Ridge Academy, in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. Then, in 1864, he received an appointment as midshipman, and was ordered to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, for instruction, and studied in that institution for a term of four years. He was an admirable student, and was graduated with distinction in 1868, standing tenth in a class of eighty. He was at once detailed to duty in the navy, and saw his first service in West Indian waters. In 1869 he was commissioned an ensign and in 1870 a master. In 1871 he served on the *Wachusett* in the Mediterranean, and then, in October of that year, resigned his commission.

Returning home, he decided to enter the legal profession, and, after some study in a law office, was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1872. He had not, however, all the preparation he wanted, so he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and entered the Dane Law School of Harvard University. There he pursued his studies to good effect, and was graduated, in 1874, with the degree of LL. B.

Mr. Thompson began legal work in Boston. For a time he was assistant reporter of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and practised his profession at the same time. He became interested in politics, and in 1876, 1877, and 1878 was a member of the Boston Common Council. Then he turned his attention to other business enterprises, and presently devoted himself entirely to them, and laid his law books aside. His most important business work was done as the manager of the Orford Copper Company. This is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world, and the chief producer of nickel in this country. As president of the company, Mr. Thompson has not only succeeded in effecting the economical smelting of copper ore in large quantities, but has organized the nickel industry in this country on a profitable basis, producing that metal in large quantities, of the best quality, and at a low price. The importance of this enterprise to the nation is inestimable, nickel being so largely used by the government for naval armor-plate and for other purposes. Through his achievements in these lines Mr. Thompson has won

undisputed rank among the foremost practical metallurgists in the United States, and indeed in the world.

Mr. Thompson is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and of a number of the best New York clubs, among them being the University, Players', Racquet, Engineers', New York, United Service, New York Athletic, Century Association, Down-Town Association, and others. He has long made his home in New York, on East Fifty-third Street, where he has a handsome house. His summer home is in the ancient, quaint, but now eminently fashionable village of Southampton, Long Island.

He was married, in 1873, to Miss Sarah Gibbs, a daughter of William Channing Gibbs of Newport, Rhode Island, a former Governor of that State. Mrs. Thompson is a granddaughter of Mary Channing, who was an aunt of the famous preacher, William Ellery Channing. She is also a great-granddaughter of John Kane of Albany, New York, and in the seventh generation of descent from the Rev. Jonathan Russell of South Hadley, Massachusetts, who gave the regicides Goff and Whalley shelter in his home for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have one child, a daughter, who bears the name of Sarah Gibbs Thompson.

Mr. Thompson was not the only member of his family in the present generation who entered the military service of the nation. Three of his brothers, older than himself, were soldiers in the Federal Army in the Civil War. These were John Jamieson Thompson, Albert C. Thompson, and Clarence Russell Thompson. The last-named was killed in the great battle of Malvern Hill. The second was wounded in the second battle of Bull Run. Since the war he has lived in Ohio, and was for three terms a Representative in Congress, and is now United States district judge for the Southern District of Ohio.





MIRABEAU LAMAR TOWNS

FEW lawyers in the city or borough of Brooklyn have attained greater popularity than the subject of this sketch, who, as his second name indicates, is of Southern origin, and, as his first name does not indicate, was educated chiefly in Germany. Mirabeau Lamar Towns was born in Russell County, Alabama, in 1852, the scion of an old American family. His father was a noted man in those parts, and his mother was a daughter of another noted man, David Rose. The boy received his earliest instruction in Atlanta, Georgia, and then, at the age of fourteen, was sent to Berlin, Germany. There he entered the Frederick William Gymnasium, one of the best schools in that city, presided over by a brother of the famous historian Von Ranke. Thence he passed on to Tübingen University, where he was graduated a Doctor of Laws. Finally he went for a couple of years to Vevey, Switzerland, to study French and Italian. By virtue of such training he became not only an able lawyer, but a scholar of broad and cosmopolitan culture.

Mr. Towns had scarcely attained his majority when he came home to Georgia and was admitted to the bar. He found little encouragement in the practice of his profession in the South, however. His literary attainments and his proclivities toward wit and poetry were all but wasted there. So he presently came North, and settled in Brooklyn. At that time one of the successful lawyers of that city was Ludwig Semler, a German by birth and a Democrat in politics. Both these circumstances commended him to Mr. Towns and commended Mr. Towns to him. They formed a partnership which lasted until Mr. Semler was elected city controller. Since that time Mr. Towns has been in practice alone. Mr. Semler's practice had largely been



William Stovall

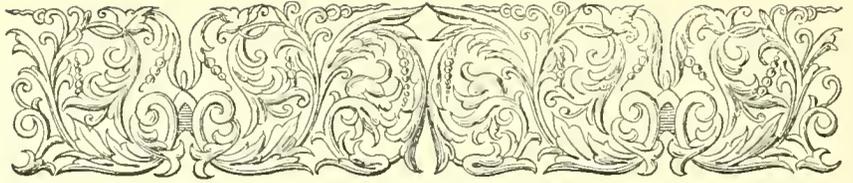
in the police courts. Mr. Towns found that class of work profitable, but he soon extended his practice to the higher walks of the profession, until he had an extensive practice in nearly all departments of legal action.

In politics Mr. Towns is a Democrat, and he has often been conspicuous in the affairs of that party. He has, however, held no office save that of delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1894, in which body he made his mark as a fearless and earnest debater. His lack of political preferment is possibly due to the advanced character of many of his opinions, which are radical almost to the extent of socialism. He is a believer in extending the suffrage to women, and in the stricter regulation of the operations of combined capital.

Mr. Towns has long been known as the "poet-lawyer." This appellation arose from his facility for rhyming, and from his occasionally illuminating the tedium of court proceedings by putting an argument, a brief, or an appeal into verse. This has in no wise impaired the solid merit of his legal work. He has established a number of important legal precedents, such as that a wife can sue another woman and collect damages for the alienation of her husband's affections. It has fallen to his lot to conduct a number of divorce cases, in which he has been distinguished for the chivalry of his manner and the earnestness of his vindication of domestic integrity.

Mr. Towns is a member of the Montauk Club, the Royal Arcanum, and various other social organizations. He has a fine home on Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, near Prospect Park, and is a familiar and welcome figure in the social life of that borough.





FERDINAND CHARLES TOWNSEND

THE name of Townsend, or Townshend, as it was formerly spelled, is a familiar one in English and Scotch history, not a few of its bearers having risen to distinction in one capacity or another. It was transplanted to the North American colonies at an early date, and thereafter figured conspicuously in their annals. The family settled at what is now known as Oyster Bay, Long Island, about the year 1640, and quickly became of more than local note, its members playing a creditable part in many of the affairs of the country at large. In the last generation Charles E. Townsend pursued with eminent success for more than thirty-five years the business or profession of an expert accountant in New York city. In that calling he was intimately associated with many important investigations. He married Miss Louise Massa, a descendant of the well-known Italian family of that name. Miss Massa's father came to this country in 1820, and spent much of his life here, but was a staff-officer of Garibaldi's in that illustrious liberator's campaigns for the redemption of Italy from Bourbon tyranny.

The son of Charles E. and Louisa M. Townsend, named Ferdinand Charles Townsend, was born at the family's suburban home, at Edgewater, Bergen County, New Jersey, on January 23, 1869. After receiving a good primary education he was sent to the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York, where he pursued a valuable course of study. At the age of eighteen years, however, in the spring of 1887, he left school and applied himself at once to a practical business career. His inclinations and abilities tended strongly toward the profession in which his father had achieved so gratifying a measure of success, and accordingly he went straight from the Polytechnic to his father's



Frederic C. Townsend.

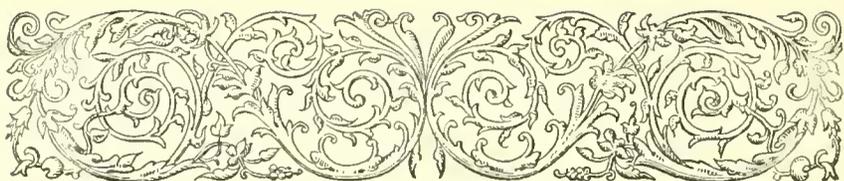
office, at No. 31 Nassau Street, New York. There he began as a clerk, and filled that position for several years, and then rose to be his father's assistant. Subsequently he became cashier and accountant in the law office of Messrs. Davies, Short & Townsend, afterward Davies, Stone & Anerbach, but finally returned to his father's office as his partner, remaining with him thus until the latter's death, which occurred in April, 1894.

Since his father's death and up to date of July 1, 1900, Mr. Townsend conducted alone his business as expert accountant, at first in the old offices and then at No. 44 Pine Street, New York. He has been eminently successful, and has been engaged in many important examinations and accountings. Among these may be mentioned the famous Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad case, and the subsequent trial of the "Boodle Aldermen"; the accounting of the estate of Edward Mott Robinson, father of Hetty Green, which was in litigation for many years; the Vermont Marble Company, of which the Hon. Redfield Proctor was President; the reorganization of the Walter A. Wood Mowing & Reaping Machine Company, of Hoosick Falls, New York, and St. Paul, Minnesota; the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; and many others.

On July 1, 1900, Mr. Townsend associated with himself Samuel M. Dix, well known in business circles in New York and Chicago, under the firm-name of Townsend & Dix, at the Pine Street offices. The firm are auditors for many large corporations throughout the United States, and have made a specialty of the organization of accounts for the constituent companies of a large number of manufacturing combinations.

Mr. Townsend is president of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Borough of Richmond, of the Clifton Boat Club and the Clifton Tennis Club of Staten Island; trustee and treasurer of the S. R. Smith Infirmary of Staten Island; and a member of the Staten Island Club and other organizations. In 1897 he received as an accountant a certificate of C. P. A. from the State Board of Regents without examination.

He was married in 1893, in Brooklyn, to Miss Cara Lewis Gates. They have two daughters, Ruth Maverick Townsend and Marion Raynham Townsend. They reside at No. 60 Townsend Avenue, Clifton, Staten Island.



ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT

THE name of Vanderbilt has, in the United States, for four generations been associated with almost boundless wealth and business influence. It does not stand, however, for wealth acquired by a mere lucky stroke of fortune, but rather for that amassed by virtue of unflagging industry and judicious perception of the fitness of means to ends. The family has, in brief, grown in wealth from generation to generation because of its identification with the expanding industrial and commercial interests of the city, State, and nation.

As the name indicates, the Vanderbilt family is of Dutch origin. It was first planted in the United States early in the eighteenth century, and for many years was settled on Staten Island, where, indeed, some of its members are still to be found. There the Vanderbilts pursued a hardy, laborious, out-of-doors life, chiefly as agriculturists or as seamen. They thus developed characteristic traits of thrift and industry, and fitted themselves for success in the struggles of life. Such traits were transmitted from one generation to another, and remain strong and dominant at the present time.

Three generations ago the name Vanderbilt became a conspicuous one in the business world. It was then borne by Cornelius Vanderbilt, the eldest son of an eldest son. He was born on Staten Island in 1794, the son of a farmer, who carried his produce to the New York market in his own sail-boat. He grew up in the same occupation, and excelled in all its labors. As a lad he was athletic and daring, both as a horseman and as the master of a boat. At eighteen years old he was well established in business for himself, owning his own boat. A year later he married his cousin, Sophia Johnson, and then began to turn his



Alfred G. Vanderbilt

attention more to commerce than to agriculture. He became captain of a steamboat plying between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and ultimately became the head of a considerable coasting trade, with headquarters at New Brunswick. He removed to the latter place and there opened a hotel. By the time he was a little past fifty years old he was a wealthy steamship-owner, and in 1853 he went to Europe with his family in the ship *North Star*, which he had built for the purpose. Next he built the first railroad on Staten Island, and began other railroad enterprises. In 1860 he bought the stock of the New York and Harlem Railroad at six or seven dollars a share, made himself president of the road, greatly improved it, and by 1864 had the stock worth two hundred and eighty-five dollars a share. He was not a mere speculator, and was certainly the very opposite of the "railroad wrecker" then as since too conspicuous in the business world. He was a railroad builder, who took possession of a weak, dilapidated concern, reorganized and rebuilt it, infused new life into it, connected it with other roads so as to form an important trunk line, and so made it incomparably more profitable to its owners and more serviceable to the public than ever before. Such was the work which Commodore Vanderbilt did on the New York and Harlem Railroad, making it the prime link in the destined chain which now stretches across the continent. The Harlem Railroad was thus the foundation of the great Vanderbilt railroad system and its colossal fortune. The New York Central and Hudson River roads were soon consolidated, and the whole system passed into the control of Commodore Vanderbilt. During the Civil War he rendered great services, with steamships, etc., to the national government. For many years he was one of the most conspicuous and forceful figures in the business and financial world, exerting a dominant influence in Wall Street, and being a contestant in some of the most noteworthy financial battles ever waged in that famous scene of business strife. At the time of his death, in 1877, he was one of the richest men in America. His fortune was estimated at one hundred millions of dollars, chiefly in railroad properties.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was succeeded as head of the family and of the great railroad interests by his son, William H. Van-

derbilt. The latter was born in the New Brunswick hotel, and was educated in the Columbia Grammar School in New York. He worked for a time in a ship-chandler's shop, and was also a bank clerk at one hundred and fifty dollars a year. At twenty years old he married Miss Kissam, and soon after settled on a farm on Staten Island. In that pursuit he prospered, and eventually owned a farm of three hundred and fifty acres, which yielded him an annual profit of twelve thousand dollars. After the trip to Europe with his father on the ship *North Star*, he became interested in his father's railroad ventures. In time he became president of the Staten Island Railroad. Then, in 1865, he was made vice-president of the Hudson River Railroad, and later held the same place over the consolidated Hudson River and New York Central roads. William H. Vanderbilt inherited the bulk of his father's enormous fortune and his place at the head of the great Vanderbilt railway system. From that time forward his history was the history of American railroad enterprise. He gained possession of the Canada Southern Railroad and various other lines, and greatly extended the system and, consequently, his own fortune and influence. He was also conspicuous as a patron of art and architecture, and as a lover and driver of fine horses, himself owning a number of the best harness horses ever seen on the American continent. About 1881, realizing the uncertainties of life, he began transferring the active direction of his vast interests to his two sons, Cornelius and William Kissam Vanderbilt. In May, 1883, he surrendered the presidencies of all the roads with which he had been identified, and went to Europe for rest. He died in December, 1885.

The chief successor of William H. Vanderbilt in the direction of the Vanderbilt railroad system was his eldest son, Cornelius, though the second son, William Kissam Vanderbilt, was also prominently associated with him. Cornelius Vanderbilt was born at New Dorp, Staten Island, on November 27, 1843, and at an early age became a clerk in the Shoe and Leather Bank in New York. Thence he went into the employ of the banking house of Kissam Brothers of New York. Before quite attaining his majority, however, he followed his father into the great railroad business which his grandfather had founded, and most fittingly began his railroad work on the very road in which his

grandfather had first become interested, and which was, as already stated, the foundation of the Vanderbilt family fortune and the Vanderbilt railroad system. He was first made assistant treasurer of the New York and Harlem Railroad. Later he became vice-president of that road and first vice-president of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. As above stated, he became in 1885 the head of the whole Vanderbilt system, although the nominal presidency was held by another. Mr. Vanderbilt married Miss Alice Gwynne, the daughter of one of the leading lawyers of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a notably munificent patron of art and letters, and of innumerable benevolent enterprises. His gifts to churches, colleges, hospitals, etc., aggregated millions of dollars. In New York city and at Newport he possessed two of the finest mansions in the world. His death occurred suddenly in September, 1899, and by his will his son, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, became the chief inheritor of his fortune.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was born in New York on October 20, 1877, and received his early education in private schools and from tutors. In 1895 he entered Yale University and pursued the regular course there. He ranked as a good student, and his affable manner and companionable ways made him one of the most popular men in his class. He did not participate much in athletics at college, but during vacations at his father's home at Newport he became an expert boatman. In 1899 he was graduated at Yale with creditable standing in his class, and a few weeks later set off upon a trip around the world. He selected a congenial company of friends for his traveling companions, and made a most auspicious start on his journey. On reaching Japan, however, he received news of his father's sudden death, and, in consequence, canceled for the time the remainder of his traveling plans, and hurried home. On February 3, 1900, however, he set out again on his travels, and completed his tour around the world as originally planned, his companions having waited for him at the other side of the world.

On his return from his travels, in 1900, Mr. Vanderbilt settled down to learn the business with which his family had been so long identified. Although possessing a fortune of many millions of dollars, and thus able, had he so desired, to indulge in a life of

luxurious idleness, with freedom from all work and responsibility, he entered upon the duties of a clerk in the treasurer's office at the Grand Central Station in New York, and worked as diligently as though he were dependent upon his salary for a living. "I do it," he has been quoted as saying, "because I like to. My father and grandfather personally managed, as far as possible, the property which was left to them. It is my ambition to do the same. I cannot begin at the top and really master a business. That is why I begin at the bottom."

In the spring of 1900 it was announced that Mr. Vanderbilt was engaged to marry Miss Elsie French, the second daughter of the late Francis Ormond French of New York, the young people having been close friends since their early childhood. Miss French was descended from an old New England family, which settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1636, and which furnished more than one noble patriot in colonial and Revolutionary times. Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss French were married in the Zabriskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Newport, on January 14, 1901.





Alaudiger



HENRY SAYRE VAN DUZER

JUDGING from the name, which we shall find is no misnomer, Henry Sayre Van Duzer should be an excellent representative of New York State and city. The family name savors unmistakably of that sturdy Holland Dutch stock which first founded a colony here, as New Amsterdam and New Holland, while the middle name is indicative of English origin. These indications are correct. Mr. Van Duzer's paternal ancestors came to this country from Holland in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled in New York State in the lower part of the valley of the Hudson River. His great-great-grandfather was Isaac Van Duzer, one of the earliest and most energetic settlers of Orange County. He was a sturdy Knickerbocker, with all the industry, thrift, and shrewdness of his race, and he soon accumulated what was for those simple and unpretentious days a considerable fortune. Isaac Van Duzer's son, Christopher Van Duzer, lived and died on the old homestead in Orange County. The next generation, however, consisting of Christopher's children, removed to New York city. One of Christopher Van Duzer's sons, Selah Van Duzer, became a leading banker in New York city, and gave the family name an enviable reputation for integrity and ability in the higher walks of business life. He was for some years president of the National Exchange Bank of New York. His son, Selah Reeve Van Duzer, the father of the subject of this sketch, pursued an equally honorable and successful career in New York as a wholesale druggist.

Mr. Van Duzer's maternal ancestors, the Sayres, came from England. The first of them on these shores was Job Sayre, who came over in 1640 and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts. Later he removed to Long Island. Members of a subsequent genera-

tion removed from Long Island to Orange County, New York, and there became associated with the Van Duzers, and also intermarried with one of the pioneer families of Chemung County. In the last generation Catherine Mathews Sayre became the wife of Selah Reeve Van Duzer, and to them the subject of this sketch was born, in New York city, on February 26, 1853.

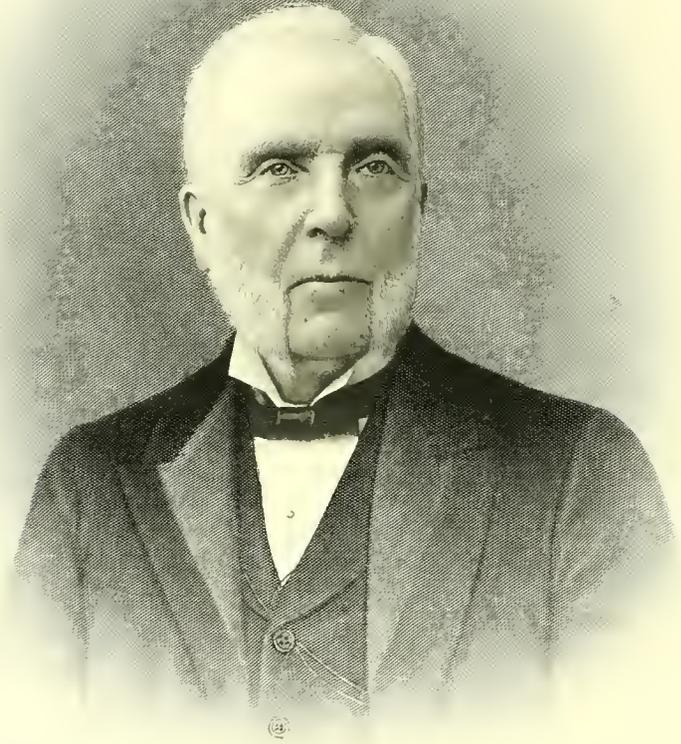
Henry Sayre Van Duzer began his studies at a grammar school in Thirteenth Street, New York. He spent three years, from 1868 to 1871, at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for college. He entered Harvard in 1871, and was graduated in 1875 with the degree of A. B. He passed directly to the Columbia College Law School, where he spent two years and received his LL. B. His school and college record throughout is one of which he may justly be proud. Not a day of his ten years' course was wasted, and the rapidity with which he advanced is abundant evidence of a well-balanced, well-controlled mind, and an intellect above the average in strength and development.

Mr. Van Duzer was admitted to the bar of the State of New York at Poughkeepsie, in May, 1877. He began the practice of his profession as a clerk in the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith. He remained with them until 1879, when he opened an office of his own at No. 120 Broadway. Three years later he formed a partnership with Thomas Fenton Taylor, under the firm-name of Van Duzer and Taylor. An extensive real-estate and corporation practice has been built up, and much important litigation has passed through their hands.

Mr. Van Duzer has always been a staunch Republican, but has not been ambitious of political honors. He is a constant student and a devotee of his profession, and gives his best energies to it.

He takes great interest in Harvard College affairs, especially in the direction of athletics. Amateur sports of all kinds find in him an ardent sympathizer and patron. He is a member of the Union, the Metropolitan, the Harvard, and the University Athletic clubs, the Holland Society, the St. Nicholas Society, and the New York State Bar Association. From October, 1889, to January, 1898, he was judge-advocate of the First Brigade of the National Guard of New York, on the staff of General Louis Fitzgerald.

Mr. Van Duzer is unmarried.



Salem H. Bates



SALEM HOWE WALES

SALEM HOWE WALES is a son of Oliver Wales, a woolen manufacturer of Massachusetts, and a descendant of Nathaniel Wales, who came over with Richard Mather in 1635. He was born at Wales, Massachusetts, on October 4, 1825, and attended the schools of that place. Thence he went to Attica, New York, and pursued a course in the academy there. He came to New York city in 1846, and found employment for two years in a mercantile house. Then he became associated with Orson D. Munn and Alfred E. Beach, publishers of the "Scientific American," and for nearly twenty-four years was managing editor of that periodical. While he was thus engaged he was, in 1855, appointed by Governor Seymour a commissioner from New York to the Paris Universal Exposition. He spent several months in Paris, and contributed a series of letters on the Exposition to the "Scientific American." Again, in 1867, he went abroad for more than a year, and wrote many letters.

Mr. Wales early identified himself with the Republican party. During the Civil War he was a conspicuous supporter of the Federal Government, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the United States Christian Commission. He was a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1872 and 1876, and was a Presidential elector in 1872. Mayor Havemeyer appointed him a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of New York city in 1873, and he became president of the board. The next year he was the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty of New York, but was unsuccessful, the city going strongly Democratic. Later, in 1874, acting Mayor Vance appointed him to fill the vacancy as Commissioner of Docks, and he was chosen president of that board and served for two years.

Again, from 1880 to 1885, he was a Park Commissioner, and for a part of the time was president of the board. Governor Dix appointed him a trustee of the State Insane Asylum at Middletown, New York. The Supreme Court made him a commissioner to determine the amount of damage done to abutting property by the elevated railroads in New York city, and in 1895 Mayor Strong appointed him a commissioner to supervise the construction of the new East River Bridge, of which latter board he was chosen vice-president. He was one of the founders of the Hahnemann Hospital and of the Homeopathic Medical College, and has been president of the boards of both. He is a director of the National Bank of North America and of the Hanover Insurance Company, and is connected with various other companies.

Mr. Wales was one of the early members of the Union League Club of New York. For several years he was its vice-president, and for many years he was chairman of its executive and finance committees. He had principal charge of the construction of the present club-house. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and is now a trustee of it and member of the executive committee. He is a member of the American Museum of Natural History, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the New York Botanical Society, of the National Academy of Design, of the Society for the Preservation of Historic Places and Objects, of the Charity Organization Society, and of the Century Association of New York. At Southampton, Long Island, where he makes his summer home, he is a director of the Southampton Bank and of the Southampton Water Works, a trustee of St. Andrew's Dune Church and of the Rogers Memorial Library, and a member of the Meadow and Shinnecock Hills Golf clubs.

He was married in 1851 to Miss Frances E. Johnson of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and they have two children: Clara, wife of the Hon. Elihu Root, and Edward Howe Wales, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange.



Edw. D. Warren



IRA DE FOREST WARREN

IRA DE FOREST WARREN, who for nearly half a century has been an active and prominent legal practitioner in the city of New York, comes of New England ancestry, his paternal forefathers having been settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in the early part of the eighteenth century. His father, the Rev. Ira De Forest Warren, was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as such was well known throughout New York State, where most of his life was spent. The Rev. Mr. Warren married Mrs. Eliza Caldwell, and to them the subject of this sketch was born at Albany, New York, on December 31, 1831.

In his boyhood Mr. Warren attended the public schools of Albany, and thence proceeded to the well-known seminary at Cazenovia, New York, where he pursued a high and thorough academic course of study. Between the ages of seventeen and twenty he was both student and teacher. He was the teacher of a public school, and at the same time devoted a portion of his time to the study of law. His legal studies were completed under the able direction of the Hon. Horatio Bullard A. Cortland of Cortland County, New York, and in September, 1852, he was admitted to practice at the bar.

Mr. Warren at once made his way to New York city, and there entered upon the practice of his profession in the fall of 1853, being at the time scarcely twenty-one years of age. For two years he was associated in practice with Edward Sandford; but Mr. Sandford died in 1854, and thereafter he remained alone in his practice for seven years, in which time he built up a large and profitable patronage. In 1861 he formed a professional partnership with William Z. Larned, under the style of Larned

& Warren, which continued for more than a quarter of a century. In 1897 he organized the firm of Warren, Boothby & Warren, of which he is the senior partner. The other members are his brother, Lyman E. Warren, and John W. Boothby.

During the course of his professional career of nearly half a century Mr. Warren has been engaged in a great variety of cases, and has enjoyed an enviable rank as a general practitioner. He has paid some special attention to real-estate litigation and procedure, and has become interested in real-estate affairs generally, and for the past twenty years largely a corporation practitioner. For many years he was a director of the Real Estate Exchange of New York. He is, of course, well known among business men of various callings, and to the citizens of New York at large. His character and pleasing disposition have made him much esteemed by all his friends and acquaintances, both in and out of his profession. Advancing years have not diminished his sympathy with youth, and he has in many instances taken an earnest and beneficent interest in the welfare of young lawyers.

Mr. Warren is a member of various organizations, prominent among which are the Manhattan and Lawyers' clubs. He has always taken a citizen's due interest in the affairs of city, State, and nation, but has neither held nor sought public office. While nearing the age of threescore years and ten, he wears his age and its honorable achievements lightly, and seems to be just in the prime of his physical and intellectual activities.





L. E. Harris



LYMAN EDDY WARREN

THE business and professional metropolis of the State and nation gathers to itself from all parts of the land, as well as it sends men out to all parts. The ranks of its army of men of affairs are thronged with those who were born and who spent the early years of their lives in the country or in other cities, and who in time found that "all roads lead to Rome," or at least that the most promising paths to success lead often to the chief city of the Western world.

Lyman Eddy Warren, one of the most successful lawyers of New York city, is one of these, being a native of the central part of New York State. His father, the Rev. Ira D. Warren, was of Puritan ancestry, his ancestors having been settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, before 1740. The Rev. Mr. Warren was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as such was well known throughout New York State, and he married Miss Eliza Caldwell, a member of a New York State family. Their son was born in Cortland County, New York, on September 4, 1847. He attended the public schools and academies at Cortland, New York, and Montrose, Pennsylvania, and thus received a good academic education.

On approaching years of manhood Mr. Warren entered upon the study of law in the office of the Hon. Horatio Ballard, formerly Secretary of State of New York State. He made rapid and substantial progress, and in 1866 was admitted to practice at the bar.

Mr. Warren began his legal practice in conjunction with his brother William H. Warren at Cortland, New York, and from the first enjoyed a gratifying degree of success. Later he established himself in practice at Ithaca, New York, and thence

removed to Auburn, where he had a lucrative practice, in partnership with the Hon. William B. Woodin, ex-State Senator.

Twenty years of legal work in these cities ripened Mr. Warren's powers and established his rank in the profession. Then, in 1888, he removed to New York city, where he has since prospered highly as a member of the firm of Warren, Boothby & Warren, of which the senior member is his elder brother, Ira De Forest Warren.

It has fallen to Mr. Warren's lot to serve as counsel in a number of particularly important cases. Thus he was counsel for the estate of Ezra Cornell, the pioneer of telegraph-building and founder of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. He has also had as his client the Lee Arms Company, and in defense of its patent rights has visited all the important countries of Europe and engaged in litigation or negotiations there. He has been special counsel for and a director of the Fisheries Company; of the W. W. Brauer Company in the cattle export trade; of the Brauer Steamship Company; of the British and Foreign Lee Arms Company; of the British Magazine Rifle Company; of the Hanover Steamship Company of London; of the Henrico Steamship Company of London, and various other corporations.





Alvin J. Waterbury



NELSON J. WATERBURY

THE eminent son of an eminent father is the subject of this sketch. The name of Nelson J. Waterbury has for more than a half-century been an honored one in the legal profession of the city and State of New York. It was borne in the last generation by Judge Nelson J. Waterbury, son of Colonel Jonathan Waterbury, a prominent citizen of New York, and Elizabeth Jarvis Waterbury, the latter a daughter of Elijah Jarvis (a nephew of Bishop Jarvis) and Betsy Chapman Jarvis, a daughter of Dr. Chapman, a leading physician and citizen of Norwalk, Connecticut. Judge Waterbury had the unique experience of being appointed to the judicial bench only a few days after his admission to the bar. He made, despite his youth, an admirable judge, and afterward had a long and brilliant career as Assistant Postmaster of New York, as District Attorney of New York, as a member of the Board of Education, as Judge Advocate-General of the National Guard of New York, as a legal practitioner, and as a political leader. He died in 1894. His wife was formerly a Miss Gibson of Boston, whose mother was of the Coolidge family. Of their four children the youngest, and the only son, is Nelson J. Waterbury, the second of the name.

He was born in New York city on January 11, 1859, and was carefully educated with a view to his entering the profession which his father so much adorned. He attended the then well-known Charlier Institute and the Anthony Grammar School, at which latter he was prepared to enter college. He was matriculated at Columbia College in 1876, pursued the regular academic course, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1880. Thereupon he was enrolled in the Law Department of Columbia, and was graduated therefrom in 1882.

Mr. Waterbury was admitted to practice at the bar of New York in the year of his graduation from the law school, and shortly afterward became associated with his father in professional work, under the firm-name of N. J. & N. J. Waterbury, Jr. This connection was maintained until the death of the elder Waterbury, in 1894. Since that time Mr. Waterbury has pursued his practice alone, with gratifying success.

His practice is a general one in matters relating to municipal administration, with especial attention to public condemnation proceedings. In the latter department of practice he conducted proceedings, on behalf of the city of New York, to condemn the right of way for the new Croton Aqueduct from Yonkers to the terminus in New York. Claims against the city aggregating more than two million dollars were filed and contested, but he successfully defended the city against them all. He was also the city's legal representative in its litigation to acquire water rights in the Bronx River. His municipal practice has not always, however, been in behalf of the city. On the contrary, he has had wide experience and marked success in prosecuting claims on behalf of property-owners against the city.

Years ago Mr. Waterbury was quick to appreciate the growing importance of business and industrial corporations, and the increasing extent of their legal interests. Accordingly he began to pay especial attention to that branch of practice, and has thus for some years been prominently concerned with the affairs of various large industrial corporations and consolidations.

Following in the footsteps of his father, Mr. Waterbury is a Democrat in politics, but has held no public office.

He was married, in 1896, to Miss May Louise Haydon of Philadelphia, with whom he makes his home in the city of New York. He is a member of the Manhattan Club and other social organizations.





William R. Weeks.



WILLIAM RAYMOND WEEKS

THE family of Wroy de la Wyke, Wykes, Weekes, or Weeks, has held an honored place in English history since the days of the Norman Conquest. Its original coat of arms was a shield ermine, displaying three battle-axes sable; and the crest was an arm in armor, embowed, holding a battle-ax gules. The first member in this country was George Weekes, who came from Devonshire, England, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1637. His wife was Jane Clap, a descendant of Osgod Klapa, a Danish nobleman. George Weekes was a surveyor, and was one of the seven selectmen of Dorchester in 1645, 1647, and 1648. The direct line of descent from him was as follows: Ammiel Weekes, also a surveyor; Joseph Weeks, the present spelling of the name being adopted by him; Ebenezer Weeks; Ebenezer Weeks II, who was one of the minute men at Lexington and served in the patriot army in the Revolution; William Raymond Weeks, a printer, teacher, author, chaplain in the War of 1812, one of the foremost clergymen of his time, and one of the earliest anti-slavery agitators, his church, the Fourth Presbyterian of Newark, New Jersey, being mobbed, in 1834, because it was rumored that he was going to preach a sermon against slavery; and John Randol Weeks, a printer and lawyer, County Clerk of Essex County, New Jersey, a member and secretary of the Newark (New Jersey) School Committee, and for some years a member of the Newark Board of Education. He was a director and real-estate counsel of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. Although a successful lawyer, he had an antipathy to litigation, and often declared that three quarters of the cases could be settled out of court, and nine tenths of them ought to be. He was drowned accidentally in New York Bay, in 1879, having fallen

from a ferry-boat, and in consequence of that tragedy all boats were thereafter fitted with safety gates. He was married to Mary Frances Adriance, and was the father of the subject of this sketch.

On the maternal side, Mr. Weeks's genealogy may be traced from Joris Janse Rapalje, a French Huguenot of Rochelle, who came hither from Holland in the ship *Unity*, in 1623, and Catalina Trico, a Huguenot from Paris. These two were married at Albany, New York, and in 1625 their first child was born, Sarah Jorise Rapalje, the first white child born in the New Netherlands, now New York. The next year they removed to New Amsterdam, now New York city, and then to Wallabout, Brooklyn. Another daughter of theirs, Jannetje, married Rem Janse van der Beeck, ancestor of the Remsen family, who had come from Westphalia. Sarah Jorise Rapalje married Tunis Gysbertse Bogaert, a Hollander. Their daughter Annetje married Joris Abranise Brinckerhoff. Their daughter Sarah married Rem Adrianse, son of Elbert Adriaense and Catalina van der Beeck, daughter of Rem Janse van der Beeck and Jannetje Jorise Rapalje. Elbert Adriaense was a son of Adriaen Reyerse, a son of Reyer Elbertse of Utrecht, Holland. Adriaen Reyerse emigrated to America in 1646. Isaac Adriance, son of Rem Adrianse, married Letitia van Wyck. Their son Theodorus, an officer of New York troops in the Revolutionary War, married Killetie Swartwout. Their son, Charles Platt Adriance, purchased the fine property at Poughkeepsie, New York, now known as College Hill. He married Sarah Camp, daughter of Aaron Camp of Newark, New Jersey, and descendant of William Camp, one of the first settlers of that city. Aaron Camp was a son of that Nathaniel Camp who was an officer in the Revolutionary War and a friend of Washington, to whom Washington presented a cannon, called "Old Nat," long in possession of the family, and now at Washington's headquarters, Morristown, New Jersey. A daughter of Charles Platt Adriance and Sarah Camp, named Mary Frances Adriance, married, as before stated, John Randel Weeks, and thus became the mother of the subject of this sketch. Other families from which Mr. Weeks is descended on the paternal side are those of Randel, Griswold, Hyde, Wolcott, Aspinwall, Sumner, Holland, Lee, Fairchild, Harrison, Pierson, and Dodd. On the maternal side

may be mentioned the families of Creed, Schenck, Reyerse, Strycker, Polhonius, and Van Wervon.

Of such ancestry, William Raymond Weeks was born in Newark, New Jersey, on August 4, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and finally in the well-known Newark Academy, of which institution he is now a trustee. At the time of the Civil War he became a member of the New Jersey militia, and also of the Union League. He studied law in his father's office, and in 1870 was admitted to the practice of it in New Jersey, as an attorney. Six years later he was admitted to the practice of a counsellor in that State. In 1895 he was admitted to practice at the bar of the State of New York, and also at the bar of the federal courts, and in 1897 in West Virginia. Mr. Weeks has in his practice covered almost the entire range of litigation, both civil and criminal. He has served as counsel in some of the most notable criminal cases of the age. But his attention has chiefly been paid to civil law, and most particularly to corporation, real-estate, mining, and probate law. He maintains an office in New York, and another in Newark. In addition to his legal practice, Mr. Weeks has written a number of historical and other works, among which may be mentioned a "History of the First Endowment of the College of New Jersey," a "Bibliography of New Jersey," a monograph on "The Jerseys in America before 1700," and a paper on "The Manhattan," controverting the theory that the island on which New York city was founded was the original and only Manhattan.

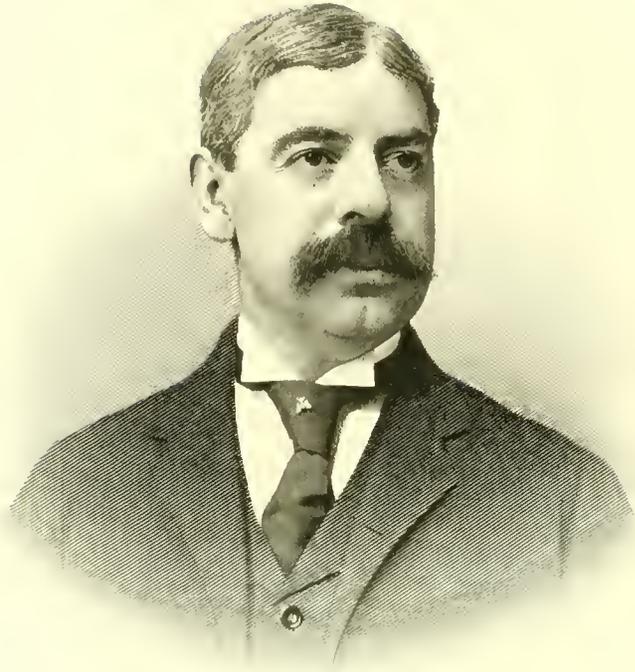
Mr. Weeks is a member of the American Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Lawyers' Club, the Twilight Club, the Dandap Society, the Society of American Authors, the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of which he was historiographer for some years, the American Historical Association, the New Jersey Historical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, of which he is attorney-general, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey. He is also historian of the Alumni of Newark Academy.

In 1883 he organized a volunteer fire department at Bloom-

field, New Jersey, where he then lived, served the following year as a member of the legislative committee of the New Jersey State Firemen's Association, became its first State counsel in 1884, and held the office four years, drafting and remodeling the State fire laws. He compiled and published a compendium of these laws, with a series of forms. He was one of the founders and is a trustee of the Bank of Cuba, and has organized numerous other financial, mining, and manufacturing corporations. He was appointed by the late Edwin Lister, president of Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works of Newark, the sole executor of his will and life trustee of his controlling interest in the company, of which he was recently elected as president.

Mr. Weeks was married, on August 4, 1869, to Miss Irene Le Masséna, a great-granddaughter of Bonaparte's greatest marshal, André Masséna, Prince of Essling, by whom he has two daughters, Nina Margaret and Rénée Hutchinson.





John Malin



JOHN WHALEN

OF the various elements that have in the last two centuries contributed to the populating of the United States and to the upbuilding of its institutions, the Irish race is one of the most numerous and most conspicuous. Especially is such the case in the city of New York, which has long been noted as "the largest Irish city in the world," having a larger Irish population than any in the Emerald Isle itself. Naturally enough, members of this active, aggressive, ambitious race have attained prominent places in business, professional, and political life. Many of these were themselves immigrants. Others are the American-born sons of immigrants, or the more remote descendants of those who came hither generations ago. But one and all retain a keener interest in their "old country" than any other element of the population, and perhaps more than any other retain the salient characteristics of their race.

John Whalen, as his patronymic suggests, is of Irish ancestry. His father and mother came to New York half a century ago. His father died when John was an infant, and the boy's bringing up is to be credited to the mother.

He was born in New York on July 4, 1854, and is intellectually a product of the public schools of this city. After leaving school he decided to become a lawyer, and entered upon the study of that profession in the office of the Hon. Charles O'Connor, where he served first as errand-boy, and then as law clerk. He also became a student in the Law School of New York University, and was duly graduated from that institution with the degree of LL.B. At a later date he received the degree of LL.D. from Manhattan College.

Mr. Whalen was admitted to the bar of the State of New York

at the October term of the Supreme Court in 1877, and immediately began the practice of his profession. His attention was early turned to corporation and real-estate cases, and his integrity, close application, and unflagging energy soon won him an ample measure of success.

For nearly fifteen years Mr. Whalen was chairman of the Board of School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, which embraced about half of the school population of the city. He was appointed Tax Commissioner in May, 1893, and during his term the tax rate was only \$1.72, the lowest in twenty-eight years.

In the beginning of 1898 he was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck to be corporation counsel of the consolidated city of New York, which office he still holds.

Mr. Whalen is a member of the Democratic party organization, and of the Democratic, Catholic, New York Athletic, and various other prominent social clubs in this city, and also of the Bar Association and State Bar Association. In addition to his law library he has a fine general collection of books, among which he finds time to indulge his literary tastes.

Not the least interesting incident of Mr. Whalen's career occurred on May 14, 1900, when it fell to his lot to wield a pick-ax in breaking the first ground for the actual beginning of the construction of the great rapid transit tunnel in New York city. This interesting ceremony occurred on the day named, in presence of a vast and applauding multitude, at the junction of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, near Mr. Whalen's home, in the fine part of the city commonly known as Washington Heights.





RUSSELL WHITCOMB

THE name of Whitcomb in New England dates back to the days of the Pilgrim fathers. It was borne by one of their number who made his home at Colmanct, Massachusetts. In the last generation it was and still is borne by William Wirt Whitecomb of Boston, who married Miss Mary A. Lawrence, a daughter of the Rev. Robert Lawrence, a minister of the Congregational Church, and the bearer of a family name well known in American history.

Russell Whitcomb, son of the above-named couple, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, on May 6, 1865. In his early childhood he was taken by his parents to Boston, and lived in that city until 1897, when he removed to New York, his present home. His parents intended him for a professional career, and began his education with that end in view. He was sent to the well-known Chalmers Hall School in Boston, and later continued his education under private tutors, and postponed going to college because of ill health. He studied law in the office of his uncle, the Hon. Leslie W. Russell of New York, intending to make that his profession. That, however, was not to be. Close application to his books began to tell injuriously upon his eyesight, and he was compelled to abandon his legal studies and betake himself to some other calling. He then entered the real-estate business, in the office of Edward F. Thayer of Boston, and upon the death of Mr. Thayer he succeeded to the business, and formed the firm of Whitcomb & Bowker, which afterward became Whitcomb, Wood & Co. He retired from business for a time to go abroad to complete his education at Oxford University, England, and while there began a careful study of social problems, living and working among the poor in England, and

also in this country. Then he returned to Boston and connected himself with the firm of Bingham, Whitecomb & Whiting. In 1897 he came to New York to establish a branch of that house, conducting this business for a year, when this firm was dissolved, Bingham & Whiting succeeding to the Boston business, and Mr. Whitecomb continuing the New York business as an investment broker.

In January, 1900, he was elected president of the Mexico Commercial Company, a corporation composed of prominent financiers and business men of New York and other Eastern cities. He has always enjoyed the confidence of those familiar with his business methods, and is an able organizer, possessed of much executive ability.

While in Boston Mr. Whitecomb was a trustee of various estates and a director of the Mystic Wharf & Storage Company, which offices he resigned on coming to New York.

Mr. Whitecomb has held no public office. He is a member of the Manhattan and other clubs, and is unmarried.





A. L. White



ARCHIBALD SYLVESTER WHITE

ARCHIBALD SYLVESTER WHITE is but thirty-three years of age, yet we find him at the head of one of the greatest industries of modern times, an example of the fact that youthful energy, tact, and ability have forced themselves into the guidance of so many of our successful enterprises of magnitude. He seems to be illustrating in his remarkable career the truth of the words of Buxton, who says: "The longer I live the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy — invincible determination — a purpose once fixed, and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it." This has been the key-note of the successful prosecution of his ambition.

Mr. White was born at Newark, Ohio, on March 25, 1867. His parents also were born in Ohio, but it is interesting to note that they were children of pioneers from the New England States, direct descendants from members of the historic *Mayflower* company. His mother's maiden name was Ella Harrington. His father, Erasmus P. White, was a contractor.

Mr. White's education was begun in the public schools of Newark. In 1883, when sixteen years of age, he came to New York city, and entered business as a clerk, thus beginning life at the bottom of the ladder. At the same time he pursued his studies further in the night schools of the Cooper Institute. In this way he acquired an excellent general education of a practical character, such as was well adapted to the requirements of a successful business career.

He became identified with the salt industry in 1885. In 1891 he engaged in the manufacture of salt at Ludlowville, New York, a town near the head of Cayuga Lake, and lying within the great salt field of New York State, of which Onondaga County is perhaps the best-known part. To this business he devoted himself with singleness of purpose and with an energy and discretion that rapidly won him more than passing success. Six years later his rank in the business was so commanding that he was able to consolidate under a single head all the salt-manufacturing interests of New York State. Two years later, in 1899, he organized the National Salt Company, which comprised all the salt-making plants in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The magnitude of this corporation and its business may be estimated when we consider what a necessity of life salt is, and how widely it is used in various great industries as well as in domestic economies. The total salt product of the United States is now somewhat more than twelve million barrels a year, of which, of course, the greater part is manufactured by Mr. White's company.

In addition to the National Salt Company, Mr. White is actively interested in various other business enterprises. Among the corporations with which he is connected may be mentioned the Standard Chain Company, the New Jersey and Hudson River Railway and Ferry Company, the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company of New York, the Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and the Bank of Jamaica.

Mr. White has neither held nor sought any public office, but contents himself with the duties of private citizenship. He is a member of a number of clubs and social organizations, among which are the Lawyers' Club and the Ohio Society of New York, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the Union Club of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Detroit Club of Detroit, Michigan.

He was married in Brooklyn, New York, on June 28, 1893, to Kathleen Gertrude Rigney, a young woman whose charming manner and mental accomplishments made her a favorite with all who knew her. They have one child, Helene Marie White, a precocious and exceedingly interesting little one, who, at the early age of five, is already making her presence felt in the world of small people.



Wm. C. Whitney



WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, eminent as a lawyer, political leader, statesman, financier, social leader, and patron of art and of the turf, comes of fine old New England stock. His earliest American ancestors, John and Elinor Whitney, and their son Richard, came over from England with Sir Richard Saltovell in 1635, and settled in Massachusetts. To Richard Whitney was born a son, also named Richard, to whom was born a son who became known in history as General Josiah Whitney of Revolutionary times. To General Whitney and his wife Sarah Farr was born a son, Josiah Whitney, who married Anna Scollay. A son of the latter couple, Stephen Whitney, was eminent in Massachusetts politics, and had a son, General James Scollay Whitney, who was also eminent in both the military and civil services.

The subject of the present sketch is a son of General James Scollay Whitney. He was born at Conway, Massachusetts, in 1879, and was carefully educated at Williston Academy, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and at Yale College. He was graduated at Yale in the class of 1897. One of his classmates was William G. Sumner, the well-known writer and political economist, with whom Mr. Whitney divided the first prize for English essays. From Yale he went to Harvard, entered the Law School there, and was graduated in 1895. From Harvard he came to New York, pursued a course of study in the office of Abraham R. Lawrence, afterward a justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and was soon admitted to practice at the bar.

Mr. Lawrence was at that time concerned chiefly with corporation law, and Mr. Whitney was naturally drawn toward that important and profitable department of professional work.

Therein he soon built up a large practice. He was for several years counsel for and a director of the Continental Life Insurance Company. He was also counsel for the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, which became bankrupt. Mr. Whitney was counsel for the Metropolitan Steamship Company, the Tredegar Company of Richmond, Virginia, and other corporations. For more than two years he was trustee under the mortgage of the Dayton & Union Railroad of Ohio, and had the sole management of the road. He was counsel for the principal holders of the receiver's certificates issued by the receiver of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, and was also for several years counsel for the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. One of the best-known cases in which he has been concerned was the famous libel suit of Charles Reade, the English novelist, against the proprietors of the "Round Table" of this city for a severe criticism of "Griffith Gaunt." Mr. Whitney was counsel for the defense, and, after a week's trial, won his case.

Mr. Whitney made his entrance into political life with Abraham R. Lawrence during the campaign against the Tweed Ring in 1870 and 1871. In the latter year he was associated with Governor Tilden, Mayor Wickham, and others in the campaign when the Apollo Hall organization, of which Mayor Wickham was the head, aided in the overthrow of the Tweed Ring. In 1872 Mr. Whitney ran for District Attorney on the Apollo Hall ticket, but was defeated. He afterward joined the Tammany Hall organization, but remained in close relations with Mr. Tilden. In 1875 he was appointed by Mayor Wickham Corporation Counsel, to succeed E. Delafield Smith, removed. He was twice reappointed to the position, resigning the office in November, 1882. He was conspicuous in organizing the Young Men's Democratic Club. After Tammany's opposition to Tilden, Mr. Whitney, with others, organized the Irving Hall Democracy. When that fell into disrepute he assisted in organizing the County Democracy.

Mr. Whitney was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Cleveland in 1885, and served during that administration of four years with distinguished success, being intimately identified with the creation of the present navy. Upon the expiration of

his term he retired to private life, resolutely declining all offers of political preferment. Down to the present time, however, he has remained one of the most forceful and influential figures in the Democratic party in the United States.

Instead of returning to his legal practice, Mr. Whitney in 1889 interested himself in financial and general business affairs, especially in connection with the great Metropolitan Street Railway system of New York. He is a director or trustee of numerous banks, trust companies, and other corporations. He is a member of most of the leading clubs of New York city and of many in other cities. He and his family have long enjoyed conspicuous social leadership in New York, Washington, and elsewhere, and his mansion on Fifth Avenue is famed as one of the most splendid residences in New York. It is especially rich in works of art, Mr. Whitney having been for years a generous but discriminating purchaser of paintings, both old and new.

In the fall of 1897 Mr. Whitney became interested in the turf, and in the following year he appeared in the sporting world as the owner of a fine racing stable. Since that time he has become the owner of some of the most notable horses in the world, such as Jean Bernard, Ballyhoo Bey, and Hamburg, and has won innumerable races in America, including some of the greatest on the turf, and also, in 1901, the classic English Derby, the last-named being won with the horse Volodyovski.

Mr. Whitney was married, in 1869, to Flora Payne, daughter of Henry B. Payne, United States Senator from Ohio. She died in 1892, leaving him four children. These are Harry Payne Whitney, who married Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt; Pauline Whitney, who married Almeric Hugh Paget of England; Payne Whitney, who married Helen Hay, daughter of John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States; and Dorothy Whitney. Mr. Whitney was married again, in 1896, to Edith S. May Randolph of East Court, Wiltshire, England, who died in May, 1899, in consequence of injuries received in a hunting field accident more than a year before.



MORNAY WILLIAMS

FOR more than fifty-two years the Rev. William R. Williams, S. T. D., LL. D., was pastor of the Amity — formerly Amity Street — Baptist Church of New York city. He was also the author of a number of books, chiefly relating to church history and theological topics. His wife was formerly Miss Mary S. Bowen, daughter of John Bowen, an old-time merchant of New York. Both Dr. and Mrs. Williams were natives of New York city, but the parents of both, with the exception of Mrs. Williams's mother, were natives of Wales. The farm in Wales which, prior to the removal of Dr. Williams's father to this country in 1795, had been occupied by the Williams family for at least two hundred years is known as Plas Llecheiddior, and lies on the slopes of Mount Snowdon, about ten miles from Carnarvon.

Mornay Williams, son of Dr. and Mrs. Williams, was born in New York on June 21, 1856. In infancy and boyhood he was in frail health, and was thus unable to attend school. He did enter Dr. Chapin's School, but was compelled to leave it within a year. His studies were, accordingly, pursued at home, and he thus received an excellent preparation for college. He also gained health and strength, and was thus enabled to enter Columbia College, to pursue its regular course, and to be graduated therefrom in 1878. Two years later he was graduated from the Columbia College Law School, and finally, in 1881, he received from the college the degree of A. M., after examination.

Mr. Williams was admitted to the bar of New York in 1880, and at once entered the firm of Dixon, Goodwin & Williams, of which his brother, Leighton Williams, now pastor of the Amity Baptist Church, was a member. This firm lasted until 1887, when Leighton Williams withdrew from it to enter the ministry



Murray Williams

and to become pastor of the church with which his father had so long been identified. Professor J. T. Goodwin also retired from it. The firm was accordingly reorganized under the style of Dixon, Williams & Ashley. In 1891 the senior member, Edward H. Dixon, died, and Messrs. Williams and Ashley continued the business together. Finally, in April, 1898, Clarence D. Ashley withdrew from the partnership, he having become dean of the Law School of New York University, and since that date Mr. Williams has pursued the practice of his profession alone.

Throughout his career as a lawyer Mr. Williams has been chiefly engaged in real estate practice and counsel work. He has been legal adviser to a number of large estates, among them those of William B. Ogden, Samuel J. Tilden, William Borden, James Bowen, and Courtlandt Palmer. He has long enjoyed an enviable reputation for success, and for the possession of qualities which deserve and command success. He has held no political office.

Mr. Williams is a member of the State and City Bar associations and the Quill Club. He is president of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and a director of the Evangelical Alliance, American Tract Society, Federation of Churches, League for Social Service, Legal Aid Society, and other organizations. He has been conspicuously and effectively identified with much philanthropic work, and has drafted many social reform laws. He has also done not a little work along literary lines. With his brother, the Rev. Loughton Williams, he edited "Serampore Letters," the correspondence of his grandfather, the Rev. John Williams, with William Carey and other early English Baptist missionaries in India. This work was published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1893. He has also put forth in printed form, at various times, a number of his own addresses, essays, etc., chiefly on charitable and religious topics.

Mr. Williams was married, on June 21, 1886, to Miss Helen Hope, daughter of the late George T. Hope, who was formerly president of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have no children.



FLOYD BAKER WILSON

THE great-grandfather of Floyd B. Wilson was a member of the Scotch community of the north of Ireland before he came to this country. His grandson, William H. Wilson, the father of our subject, was a farmer in Albany County, New York, and is still living, in retirement, at Fonda. Mr. Wilson's mother was of English parentage, though herself born in this country.

Floyd Baker Wilson was born at Watervliet, New York, on June 23, 1845, on his father's farm, and at the age of seven years was taken, with the family, to Tribes Hill, Montgomery County, New York. He was prepared for college at Jonesville Academy, Saratoga County, New York, and then went West to the University of Michigan, where he pursued the regular classical course, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1871. Three years later the same institution gave him the degree of A. M. He also attended the Ohio State Law School, and was there graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1873. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school, and thus earned enough money to carry him through two years at the university. Then, at the end of his sophomore year, he had to leave the university for a couple of years while he taught school again and earned enough money to finish the course. This second term of teaching was spent in the high school at Cleveland, Ohio.

After graduation from the Law School, Mr. Wilson practised law in Chicago, Illinois, from 1874 to 1880, and then came to New York. Here he devoted his attention chiefly to corporation law and to the promotion of mining and other industrial enterprises. His work frequently carried him to foreign lands, and he has thus traveled extensively in most of the countries of Europe, in Mexico, Central America, and some of the South American



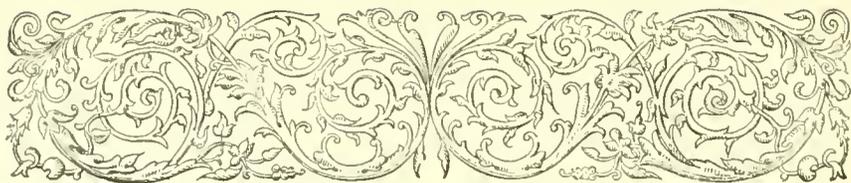
Ronald B. Wilson

republics. He has always, since his coming hither, maintained a law office in this city, but his other business interests have for years surpassed his practice of that profession in importance. He is now president and counsel of the Santa Barbara Gold Placer Company, the Ruby Gold & Copper Company, and the Arizona Gold & Copper Company, counsel of the Salvador Mining & Milling Company, director of the Santa Fe & Grand Canon Railroad Company, and he is interested in various other enterprises. Richmond College conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on Mr. Wilson in June, 1901.

Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics, but has held no political office. He has frequently spoken in political campaigns, and for ten years was an active member of the Republican Club of New York. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Kane Lodge, No. 454, Free and Accepted Masons, and also to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite bodies, and to Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine. At the University of Michigan he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and is now a member of its club in this city, and also of the Lotus Club.

Apart from his professional and business activities, Mr. Wilson has always manifested pronounced literary tastes. At the university he excelled in literary composition, and as an alumnus he was chosen to be the university poet in 1880 and its orator in 1888. He has been also a frequent contributor to magazines and other periodicals, such as "Harper's," "Lippincott's," "Godey's," the "Engineering Magazine," the "Metaphysical Magazine," "Mind," etc., his articles treating of travel and research. He is a master of the Spanish language, and has published a translation of "La Coja y el Encogido." In October, 1901, R. F. Fenno & Co. published a series of papers on advanced thought by him, under the title of "Paths to Power."

Mr. Wilson married Miss Esther M. Cleveland, daughter of Horace G. Cleveland, senior member of the iron firm of Cleveland, Brown & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. They have two daughters, Pearl Cleveland Wilson, now a student in Vassar College, and Beryl Madeline Wilson.



HENRY RANDALL WILSON

HENRY RANDALL WILSON, the head of the firm of Wilson & Stephens, who has become prominent as a banker and broker and as a director in many important corporations, comes of mixed Dutch and English ancestry. His father, George Conover Wilson, a dry-goods merchant, came from the Dutch family of Kouenhoven (Anglicized into Conover) and the English family of Wilson, while his mother, Eliza Wilson, was of pure English ancestry.

Mr. Wilson was born in the city of Brooklyn, New York, on January 22, 1867, and was educated in the public schools of that city. His business career was begun as an office-boy in a wholesale stationery house, whence he went into a house engaged in the metal trade, and later still into a carpet house. At the age of twenty-one, however, he turned away from these occupations and entered the busy whirl of Wall Street, with which he has since been successfully identified.

Soon after his entry into Wall Street Mr. Wilson became cashier in a prominent banking house, and there remained for about three years or until he was twenty-four years old. Then he began business on his own account. His first venture was in partnership with James N. Brown, in the firm of James N. Brown & Co., bankers. Five years later this firm was dissolved, and he then formed a partnership with Thomas W. Stephens under the style of Wilson & Stephens. This is the present banking firm of which Mr. Wilson is the head. It has become widely known for its handling of bonds and for its management of large corporations, in which Mr. Wilson takes an active interest.

The corporations in which Mr. Wilson is a director include



Henry A. Wilson

the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore, Maryland, the New York Realty Corporation, the Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company, the Telephone, Telegraph, & Cable Company of America, the Knickerbocker Telephone Company of New York, the Boston & New York Telephone Company, the New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Company, the Quincy (Illinois) Gas & Electric Company, the Newtown & Flushing Gas Company, the Williamsport (Pennsylvania) Gas Company, the New Amsterdam Casualty Company, the Universal Tobacco Company, the National Match Company, the Security & Investment Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the American Automatic Weighing Machine Company, Limited. Mr. Wilson has also been identified with large estates in the West, and has carried through successfully the liquidation of one involving about \$3,000,000 in mortgages. In his various business enterprises he has been and is associated with such men as James Speyer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles Steele, Charles H. Tweed, Harrison E. Goutry, Frank Tilford, Randal Morgan, Charles W. Morse, Henry C. McCormack, James A. Gary, and Ferdinand C. Lathrop.

Mr. Wilson has held and has sought no political office. He is a member of a number of prominent social organizations, including the Colonial and Reform clubs of New York, the Maryland Club of Baltimore, the Monmouth Beach Country Club, the Monmouth Beach Golf Club, the Seabright Golf Club, and of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

He was married in 1887 to Miss Emma Louise Harding of Brooklyn, New York, and has five children: Ethel Harding Wilson, Helen Conover Wilson, Ruth Baldwin Wilson, Louise Tribbe Wilson, and Henry Conover Wilson.





RICHARD T. WILSON, JR.

AMONG the many Southern families which since the Civil War have settled in New York and other Northern cities and have in their new homes commanded social distinction and achieved business success, none is better known than that of Wilson. Its head, Richard T. Wilson, is a native of Georgia, in which State he and his ancestors before him for several generations occupied a conspicuous place. In early life he was a successful business man and amassed a handsome fortune. The outbreak of the Civil War, however, disturbed his industrial and commercial pursuits. Ardently devoted to his native State, he decided to cast in his lot with hers in the conflict with the federal government. Accordingly he entered the Confederate army and served throughout the war. His services were highly efficient, and he rose to the rank of commissary-general.

Few States of the South were more ravaged by the war than Georgia, across which Sherman "plowed his red furrow." Its industries were prostrated, and innumerable private fortunes were swept away. Mr. Wilson was happily enabled to safeguard a large part of his fortune, so that the end of the war found him still in affluence. He decided, however, to remove from Georgia to the North, and so came straight to New York, accompanied by his wife, who had been a Miss Johnston, a member of the well-known Johnston family of Macon, Georgia.

In the Northern metropolis the Wilsons quickly gained and established an enviable position. Mr. Wilson founded a banking house in Wall Street, which has long ranked among the foremost in the city, and which has been concerned in some of the most important financial operations. The home of the family is on Fifth Avenue near Forty-third Street, and it is one of the chief



R. T. Wilson Jr

social centers of the city. The country home of the Wilsons is one of the best-known houses at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have two sons and three daughters. Of the latter, one married Ogden Goelet, another the Hon. Michael H. Herbert, member of a British family of noble rank, and the third, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. The eldest son, Marshall Orme Wilson, married Miss Caroline Astor, daughter of the late William Astor.

The younger of the two sons, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., is one of the best-known young men in New York society. He was born in New York and educated in its private schools and at Columbia College, from which latter he was graduated in 1887. He is now engaged in the banking business, with his father and elder brother. In January, 1898, he was appointed a Commissioner of Municipal Statistics, in the New York city government.

Mr. Wilson was an usher at the wedding of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough, and has been prominent in many of the most important social functions of recent years. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, St. Anthony, Racquet, and New York Yacht clubs, and the Down-Town Association of New York city, the Country Club of Westchester County, and the Columbia College Alumni Association.

Mr. Wilson was married, on March 12, 1902, to Miss Marion Steadman Mason of Boston.





ALBERT J. WISE

THE migrations of American families from one part of the United States to another often form a most interesting and romantic study. In general, the tide is supposed to set from the East to the West, following the traditional "course of empire." There are, however, exceptions to the rule. The West gives to the East, and the South gives to the North, and there are those whose itineraries involve nearly all sections of the country. In the present case, for example, we have to do with one whose family pilgrimage begins in the far South, makes its way to the middle West, and thence comes to the oldest States of the East.

Albert J. Wise, son of Jacob and Helen Wise, was born at Lima, Ohio, on September 24, 1872. His father, who was an extensive real-estate proprietor, and who served in the Civil War with the Ohio Volunteers, came of an old Louisiana family, whose members in a former generation were among the earliest pioneer settlers of Ohio, then known as the Northwest Territory.

After receiving a thorough education in the elementary branches in his native place, Mr. Wise went to South Williamstown, Massachusetts, and was a student in the well-known Greylock Institute. There he was prepared to begin a college course. Finally he entered Yale University, and there completed his academic training.

Mr. Wise's studies included a course in law, upon the completion of which he was enabled to begin the practice of that profession. With that end in view he came to New York city, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar. The next year he began work in the office of Lambert S. Quackenbush, and there reinforced his scholastic knowledge with that gained only through practical experience. His work in that office was so eminently satisfac-



Albert J. Wise

tory, both to himself and to Mr. Quackenbush, that the next year, 1893, he became a partner in the firm of Quackenbush & Wise.

All the learned professions are now much specialized, that of the law among them. Mr. Wise is, of course, familiar with the whole general range of law practice. But he has paid especial attention to the two specialties which in New York are perhaps most promising of all, namely, corporation law and real-estate law. In these he has made himself an expert, and in them he has secured for himself and his firm one of the best practices in New York.

Such law practice has naturally led Mr. Wise into intimate relations with various other business enterprises, and he is now officially connected with a number of corporations. He is president of the Standard Carbonating Company, president of the Powder Trust Association, president of the Bunnell Telegraphic and Electrical Company, and a director of the A. D. Ashmead Company.

Mr. Wise has taken an active interest in politics as a citizen, but has never sought political distinction and has held no public offices of importance.

He is a member of a number of clubs and other social organizations, among which may be mentioned the New York Yacht Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, the Moushomet Yacht Club, the New York Club, the Nassau Country Club, the Magneto Club, the Ohio Society, and the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

Mr. Wise was married, in April, 1896, to Miss Gertrude V. Bunnell, daughter of the late Jesse H. Bunnell of Brooklyn, New York.





JOHN DAVID WOLFE

AMONG the eminent business men and public-spirited citizens of New York in the first part of the last century, a leading place was occupied by John David Wolfe, who was born in New York city on July 2, 1792. His father before him was also a prominent citizen of New York, having served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, and at its close having engaged in the hardware trade, in which he attained marked success.

John David Wolfe was carefully educated, but did not seek a professional career. On the contrary, he entered the hardware business with his father. In time he succeeded his father in the proprietorship and management of the fine trade which the latter had built up, and conducted it successfully for a number of years. He also engaged in extensive real-estate operations, and in the latter was notably fortunate. His foresight in purchasing real estate was generally unerring, and in consequence he realized large profits from many of his investments. Thus at the age of only fifty years he was enabled to retire from business with an ample fortune, and to devote his attention for the remainder of his long and useful life to philanthropic works.

Mr. Wolfe was for many years identified with Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) Church in New York, and was a vestryman of it. Later he became a member of Grace Church, and was its senior warden. He was associated with the manifold activities of both those great parishes, and substantially contributed to their efficiency. In the general affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States he was deeply interested. He prepared and at his own expense published and distributed a "Mission Service" consisting of appropriate selections from the Book of Common Prayer. This work was highly commended,



John C. Smith

and was and is widely used in the church throughout the land. It was translated into German, French, Spanish, and Italian, and more than one hundred and thirty thousand copies of it were put into circulation. Mr. Wolfe took much interest in church work on the frontier of civilization, and was munificent to a princely degree in his gifts and aid to such dioceses as those of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa, Utah, Nevada, and Oregon.

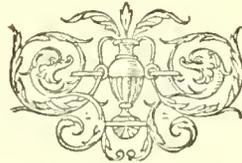
The relief of orphans and the aged and the reformation of prisoners were matters which lay close to Mr. Wolfe's heart, as did also the matter of general and special education. He founded the High School for Girls and Wolfe's Hall at Denver, Colorado. He established a diocesan school for girls at Topeka, Kansas. He erected at his own cost a fine building for the Theological School of Kenyon College. He gave a fund for the College of the Sisters of Bothany at Topeka, Kansas. He built a home for crippled and destitute children and for impoverished Christian men in Suffolk County on Long Island. In conjunction with Peter Cooper, he founded the "Sheltering Arms" society in New York city. He was interested in the establishment of St. Johnland, was its first president, and for the remainder of his life thereafter was one of its most liberal supporters. He was president of the Working-women's Protective Union, vice president of the Society of the New York Hospital, and an officer or member, and always an active one, of numerous other religious, benevolent, and educational organizations.

Mr. Wolfe was elected president of the American Museum of Natural History in New York on April 6, 1869, and filled that place with great acceptability and profit to the public until his death. Although not actively concerned in finance, he assisted materially in the organization of at least two national banks in New York. He was not a club-man, but he was widely known in society, and was universally esteemed as one of the most public-spirited citizens of the metropolis. His disposition was gentle and kind. He was always amiable and approachable, and was particularly unostentatious.

He married Miss Dorothea Ann Lorillard, second daughter of Peter Lorillard, who bore him two daughters. One of these

died at an early age. The other, Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, lived long to carry on his noble works, and to administer his fortune in a worthy and beneficent manner. It will be recalled that Miss Wolfe devoted her life largely to benevolent works. She gave large sums of money to Grace Church, to St. Luke's Hospital, to St. Johnland, to Griswold College, to Union College, and to the diocesan house in Lafayette Place, New York. By her will she gave an endowment of \$550,000 to Grace Church and \$200,000 and a priceless collection of works of art to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

John David Wolfe died, full of years and honors, on May 17, 1872, and after his death many of his good deeds became known which he had kept from the world's knowledge during his lifetime.





Geowright



GEORGE WASHINGTON WRIGHT

THE quiet but attractive old village of Amawalk, in the town of Souster, Westchester County, New York, contains many historic relics, regarded with curious interest by the summer cottager, as well as by the more careful student of older times. Among them is the ancestral homestead of the Wright family, established fully two centuries ago. The Wright family in the course of many generations has intermarried with many prominent Westchester County families, and has become thoroughly identified with the history and welfare of that interesting region. In the last generation David B. Wright, a farmer, married Rachel A. Scott, a member of the well-known Archer family of Yonkers and Albany, which has been settled in Westchester County for more than two centuries. In the last century the Archers owned much real estate at Yonkers, but it was, unhappily, largely converted into continental currency, with disastrous results.

George Washington Wright, a son of this couple, was born in New York city, on December 31, 1844. He attended the old Thirtieth Street Public School, and there, and through his home studies and practical experience, he acquired an excellent education. Among the studies to which he devoted himself with most zeal was that of stenography, and, becoming expert in it, he presently decided to make the practice thereof his business in life.

Not was this an unworthy choice. At that time there were comparatively few competent shorthand reporters in the community — indeed, the number of them in the whole United States could be readily counted. For one who was really proficient and accurate there was always plenty of employment, at good pay.

Mr. Wright was highly proficient. He made a specialty of law reporting, and soon became noted as one of the most expert reporters in the courts of the city, possessing alike great speed and unfailing accuracy. Nor was his work altogether confined to the law-courts. He also engaged in miscellaneous work, including some for newspapers, and a good deal for the Republican party organization. Indeed, one of his earliest engagements was that of official stenographer to the National Republican Committee during the Presidential campaign of 1868. This was a highly important piece of work, and it was performed with admirable success. Through it Mr. Wright became acquainted with many leading politicians from all parts of the country, and thus gained for himself a firm standing in political life. Four years later he was again engaged in the same work, in the campaign of 1872. For a time, also, Mr. Wright was employed on the staff of the "Tribune."

Mr. Grinnell, when he was Collector of the Port of New York, appointed Mr. Wright stenographer of the law division of the custom-house, and this was the beginning of a long service there. He became subsequently the chief clerk of the law division, then and always after the center of the adjustment of the contentions and snarls incident to the administration of the customs statutes, and served as its Acting Deputy Collector during the collectorships of Edwin A. Merritt and William H. Robertson.

When the advent of the Cleveland administration changed the political complexion of the custom-house, Mr. Wright changed his occupation, and, being recognized as an authority on customs law and practice, became the representative of many importers in their dealings with the government, both at the custom-house and before the board of general appraisers, and directly with the Treasury Department at Washington. In this pursuit his long experience in the customs service has proved of much value to his patrons and to himself.

Apart from his employment in the customs service Mr. Wright has held no political place, and has taken little part in politics.

Mr. Wright is married, his wife having formerly been Miss Emma Parsons of Keokuk, Iowa.



Eugene Davis



EUGENE ZAISS

AMONG the German element of American citizenship, with its sterling qualities of mind and heart, the Zaiss family has for two generations occupied an honorable place. John Leonard Zaiss of Philadelphia was for many years a leading importer and manufacturer of silk ribbons, gimps, and similar goods. To him and his wife, Julia Zaiss, was born, in Philadelphia, on May 9, 1860, a son to whom they gave the name of Eugene. Not long afterward they removed to New York, and in this city Eugene Zaiss spent his boyhood and received his education at a German academy.

Early in life he began what was destined to become a noteworthy mercantile career. His first engagement was as an office boy for Pritchard, Choate & Smith, in which place he served faithfully. The law was not, however, to his liking, and he soon changed his place of employment to the offices of the Standard Suit and Cloak Company. There he was at first an errand boy. But his diligence, integrity, and aptitude for the business won him promotion after promotion, until, after twelve years of service in various grades of employment, he was admitted to the firm as a junior partner.

The company was reorganized in 1890, and from it the new firm of A. Beller & Co. was formed. In that change he was the prime mover, and he remained an influential member of the house. Six years later another change was made. A new firm was organized, under the name of Zaiss, Wersha & Co., of which Mr. Zaiss was the head. That arrangement still prevails, and has been marked throughout with high success. The business of the firm is the same as that of the original house, the manufacture of cloaks and suits for women's wear, and the firm occu-

pies a commanding position in that important department of industry.

Mr. Zaiss has been too busy a man to attend to many outside matters, or to take any part in politics, save as an intelligent private citizen. He is, however, a member of various clubs, in which he finds social enjoyment and respite from the cares of business. Among these are the Brooklyn Germania Club, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the Merchants' Central Club of New York, and the Boonton Fish and Game Club of New Jersey.

Mr. Zaiss was married, on July 29, 1890, to Mrs. M. J. Martin. They make their home in the borough of Brooklyn, and now have two children—Eugenia Buchanan Zaiss and Leonard Carl Zaiss.

Mr. Zaiss is interested in his business, not merely for the sake of personal profit, abundant as the latter has been to him, but with an earnest desire to promote its general welfare and improve its general methods. He devotes much time to writing articles concerning the trade for the "Dry Goods Economist," "Cloaks and Furs," and the "Cloak Buyer." In these he endeavors to point out and correct the evils which exist in the trade, and to set forth to the retailer the essential facts of the "inside workings" of it. There are many points in the manufacture of garments which are unknown to those not actually engaged in the work, and yet which should be known to all who handle those garments in the retail trade. Such knowledge Mr. Zaiss strives to convey to those who need it, and thus tries to raise the standard of the industry to the level of those of older standing. In this way he is of much assistance to others in the business, and has come to be regarded as one of the foremost expert authorities in the cloak-making trade.



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